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July 1, 1965 - Thursday

Temperature as usual in the eighties, the weather clear, sunny, not muggy.

I saw Leonard Meeker, the Legal Adviser at State, this morning. He is not only by reputation an excellent lawyer, but a cooperative, agreeable individual. I went over with him the matter referred to me by Cobbold, the Royal Chamberlain, regarding the licensing of the play on Robert Oppenheimer, to be produced at the Aldwych Theatre. Meeker saw no valid legal reason, from the American viewpoint, why a license should be denied. I also queried him about the status of the Sotheby-Parke Bernet merger. He got on to the Anti-Trust official in the Justice Department who is handling the case, and was informed they will require several more months of investigation before deciding whether to prosecute.

Robert Donhauser, a Class Two officer, had been warmly recommended to me by several people, including Doc Mathews, in whom I have confidence, as a replacement for Bill Clark. I interviewed Donhauser, and was favorably impressed by him. Since the two executives in USIA with whom I [redacted] previously talked about a new PAO in London were unavailable, I asked Bill Crockett if he would be kind enough to try to wangle this for me. This he affably agreed to do.

Saw Tommy Thompson, who wishes to steal Isham from his new London assignmen to work in Washington on a Chinese study paper.

During lunchtime, I wrote the following unmatured memorandum, for possible submission to the President, on the British financial situation. Joe Fowler sent for me, so I reported to him at Treasury at 2:30. He went over in detail how he would handle a sterling crisis. He expects to brief the President fully on this tomorrow. The gist was his insistence that any assistance must be multilateralized, the British should take the initiative in securing German and Italian standby promises,

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I am deeply concerned over the possibility of the British financial position deteriorating, even in so short a time as the next two weeks, to an extent where the consequences, though incalculable, would most certainly affect the United States disadvantageously.

There are two problems to be dealt with:

1. Short range,
2. Long range.

In this memorandum I shall confine myself to the first.

Since this affair involves political, defense and financial considerations, many of them of a technical nature, I suggest that the President immediately direct the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, and Mr. McGeorge Bundy to prepare, and submit to him within a week, their recommendations on this matter, allowing each of them to record individual disagreements and amendments to the report.

Comment. As I view it, the present desperate and dangerous financial troubles of Great Britain, especially in the area of balance of payments, represent the culmination of a process stemming back to the First World War, but accelerated almost annually during the last twenty years. -Their

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Their former dependencies, now independent, are more costly in terms of loans and grants than they were while still dependent; additionally, they are, for the most part, no longer contributors to British reserves.

Great Britain has been living beyond its means for decades. Its external difficulties are now so acute that, in my opinion, it does not immediately matter what political party is in power, for any Government would be confronted by the menace of a crash.

If the United States and others intervene to stave off raids on sterling, our own balance of payments program will be adversely affected. We must determine whether it would not be less expensive to stave off such raids by preventive and concerted action now, than to do so later or when a crash may have occurred. Any large devaluation of the pound would be harmful to us and to our allies, for it would set off a chain reaction the repercussions of which cannot be predicted.

I would expect that such a report would link with provisions made to support sterling, the maintenance of present, and perhaps the addition of other political and defense commitments.

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A final word. If the United States Government decides upon a course of action, it must be effectuated by all departments and agencies concerned speaking with a single voice. In securing partnership contributions from our allies in any such venture, the U.S. will have to take the lead; the British are habitually incapable of anticipating a crisis, nor would the almost worldwide lack of confidence in their financial and economic future permit them to do so effectively even if they became animated. Meanwhile, we should deter them from taking any rash, unilateral decisions.

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July 2, 1965 - Friday

I stayed over to participate in a meeting this morning chaired by Walt Rostow to consider a current Planning Council paper on our Atlantic woes. Jack McCloy, Max Millikin, and Moseley [redacted] from New York, Bob Bowie and Dick Neustadt from Cambridge, Dean Acheson from the Philosopher's Tower, John Leddy, Bob Schaetzel and Henry Owen from the Department were present. No punches were pulled; we concerned ourselves mostly with the British financial situation.

We were guests of George Ball at lunch--fast cross-country chasing, but the hare was still running when we separated. McCloy, Acheson, Bowie, Schaetzel, Owen and myself met afterwards with Leddy, who told them of Callaghan's pessimistic conversation with Ball (enjoining strict secrecy and not mentioning Ball as the recipient of these confidences.)

Dean wondered whether there could not be a coalition government in Great Britain, or at least a promise by the Conservative and Liberal parties to support what would appear to be extreme measures, such as a mandatory incomes policy, if the sterling position begins to pass out of control. I do not think either of these courses practicable, unless, and then it would be chancy, there is a crash of such proportions that the British people would decide to respond as in wartime. Then, I fear it would be too late to do other than painfully commence to pick up the pieces. A vast majority of Britons are totally unconscious of the dangers to their finances and economy; their average standard of living is the highest in history; balance of payments is an expression few have ever heard; a run on the pound would be considered part of a nasty, ephemeral plot by dagos across the Channel; life is good as it is, let the politicians stop posturing.

I tried to stress the supreme importance of establishing a coherent, unified US policy, to be carried out by men--preferably with one in command--not

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committees, to deal with such an emergency.

McNamara understands this. He would instantly appoint John McNaughton, his subordinate ego, to represent Defense. Obviously, Treasury must play the leading part, but the whole affair transcends monetary problems; it is essentially political. McCloy would be the best person to negotiate with the Germans, but, if he were designated to do so, McGhee's nose would not merely be out of joint, it would be more prominent than Cyrano de Bergerac's.

I left this subdued atmosphere to take the 6 p.m. shuttle to New York. Because of the holiday, we were late starting, and I arrived at The Brook to find nobody in it except myself, and neither food nor drink available. There is a taxi strike. I was lucky after a long wait to find a brave scab driver at La Guardia. He must have been brave, because the chauffeurs still operating have in the last few days had their cars overturned, or their windshields fragmented, or themselves attacked by acid sprays.

I just got under the wire for dinner at the Racquet Club. I was the only member of its roll of 2000 in that vast building. A benevolent Italian waiter drummed up the cooperation of a pal in the kitchen to serve me a superlative dish of soft shelled crabs, which enabled me, with the accompaniment of several draughts of a passable Californian white wine, to contemplate sleep.

The Racquet Club sporting library is extraordinarily good. In my isolation, I looked carefully for the first time, at its titles. It is so comprehensive that there is grist for every mill, though it seems strongest in items pertaining to games of tennis and their derivatives.

The best food in New York is, in my opinion, in men's clubs. Although I have not lived there for more than twenty years, I remain, beyond any volition of my own,

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a life member of The Brook, The Racquet, and The Links, as well as an out-of-town member of several others. Especially because of the high wages of staffs, most of the clubs have difficult and continuing financial problems. They are most frequented at lunchtime. There are few clubbable fellows in the Johnsonian sense. Between six and eight p.m. most men disport themselves in cafes or bars with girl friends, or, the more orderly, in their own domestic domain.

There is an increasing tendency, initially resisted by males, to expand private club revenues by making facilities available to women. Since the ladies control, it is said, more than 50% of American wealth, and are somewhat more careless in its expenditure than their mates, their disbursements on food and drink are greater. This is particularly true of the rich in New York. Also, until the ladies become aware of the ravages caused in their complexions by an excessive use of gin and other alcohols, my guess is that, being comparatively idle, they consume more spirits per capita than men, but less wine. I am amazed how often I encounter devastatingly beautiful female creatures who believe that red or white bordeaux or burgundies fatten them, or impair their complexions, and simultaneously trustfully extol the relaxation afforded them by a couple of potent martinis without any thought to the cosmetic consequences, apparently oblivious to what dermatologists call "gin skin".

My dear brother Jim, when he became President of The Brook, was faced by a crisis in its finances. Being a complete and innocent believer in the perfectability of man, and by some accused of being overcredulous on this score, he multiplied the then static membership by additions of Peruvians, Argentines, Mexicans, and aspirants from the American hinterland, and out of town subscribers, who would pay dues, but seldom demand any return. The result was spectacular; although not accepted as elegant by the old members from Newport, New York, and the East

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Coast, who failed to realize that even by conscientious cooperation in the consumption of high priced drink and food they could not do without the outlays of those who, for unaccountable reasons, were willing to pay inordinate sums for facilities of which they were unlikely ever to take advantage.

July 3, 1965 - Saturday

After a short night, I hired a car for 25 dollars, and had myself freighted, without breakfast, to the Kennedy Airport. Thanks to a shipping strike, the plane was crowded. The mail must go through is a classical American thesis. Such mail as went through, as far as I am concerned, freighted as I am with books and presents for friends, as well as a cargo of State Department documents, cost me, out of my own pocket, 105 dollars, a necessary expenditure according to Messrs. Rooney and Hays, since in their estimation I am a political appointee, who, bought the post by a subscription of 1000 dollars to the Democratic National Committee.

Such fellows as those make me feel quite ill. When they are on tour, as Hays is so frequently, their expense to the US Government is undoubtedly great, but as creators of the opposite of good will we could well afford, by devious means, to pay them inordinate sums to remain at home.

That a sub-committee on Appropriations controls, in considerable degree, American foreign policy is a demonstrable fact, because of its influence over purse strings. The State Department is littered with appointments insisted upon by Wayne Hays. It would be dangerous, indeed fatal, to refuse his exactions.

Our voyage of six hours and fifteen minutes across the Atlantic was uneventful. I corrected the evident errors in the last edition of my book on the First Sixteen Presidents. I think it is a shallow work, and am sorry that in my callow middle

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age I ever published it. I am not sure I could do better today, except that relying on the same source material, I might somewhat improve the literary style. Moreover, as Henry Pleasants, a scholar if there ever was one, observed to me: "I've never read a book with such bad punctuation, and so many typographical errors."

I agree with this. When it was translated into French and German, when a foreshortened edition was brought out by Bobbs Merrill, and it was sold in England under the imprint of George Wiedenfeld, I never saw the manuscript. Had I done so, however, I probably would not have ameliorated the mistakes.

I have become, perhaps morbidly, interested in death, though not to the same extent as Cy Sulzberger in his classic on the subject. I find myself, not passionately, but sufficiently interested in it to read the obituary columns in the New York Times. At the age of sixty-seven, I confess myself somewhat exalted by the demise of those younger than myself, and envious of those, like Bernie Baruch, who defied the ordinary laws of mortality. Incidentally, Baruch was an interesting man, full of guts and flavor, sustained by the most pronounced egotism I have ever encountered. This was a true source of strength to him. I would think, and hope, his was a happy life. He was wise in never accepting a public employment where he would have been responsible to Congress; consequently, he was a star witness before Congressional committees.

The ease of my professional life in Washington is about to come to an end. Years ago, I formed the habit of occupying a portion of the outside office--almost a corridor--of Bob Creel and Schaetzel, whose secretaries were respectively Henrietta Morris and Ruby Maes. These wonderful women looked after me; though from a security standpoint it was deplorable, I was like a lesser Baruch on a park bench.

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Now Henrietta has been assigned to London; Ruby will remain, more overburdened than ever. The real heroes, or heroines, in the Foreign Service are such as these; their hours are unbearable, but they never complain.

I never had my appointment with the President. Jack Valenti sent me word about the obstacles. On the day he [redacted] expected to see me, the morning had been cluttered up [redacted] his regular seance with Rusk, McNamara and Bundy, then Joe Fowler. Afterwards, he had gone to the induction of his daughter into the Roman Catholic Church, then flown to New York to make a speech, and, last night, was at home, deep in the heart of Texas, which must make him happy.

July 4, 1965 - Sunday

Al Wells came out to the house with correspondence. Otherwise I had a quiet day, until E and I went tonight to a party given by Diana Phipps for Liz Condon and the man she is to marry tomorrow, George Stevens, Jr. He is well known as an expert photographer. Lily Guest [redacted] over from Washington for this occasion, and there were about thirty people of various ages to celebrate. Raymond Guest could not be here, since he is entertaining the Prince and Princess of Monaco in Dublin.

July 5, 1965 - Monday

As I am a witness for Liz at her wedding, E and I presented ourselves at 8:45 this morning at the Marriage Register's office in Paddington, there to join about ten friends of the young couple. It was a short and simple proceeding, and they left immediately afterwards to take a plane to Moscow, where he has a temporary assignment from USIA. The bride was extremely pretty

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We held our Fourth of July reception from 11:30 to 1:30 this morning. It was unusually well attended, and many members of the Government and Cabinet, some from the two opposition parties, and the majority of the Diplomatic Corps, as well as officers of all American and Anglo-American organizations, were there. Fortunately, it did not rain, so use could be made of the terraces and garden. The cool weather of last month has continued thus far in July, with the temperature today about 60 degrees.

Tonight we went to the American Society dinner at the Dorchester, where I gave the usual toasts, the last being "To the Day We Celebrate." We were fortunate in having Admiral Thach as our guest speaker. I have always found it embarrassing to canvass British political leaders to try to induce them to felicitate us on gaining our independence from them.

I had a few words to say about the genesis of the Declaration of Independence. The Continental Congress appointed John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and R. R. Livingston to draft this document with Thomas Jefferson. They unanimously delegated the preparation of it to Jefferson, and made only minor modifications in his draft. Jefferson was tenacious of the doctrine of natural rights. He conceded thatthe individual had certain rights of personal competency, such as thinking, speaking and writing, which required no external power for their maintenance, but that other rights such as a modification of control of property might by compact be transferred to society in return for its protection. I suggested to the audience that if any one wished to pursue this matter further, I recommended they buy for the moderate sum of 42 shillings the book Sixteen American Presidents published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

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July 6, 1965 - Tuesday

I lunched today as guest of Sir Cyril Musgrave with the Iron and Steel Board, at Norfolk House. Aside from the members of the board, the other outside guest was Lord Cromer. After lunch he came back to the Embassy with me, and we had a long talk about the British financial situation. This made me late for the Eleanor Roosevelt film, which I promised Archie McLeish to have shown in the Embassy auditorium. Stella Reading and E [redacted] came down here for that purpose, Stella having been an intimate friend of Mrs. Roosevelt. I thought it excellent, and believe it will have a commercial success.

E, Nicky and I went to have drinks with Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home, at 24 Roebuck House on Palace Street, where they have taken an apartment. From there, I went to the Air Force Association dinner at the Columbia Club, where I was guest of honor. The London Branch of the Association has just been formed, and Col. Gray has taken charge of it. I presented him with the charter that had been forwarded from headquarters, [redacted] then launched on a discourse to justify our policy in Vietnam. Since my audience was composed almost entirely of Americans, I found them receptive to the doctrines I tried to expound, and unlike a teach-in, there were no interruptions or interrogations.

July 7, 1965 - Wednesday

We had a Country Team meeting this morning. Admiral Thach and General Harding brought up a number of items for our attention. I spoke to them about my activities in Washington, and we had a round-up of the economic situation by Bill Armstrong.

Afterwards, I saw Kermit Gordon, who has been over here with Gordon Ackley, Walter Heller and others, conferring with British Government officials on economic and financial affairs.

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Following that, Phil Kaiser and Messrs. McKee and Kemp came in to discuss the security measures that might be taken to safeguard our property and personnel against possible bomb attacks like the one perpetrated on the American Express Company on Sunday night. It looks as if we ought to request the State Department to consider allocating us about $50,000, in order to equip the ground floor windows with shatter-proof glass. I doubt [redacted] we will receive money for this purpose, but our personnel on the ground floor and in the basement are particularly exposed.

E, Nicky and Lady Bromley-Davenport came down to lunch at the office. Afterwards we saw the one-hour television repeat of the teach-in debate between Mac Bundy, Hans Morgenthau Jr. and others, over which Eric Sevareid presided. It was a lively scene. I thought Mac cleaned up his opponents, especially Morgenthau. Of the five persons engaged, three of them spoke with strong foreign accents. Morgenthau seemed to me particularly unconvincing, objectionable, arrogant.

Fred Deming called me from Paris, to say that during his conferences there he had found the Europeans not nearly as concerned as we are at home about short run risks to the pound. He has decided not to come over here, but will go to Rome on Friday.

Admiral Thach came to see me, to tell me about a disturbing development regarding Holy Loch. Admiral Rickover will probably come over next week, to help in dealing with it.

John Leacacos of the Cleveland Plain Dealer called on me this afternoon.

Tonight, E and I went to the annual Gilbert Miller party in the River Room at the Savoy.

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I sat between Kitty Miller and Princess Joan Aly Khan. The Millers have completed their house at Mallorca, and have lived there for the first time this summer. Gilbert, in his 80's, does not seem as shaky as he was last year. He was pleased at having been welcomed to Mallorca by the award of a high Spanish decoration. Since he speaks Spanish almost as readily as he does English, Mallorca is probably a good spot for him to linger in. Joan Aly Khan is attractive and intelligent.

Like all the Miller parties, this included members of the so-called International Set, with considerable representation from France, Italy, and other countries on the Continent. I saw our landlord from Rue de Lille days, Tony Pawson, who said he was building a house in Spain. Tony has altered little in appearance in the last twenty years, and is still a good-looking Ganymede.

July 8, 1965 - Thursday

We have been confused for several days by the prospective visit of Adlai Stevenson and Bill Benton to London, in the course of which, if it comes off, they have been invited to lunch with the Prime Minister at Chequers. In addition, Adlai is being importuned to make radio, television and press appearances in London. He telephoned me this morning from Geneva, to say he had more or less made up his mind to come here to lunch with the Prime Minister on Saturday, then to stay with us from Saturday evening until Wednesday. He did not want to make any engagements in advance. Adlai's indecision is one of his marked characteristics, for he doe s not like to engage himself for particular dates or time s. Presently, he expects, if he comes over, to go down to Oxford on Sunday and see Oliver Franks, then to visit his aunt, Mary Spears, and Louis Spears, on his way back to us.

De Myers came to see me. He has told the USIA authorities in Washington of his wish to leave the University of Ethiopia this autumn and to be assigned here

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as PAO. Nothing definite was undertaken in Washington in regard to him, but he will follow this up by written communication to the authorities there.

We had a lunch at the residence today for

Earl and Countess of Perth
Earl and Countess of Arran
Earl and Countess of Kilmuir
Prince Roderick Ghyka
Princess Maureen Ghyka
Miss Jo Hughes (head buyer, de Pinna)
Colonel Ord
Mrs. Elliott
Dr. and Mrs. Lerner (Director, Marks & Spencer)
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Morse (Random House)
Mr. Daintrey (Artist)
Mrs. Robert Radsch
Miss Nina Wardrop
Miss Caroline White
Mr. Clore
Col. and Mrs. Michaelis
Lord Jellicoe
Mr. Watson Wise (Friend of President Johnson and Senator Cooper)
Mrs. Ferguson (his niece)
Mr. Wells

Bob Estabrook came to see me this afternoon to say good-bye. Next I attended a USIS staff meeting, then saw Cy Freidin, and finally Robert Ducas, before going home to dress for dinner with Lady Alexandra Metcalfe at 65 Eaton Place.

I sat between Nancy Perth and Lady Arran at lunch today. Nancy and David Perth had bought at the Harewood sale last week a fine copy of Catesby's Birds of South Carolina, for which they paid about £1800. I once owned a good copy myself, which I sold some years ago to Nada Kramer in Washington for a much smaller price, although I had bought it advantageously in the early 30's from Maggs Bros. This, to my mind, is one of the finest ornithological books, if not the best, produced in the United States. My own volumes had been damaged by fire at Saunton Hill, but the book will undoubtedly become progressively scarcer since so many copies been broken up for the framing of individual prints.

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The guests at dinner were Carla Thorneycroft (Peter is ill with shingles), an exiled Pole, Marietta and Ronny Tree, and Peter Wilson. It was most enjoyable.

July 9, 1965 - Friday

Colonel Ord, of the U. S. Marine Corps, Letitia Elliott's brother, who has been staying with us for several days, left this morning.

Douglas Dodds-Parker, M.P., came to see me this morning. He is going to some of the Caribbean dependencies of the British Government with Maurice Edelman, to make a survey and recommendation as to whether any or all should be granted independence, if so, under what conditions, or otherwise how they should be treated in the future. We agreed he should talk to me further about this upon his return in late August.

Paul Gore-Booth summoned me to the Foreign Office. We ran over a number of subjects. One was an explanation of the action that has caused excitement in the newspapers of sending Harold Davies, a Left-Wing Labour M.P., to Hanoi, with full power to represent HMG and the Commonwealth mission. His instructions were to discuss only the Commonwealth mission with the Government in North Vietnam, to clarify any misunderstandings as to its purpose, and to speed the reconvening of the Geneva Conference.

This move on the part of the Prime Minister has aroused in many a real concern that HMG may be drawn into a tricky situation.

Another topic was the affair about Holy Loch, concerning which I had talked to Admiral Thach. In the course of routine environmental surveys conducted by US and UK personnel, a slight increase has been noted in the radioactivity of the harbor bottom at Holy Loch. The US Navy has agreed for the present to stop the discharge of all radioactive effluents into Holy Loch during these surveys. It

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does not seem that the level of radiation so far discovered constitutes any hazard to the public. Nevertheless, Admiral Rickover will be here next week and consult with Solly Zuckerman on how this should be handled.

Our Government, anticipating that questions on this situation may be presented in Parliament, forcing the PM to make a public statement, has suggested the type of language which we should support in connection with such a statement.

I took the Yugoslav Ambassador Prica, who is retiring from here in a couple of weeks, to lunch in the Cafe Royal Grill Room. I am genuinely sorry to see him go. He has, within the limits of complete loyalty to his own country, been a helpful and friendly colleague. He has an engaging personality.

We dined tonight at the Douglas Fairbanks', where they gave a party in honor of Prince Ranier and Princess Grace of Monaco.

The Fairbanks entertain exceptionally well. She is a marvel at introducing miscellaneous strangers to each other.

Mountbatten, receiving adulation on the eve of his retiremen, Jaipurs, Oliver Messel, Gilbert Millers, Hellen and Michael Adeane, Princess Alexandra and Angus Ogilvy, Mrs. Anne Ford, Jo Hughes, Charles Clore, and dozens of others, with still more guests who flowed in after dinner, were there. I sat between Anne Ford and the hostess.

When E and I left our car was not to be found. Clore took us to the Hilton, where we picked up a taxi. I found later that the chauffeur, Case, had been involved in what might well have been a fatal accident. According to him, while he was on a highway another automobile, emerging from a side street, driven by a spastic, crashed into him. Its two occupants were taken to hospital; Case was shaken and bruised; our Mercedes was seriously damaged.

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We went over with Hood and Barnes the papers on NATO and Common Market affairs.

I went to a six p. m. showing, next door to the Travellers, of Angelique. It was boring; after an hour's exposure, I returned to the Club to finish Steven Runciman's dramatic Fall of Constantinope, 1453.

Dined tonight at 2 Avenue d'Iena with Chip. It was a stag party, attended by Sir Patrick Reilly (British Ambassador, France), Sir Evelyn Schuckburgh (British Permanent Representative to NATO), George Thomson (British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs), Lord Hood, John Barnes, George Ball, Tom Finletter, Bob Anderson, John Leddy, Bob McBride.

The old chef produced a super meal, the feature of which was baby lobsters with a Norwegian green sauce.

For hours, we discussed NATO matters, and General de Gaulle.

July 13, 1965 - Tuesday

John Leddy gave me last night for criticism a memo he had drafted in hope of having Dean Rusk deliver it to the President. I worked on it for a couple of hours this morning. Sam Cross sent me word, through Don McGrew (Treasury Representative in Paris for 18 years) that the May trade figures showed a/deficit of 33 million pounds versus about 46 million last month. Balance of Payments It is possible that this news may precipitate a drive against sterling; it is too early to know what reaction there will be, for the banks and exchanges in Paris all closed at noon today in anticipation of the July 14 holiday tomorrow.

I decided to return to London this afternoon instead of tomorrow morning, so as to be on hand if there were any sterling difficulties. This meant cancelling a dinner at Villette with Carmen Esnault-Pelterie and Robert Gerard.

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Saw Woodie Wallner this morning, then lunched with Jean Monnet in a private room at uptown Prunier, where I consumed one of their specialties -- sheep's trotters.

Jean believes France, in spite of the existing row, cannot and will not quit the Common Market. He thinks the British should try to solve their Balance of Payments problems by divorcing the rest of the sterling area, and joining the Common Market on Treaty of Rome terms.

I was unable to get a seat on Air France, so went to Le Bourget to take a BEA 5:40 plane. Upon arrival there, I found the flight cancelled, so had to wait until 7:40. I have frequently been unlucky when booked on BEA, and am beginning to think it has a jinx on me.

When I reached home, I found that E, with our house guests, Adlai, Kay Graham and Truman Capote, had gone to dine with Pam Berry.

I spent two hours at reading in the airport, in the course of which I learned through Paris Match that Raymond Cartier believes the General will not take France out of the Common Market. The continued excellence of this periodical is extraordinary; with each intriguing issue I fear it must at last have exhausted the imagination and brilliance of its contributors.

We had a cocktail party this afternoon at the house for Robert Kaiser and his intended bride, attended by British, foreign and American guests.

July 14, 1965 - Wednesday

Michel Esnault-Pelterie came in this morning to consult me about his business future--he is working for the First National City Bank of New York in Paris, but has little expectation of acquiring there a general knowledge of banking. I gave him what advice I could.

Fraser Wilkins, Inspector General of the Foreign Service, called on me.

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E and I went to lunch at the Kaisers, to celebrate their own wedding anniversary, as well as Robert's marriage this morning. It was a festive performance

I left the office unwontedly early this afternoon, to buy a wedding present at a silver shop before its 5:30 closing time. I had scarcely reached home when there was a telephone call from the office, saying Adlai Stevenson had fallen unconscious on Upper Grosvenor Street, and was being taken by ambulance to a hospital.

I returned to the office. Adlai was dead. It seemed incredible; he had never been livelier than during the last few days. He had just finished a tape recording for the BBC, then [redacted] started walking toward the Park with Marietta Tree. He suddenly collapsed in front of Grosvenor House, falling backwards; Marietta later said there was a loud crack as his head hit the pavement. She felt his pulse, it was feeble. Immediately, she tried the "Kiss of Life" procedure, and thought a little color came into his cheeks. By sheer coincidence, one of the great cardiac specialists of England passed near within two or three minutes of the accident. He massaged Adlai's heart, and thought there was a slight response. An ambulance arrived, into which he was put with Marietta, the Doctor, and Phil Kaiser who had sped to the scene. Oxygen was given on the way to St. George's Hospital. When he was taken to a room, one of the resident doctors at once pronounced him dead. It is probable that he [redacted] died instantly of a massive thrombosis, even before he toppled over, and all else was attributable to reflex actions.

Marietta came to my office. Then, before, and thereafter, I have never admired a personality more. She is truly admirable; she has beauty, charm, heart, intelligence, dedication to righteousness, gaiety and gravity.

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There was much to be done, including decisions as to undertakers, embalming, dealing with secret papers, inventorying of cash, jewelry, clothing, coordination with Washington about funeral arrangements, notification of families and friends, statements and interviews on television, radio, and in the press, about Adlai, whose popularity in Great Britain was probably even greater than at home.

Our Embassy personnel, as was the case during the Runnymede ceremonies for President Kennedy, performed perfectly.

Tonight, E and I had invited forty odd people, such as prominent individuals in politics, the arts and sciences, press publishers and writers, intellectuals, actors, actresses, pretty women, for dinner to meet Adlai, as well as Kay Graham and Truman Capote. This was to be followed by a similar function tomorrow night.

After I came home about eight-thirty, the telephone scarcely ceased to ring. In Washington, it was decided, perhaps at my suggestion, to send a Presidential plane to take the body home. Our delegation will be headed by the Vice President. In his party will be Stevenson's sons and daughters-in-law, members of Congress, and, also, George Ball and Bill Benton (who had only arrived from Europe three or four hours before reembarking).

Ronnie, Marietta, and Penelope Tree, Kay, Truman, Nicky, dined with us on what were now the funeral baked dishes of salmon, trout and duck. Ronnie had been an intimate friend of Adlai since 1940.

We finally got word through to Buffy Ives at Villa Capponi in Florence. She will be here, with her husband, tomorrow to join her brother's family. Mary Borden Spears, Ruth Field, and Marietta will likewise take the special plane home.

The Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and others have issued statements here. I wrote the following on behalf of the Embassy:

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Adlai Stevenson will be universally mourned as few Americans have been. He was a world-wide figure, whose sympathies, interests, and intellect transcended national boundaries.

Entirely apart from his political life, his personality would of itself have markedly distinguished him from his fellows. His nature was generous, expansive, whimsical, friendly. His powers of thought were enlivened by a singular felicity of expression. He loved language, and its proper use; his wit was penetrating and acute, never malicious. His [redacted] capacity for evoking affection was exceptional, and he richly returned it. Persons of all ages were attracted to him. His gay, effervescent humor, his gusto for life, were unflagging, but only a counterpoint to serious purpose and deep convictions, moral and political. His death is an international tragedy.

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This evening Victor Santa Cruz called and said his President (Frei) insisted on coming to the Residence after a state banquet to offer his personal condolences. Between 11:30 and midnight, he showed up with Victor, his Foreign Minister, and about ten other dignitaries. It was a touching, generous tribute.

July 15, 1965 - Thursday

Endless last minute arrangements to be made. The Washington visitors arrived about 11:30. We had placed the bier in the Chancery entrance hall, with a guard at each corner, two British and two American Marines.

I accompanied Alec Home and other distinguished politicians as they walked around the casket, then conducted them upstairs to meet the Vice President. The Prime Minister, having cancelled an engagement at the Palace, came at one o'clock and remained for a large buffet lunch I gave in the basement, while E ran another in the upstairs dining room.

Amongst the non-family travellers were Ex-Governor Endicott Peabody (Marietta's brother), Secretary of Labor Wirtz, Senator Eugene McCarthy, Ralph Bunche, Congressmen Thomas Morgan and Ross Adair.

We drove out to London airport in a cortege following the hearse, and all was over about 3:30, when the plane became airborne. After an infinity of harassments, in the wake of this departure, we had a mournful dinner of the same people as last night, except for Marietta.

There is much speculation over who will succeed Adlai at the UN. A few people have been foolish enough to suggest me. I find it strange that even close friends appear unbelieving of my settled resolve not to take a Government job in Washington or New York. I had stated this to Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. Each, I think, credited me, but others have not. I do not consider

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myself competent to be Secretary of State, or Ambassador to the United Nations, irrespective of the definite disqualification of age. I have never coveted such positions.

I was to be the guest of honor today of the British American Parliamentary group. In my absence, George Brown delivered, I was told, a felicitous and eloquent eulogy of Adlai.

July 16, 1965 - Friday

I am appalled at the accumulation of unfinished business, postponed because of Adlai's death. One matter requiring careful attention was comment on a UK draft regarding a Non-Proliferation Treaty. We responded thus:

Hermann von Roijen, the Netherlands Ambassador, came to see me this morning. We talked about the Common Market and NATO in the light of President de Gaulle's recent actions. He and I both believe these situations are manageable.

Duncan Sandys called to receive the depressing answer that Dean Rusk does not want a discussion in Washington on Sandys's proposal for an agreement on a nuclear renunciation by countries still militarily non-nuclear, in return for which the nuclear powers would give certain guarantees of their security.

We had for lunch at home E's cousins, Surtees Raine and his wife County Durham. He is a trustee of her grandfather Surtees estate, school headmaster, scholar, and antiquarian.

Young Fife Symington of Baltimore came to see me. He has completed one year at Harvard, and is spending the summer here as an apprentice in Baring's Bank.

Michael Strater, one of Hank's eight children, called on me. He is preparing his PhD thesis World War affairs; he struck me as being a serious scholar.

Dick Neustadt came to see me this evening. He is on another of his special missions for the White House. This one involves me to the extent that I may be

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expected by the President to serve as a more intimate link between him and the PM, since a direct relationship between them has not been achieved.

Tonight, Kay, Truman, E, Nicky and I went to a much touted new play "The Creeper". It concerned a couple of Queers and a Strangler--middling entertainment.

July 17, 1965 - Saturday

E and I had engaged ourselves to be in Durham last night, to spend the weekend at the Miners' Gala, but had to drop out.

Matila Ghyka died a couple of days ago, aged 83. E went to a funeral service for him at Brompton Oratory, but I was obliged to remain at the office.

We were tempted last night by an invitation from Kay and Truman, who flew to Athens this morning, to join them Monday on the Agnelli yacht for a cruise to Rhodes. Madame Agnelli's father has just died, so the original party will not form until the ship reaches Rhodes, at which point we would return to London.

We, including Nicky, would have liked to do this, but it is not practicable for me to take such a vacation now. Also, I fear I am really ill. For days, I have suspected I had fever. For almost a week, I have had such acute pains in my chest and back that sleep was almost impossible. I thought this must be a new neuritis from my old shattered vertebrae.

Anyhow, I decided to resort to Dr. Gottfried, so inconvenienced him this afternoon for an examination, which disclosed I have pleurisy. Consequently, I was despatched tonight early to bed, where I swallowed medicaments of many kinds, and writhed, still in agony from nerves as sensitive as an irritated tooth. This is a nuisance, for it sustains Gottfried's dour disquisition long ago to E that my lungs are unduly sensitive to tobacco, that I have the dreaded emphysemia, that if I

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contract a bad cold I shall probably develop bronchial pneumonia, and a lot of other technical prognostications.

July 18, 1965 - Sunday

I am everybody's slave. I am bullied by all, afraid to leave my bedroom, where I have a view of little but medicine bottles. I do feel wretchedly, but lucky that, as seems usually to be the case, I am ill on a weekend.

Mildred Bliss arrived last night from Stockholm to stay a week with us, before going on to a house she has rented with Alexandra Moore, near Avignon.

Dr. Gottfried is a jewel. He came here twice today, shoved needles into my flanks, and prescribed horrid pills.

July has to date been distinguished in London for being the wettest, dullest, coldest for ten years.

Priscilla and Alfred Jaretski are coming tonight or tomorrow to stay.

July 19, 1965 - Monday

I still have fever today; this is tiresome. I cancelled appointments to receive the High Commissioner of Trinidad and Tobago, and to call this afternoon, at his invitation, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who goes to Paris tomorrow to see Giscard d'Estaing.

E went off this morning to address an assembly at an American furniture exhibition, and will represent us this afternoon at the Spanish National Day reception, as well as at Norman St. John Stevas' party tonight.

I will not be able to meet John Palfrey of the Atomic Energy Commission, with whom I was instructed to discuss US-UK relationships in civil and military uses of atomic energy, and how they fit into the broad pattern of US-UK relations.

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Averell, Marie, and Mary Russell are making a big swing from the Soviet Union through Brussels and Rome, with the expectation of reaching London on July 27.

Averell has had, it appears, interesting, and perhaps constructive, talks with the Soviet leaders, even though he is officially on a non-official trip. There is no doubt in my mind that he is the American whose prestige is the highest in the Soviet Union, in spite of his constant opposition and denunciation of Soviet imperialistic policies. He is wily, honorable, experienced, realistic, a negotiator in the grand tradition. There is no political figure of the first rank in Europe--indeed on almost any continent--to whom he has not easy access. He is entirely loyal, and has always been, to Presidential policies. Of course, his peripatetic incursions into the preserves of Ambassadors agitate most of them, since their stature is to some extent diminished by his superior authority. Yet, no man is more meticulous in insisting on the association and presence with him of local Ambassadors when he talks to foreign statesmen.

The same is not true, unfortunately, of the unceasing peregrinations of other members of our domestic bureaucracy. Their itch for travel, desire to substitute themselves for the traditional, and I believe the more effective, channels of diplomatic intercourse, is the curse of American foreign missions. In terms of manhours, I would guess that I spend more time with these wandering emissaries than with any other class of people, and with less benefit to our Government. The exactions of visiting Congressmen are largely wasteful in subtracting foreign service personnel from useful duties, but the Executive and Legislative Branches' Flying Dutchmen, charged with good will and a sense of purpose, are at worst ludicrous, and, at best, supernumerary, except on especial occasions. Gresham's Law applies to most of them.

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I sometimes wonder whether, like my predecessor Jock, I should not have taken a house, or cottage, in the country, and not been on call as freely as I have been on weekends and holidays.

I used to be interested in various views expressed as to the most beautiful words in the English language: "cellar door" is the one I recall as being on most lists. Lately, in a letter to TIME, a contributor really threw the book at its readers, using Funk's listing of the ten best words in one sentence: "The luminous mist rose from the murmuring brook at the hush of dawn with a melody like a tranquil lullaby of golden chimes."

Kind Dr. Gottfried came to see me twice today. He jabbed me four or five times in almost painless fashion, but I derive an almost sardonic satisfaction in facing him with a persistent temperature he seems unable to control. My own diagnosis is that I have bronchial pneumonia, his is that it is bronchial pleurisy, a terminological difference, but one to which he clings.

Anyhow, segregated in my bedroom, I am thoroughly enjoying this opportunity to review efficiency reports, write stern letters to the real estate agents who are incurring larger expenditures for repairs than the rental return on the Georgetown house, and generally to pleasure myself with snipping off odds and ends.

I attacked tonight a pot of Iranian caviar, sent us by Heyward Isham who is passing through here on home leave. He had been assigned to London, to replace Dick Ericson. When I was in Washington, Tommy Thompson [redacted] asked me to release him to make a Chinese study. One of the reasons adduced was the presumed desire of Isham to take [redacted] job. I found, after interviewing him, that he knew nothing whatever of this design. I am tempted to send a somewhat bitter comment on what may be a bit of chicanery, though I know Tommy would be unconscious of the intrigue, as he would be incapable of acting except in good faith.

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July 20, 1965 - Tuesday

What is now the usual sultry, off and on raining, 65° day. I was to see Leonard Goldensen of ABC this morning, but being still fevered, remainded at home.

E gave a lunch downstairs for Cele McGhee, her daughter, Mildred Bliss and others, while I lurked in my bedroom.

I missed the farewell reception of the Yugoslav Ambassador and his wife.

July 21, 1965 - Wednesday

Went to call on the Polish Ambassador; afterwards, on the High Commissioner of Zambia.

Paid what we both hoped was a last visit on Dr. Gottfried.

Lunched at home with Diana Cooper, Mildred Bliss, Kenneth and Jane Clark, Peter Wilson, Drew Dudley, Anne Fleming, Eric Sevareid.

My fever recurred in the afternoon, so E went alone to the Queen's Garden Party.

We were to go to the theatre with the Bedfords, and sup afterwards, but I was obliged to renege.

July 22, 1965 - Thursday

To the office this morning. Eugene Black came to see me. He looks slightly battered; no wonder, for his Far Eastern trip must have been a killer. He has already raised over 600 illion of the billion dollar capital of the proposed bank.

Arthur Goldberg's designation to replace Adlai has been well received at home, abroad he is little known; the Arab world is incensed over the nomination of a Hebrew.

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SECRET [redacted]

I went to the Carlton Tower, as guest of the American Chamber of Commerce at their annual lunch, and spoke afterwards about US concern over sterling, Santo Domingo, and Vietnam.

Fran ill this afternoon, so reclined until visited at home by Tommy Frost, the Keck brothers of Superior Oil of California, and two Keck wives, one of them [redacted] a youthful beauty. [redacted] It was enjoyable for me, as if Pacific breezes were changing the atmosphere.

E went to a dinner and dance given by the Harlechs. The Jaretskis, Mildred, and Nicky were all out sporting. I ate plaice, and swallowed [redacted] medicine, in my bedroom.

All day, rumors have circulated about the probable retirement of Alec Douglas-Home as leader of the Conservative Party. They were confirmed early in the evening, then explained by him on television tonight. This decision will have far-reaching consequences. Alec is, by common consent, one of the finest men in England. He is candid, unassuming, impeccable in every aspect of character, intelligent, courageous, patriotically devoted, diligent, possessed of personal charm in a degree quite extraordinary, typical of the best, most traditional traits of British personality, unselfish, modest, self-reliant, a type representative of the high qualities that for more than two centuries enabled an elite in this country to dominate its political life.

It is thought that his successor will be either Ted Heath or Reggie Maudling, able men of another stripe from Home, both by background and education.

Whichever, or if there be a deadlock whoever else, is chosen will follow a different line as regards style, though not necessarily as to substance.

Home, a true Knight of the Thistle, has ended this phase of his political career with gallantry and grace. His action may also signify the end of an epoch in British history.

[redacted]

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In seeking an antiseptic for a thermometer, I poured out three days ago an uncovered tumbler measure of Bourbon whiskey--I note that its evaporation has already been a' 't forty per cent.

Wrote a l f considerable length and sentimentality to my beloved distant cousin Natalie Barney, who is about to celebrate her 89th birthday in a deserved blaze of praise from appreciative French admirers of her brilliant Amazonian career.

July 23, 1965 - Friday

Paid a return call on the Ecuadorian Ambassador. Then to the office, before a visit to Dr. Gottfried.

The skies completely evacuated themselves this morning to discharge a volume of rain worthy of the tropics. I waded into the Ecuadorean Embassy to reciprocate the Ambassador's earlier courtesy to me. He is an alert journalist turned diplomat.

Busy at the office with personnel affairs, also with speculations about Alec Home's replacement. Bought two more cases of Chateau Margaux 1953. There is some feeling that Maudling and Heath, the heavy neck and neck favorites, will kill each other off.

Saw Dr. Gottfried before lunching at home with E, John Charlton (Director of Hampton Court and other Museums), the Jaretskis, Mildred Bliss, Priscilla's British godson, Mr. Doddridge, Letitia Elliott, her pretty daughter Emily, and Nicky.

I still have fever, so holed up at home for the afternoon, before dining with E, Mildred, Anne and Bill Channing.

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July 24, 1965 - Saturday

Sunny, windy day. I clung to the house. Mildred left for Paris this morning. Her memory is beginning to fail; otherwise, she seems almost as indomitable and intelligent as ever.

Tonight, Pauline and Philippe de Rothschild dined with us and the Jaretskis. Nicky is spending the weekend at Easton Neston.

The Rothschilds have recently spent two months in Japan, and made some purchases there for the wine museum at Mouton.

July 25, 1965 - Sunday

The Jaretskis left us for Paris this morning. They are a wonderful couple.

I completed seven efficiency reports. It is tedious but important work, requiring careful judgment.

Jim Surtees lunched with us.

Ronnie Tree, to my joy, moved in this afternoon to stay a couple of days before going to Portugal. He dined with us tonight, as did the Rothschilds. Philippe is on a diet, so I could not ply him with our excellent Margaux and Moselle.

July 26, 1965 - Monday

Went to Dr. Hargreaves this morning to have my teeth cleaned. Lunched with Diana Phipps at the Cafe Royal.

Jim Callaghan asked me to call on him at the Treasury. He explained to me the drastic economic and financial measures he proposes to lay before the Cabinet tomorrow morning. He thought that at least one member would propose devaluation of the pound. Altogether, he anticipated a fiery session. If things go well, he will make an announcement tomorrow afternoon of the Government's decisions.

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No matter what is now done, one cannot predict its effect, since so much of the present difficulty is of a psychological nature, both here and abroad. Restoring confidence at times seems an almost impossible enterprise. At Callaghan's request, I agreed to limit myself in reporting on my conversation to its bare bones, which I did in this telegram:

Leonard Goldensen of ABC came to see me this afternoon.

I [redacted] invited Gordon and Nancy Gray, and Mr. Coyne, of the President's Foreign Intelligence Board, to meet us at the house for drinks. Unable to leave the office, I had to cancel this, and Gray and Coyne came to see me there. We discussed intelligence matters.

The Prime Minister sent for me, so I went to 10 Downing Street at 7:15 for an hour of conversation with him. Michael Stewart and Oliver Wright were present. He repeated some of the things [redacted] Callaghan had told me earlier, and seemed confident [redacted] he could carry his program in the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. He believes the time has come for joint consideration by the US and UK of three problems, namely Defense, Economics and Finance, and Politics at the highest level.

It was evident that he would like to fly to the United States early in August, even a day or two before Parliament ends, with Stewart and Healey, for discussions with President Johnson and his closest advisers. I told him frankly that I had no idea whatever as to how such a proposal would be received, but it would seem to me [redacted] it should be explored further before he took it up officially. Since Sir Burke Trend, Secretary of the Cabinet, had been expected to go to Washington a short time ago and have intimate talks with Mac Bundy, perhaps it would be well to revive this project and have Trend test the ground at home. The Prime Minister agreed to this, and asked me to telephone Bundy about it. He dwelt at some length

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET

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Charge: STATE Control:

ACTION: SecState Washington FLASH Date: July 26, 1965

For Secretary, Secretary of Treasury, Pass White House, from Bruce.

NODIS

Re: Sterling.

British Cabinet will consider tomorrow morning drastic program proposed by Callaghan of economic measures designed to redress financial situation here.

If this program is not accepted, or if accepted proves ineffective in restoring confidence that was still further impaired by heavy exchange losses last Thursday and Friday, my personal opinion is we will witness almost immediate terrifying run on the pound, with presently incalculable consequences.

US would then probably be faced with alternatives of British devaluation or full support of pound by ourselves.

I am seeing Prime Minister at 7:15 this evening British time and may report further on this subject.

GP-2.

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NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by: JAB 17 MAR 1981
Date: Classification

AMB:DBruce/eo July 26, 1965

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SECRET

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on the dangerous British financial position. It was understood we would pursue this matter again after the fate of his program in the Cabinet was determined.

I remain as disturbed as ever over what may happen suddenly in the way of further runs on sterling. They lost 80 million pounds on Thursday and Friday of last week. I have signalled Washington so often on the subject of contingency planning that I shall rest on my oars for a while.

I did not talk at any length with the Prime Minister about the letter from President Johnson on South Vietnam that I delivered to him this morning. He said he had it under consideration and would be prepared shortly to reply to it. The President's letter was:

E went to Paris this evening to join Marietta Tree and Susan Mary Alsop. I arrived home from Downing Street for a late dinner with the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord and Lady St. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hyde, Mrs. Edward Russell, and Al Wells.

Mary Russell was with the Harrimans during their trip to Moscow, where she served as Averell's interpreter. She said she had never seen him more active and happy.

During dinner I was called to the telephone to talk to George Ball and John Leddy, who were stirred up by my telegram reporting my meeting with Callaghan. I know they are both fully alert to the gravity of Britain's financial and economic plight. Soon after midnight I reached Mac Bundy by telephone, and secured his approval to having Sir Burke Trend come over to see him on Thursday.

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QUOTE:

Dear Prime Minister:

I have asked my Ambassador to b[illegible] to you my frank assessment of the situation in South Vietnam.

In recent months open aggression against the people and Government of Vietnam has increased and very heavy strains have been placed upon the South Vietnamese armed forces and the South Vietnamese people.

In this same period, as you know, repeated and imaginative efforts by many Governments, including your own, have been unsuccessful in moving this problem to the conference table because of the determined and rigid opposition from Hanoi and Peiping.

I have been reviewing this situation during the last few days in the light of up-to-date reports from my most trusted associates. While final decisions have not been made here, I can tell you that it now appears certain that it will be necessary to increase United States armed forces in South Vietnam by a number which may equal or exceed the 80,000 already there.

In making this additional commitment, I shall be considering additional decisions, and my Ambassador will be in touch with you on these as soon as they are developed. I want to emphasize that in any event there will be no degradation in our commitment to NATO.

I want you to know that as we make this major additional effort we will also continue to make every political and diplomatic effort that we can to open way to a peaceful settlement. In this connection, I want to reiterate my appreciation of the efforts of your Government and of yourself personally. We shall continue to welcome constructive initiatives.

SECRET

We will also continue to use every care and restraint to ensure that the fires of war do not spread on the mainland of Asia. Our objective remains the end of external interference in South Vietnam so that the people of that country can determine their own future.

In this situation I must express to you my own deep personal conviction that the prospect of peace in Vietnam will be greatly increased in the measure that the necessary efforts of the United States are supported and shared by other nations which share our purposes and our concerns. I know that your Government has already signalled its interest and concern by giving assistance. I now ask that you give most earnest consideration to increasing that assistance in ways which will give a clear signal to the world - and perhaps especially to Hanoi - of the solidarity of international support for resistance to aggression in Vietnam and for a peaceful settlement in Vietnam.

I have asked my Ambassador to make himself available to you for any consultation which you may wish on this matter.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

UNQUOTE

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July 27, 1965 - Tuesday

After a morning at the office, I spent the rest of the day at home, having stopped on the way for what I hope will be a last fever shot from Dr. Gottfried. I have become quite weak from lack of exercise and from running a temperature.

Desmond Gorges came out to see me this afternoon. He is a free lance writer for British papers, specializing in profiles. He is an amusing fellow, so we forgot about personalities and discussed people and antiques.

Al arrived at the house with a message from the President to the Prime Minister regarding the extension of our bombing to two missile sites near Hanoi. We advised the PM of this operation that resulted in the loss of two or three American planes, but the probable elimination of the missile installations.

There were two important occurrences today. First, the PM carried his economic and financial program in the Cabinet, and Callaghan announced its details in the House of Commons. The Government made some tough decisions that will be unpalatable to many sections of the Labour Party. Ball, Leddy, and others called me from Washington in the course of the afternoon about it. They think it did not go far enough. I told them that in my opinion it represented the utmost [redacted] at this time the British Government could do. We will have to see what the effect will be in the next few days in the foreign exchange markets. I do not feel sanguine over the prospects of this move engendering the necessary degree of confidence in the future of sterling.

The second event was the election by the Conservatives of a successor to Alec Douglas-Home. On the first ballot Heath received 150 votes, to 133 for Maudling and 15 for Enoch Powell. Later in the day Maudling and Powell withdrew their candidacies, so another ballot was not necessary. The betting odds just before

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the votes were cast were 6 to 4 on Maudling, evens on Heath, and 33 to 1 against Powell. The polls had indicated a victory for Maudling. Heath was supported by a majority of newspapers, and had more strength throughout the constituencies than his opponents realized. I have a high opinion of Heath. He has a fine character and great ability.

Bob Schaetzel wrote me from Washington, asking me to write a statement commending Arthur Hartman, who has remained in class over-long. I gladly did so in these terms:

I dined with Nicky and the Elliotts. They went off to the theater, so I was free to work and read.

July 28, 1965 - Wednesday

Paid a second visit to Dr. Hargreaves.

Richard Norton of the firm of S. J. Philips, the great dealers in antique silver and jewelry, called on me this morning. As President of the British Antique Dealers Association, he wished to extend an invitation to Jackie Kennedy to open their next annual show on June 8, 1966. I sent her a telegram on the subject.

I lunched with Kisty Hesketh at Milborne Grove. David McEwen is staying there, as well as the two permanent lodgers. Sne and her boys are coming to dinner with us tonight before going off to France tomorrow with the Lovat family.

The new Ambassador from Morocco, Princess Lalla Aicha, sister of the King, came to see me this afternoon. She has taken one of the two remaining private houses on Grosvenor Square. Her arrival here has been awaited with considerable interest, since she was the leading feminist in Morocco. She had never been in England before, and is spending her first weekend here on the Isle of Wight She speaks beautiful French, is attractive and conversable.

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July 28, 1965

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Re: Arthur A. Hartman, FSO

Sir:

I should like to request the incorporation in personnel files of the following remarks on Arthur A. Hartman, FSO-3, a member of the staff of my Embassy in London.

I take this action, since not being, in this instance, a reviewing officer, it seems the way in which I can best express a judgment on this officer.

I first knew Mr. Hartman when he was assigned to assist me in what was colloquially known as the "Bruce Mission" in Paris and Luxembourg. This Mission, operating under the direction of President Eisenhower, was charged with the responsibility of representing the United States Government at the seat of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community in Luxembourg, and of participating, in observer status, in the deliberations of the Interim Committee of the European Defense Community in Paris.

For a period of two years, I was closely associated with Mr. Hartman on an almost daily basis. I thought his ability, character, devotion to duty outstanding, in a small group of individuals, including the remarkable Treasury Attache Tomlinson, Stanley Cleveland, Robert Minor and a few others, who with an extraordinary output, qualitatively and quantitatively, disproved in their operations Parkinson's Law.

In this talented, effective lot, Hartman immediately commanded recognition as an exceptional personality, dealing with affairs of an intricate nature which demanded unusual and imaginative treatment.

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When I heard of Mr. Hartman's assignment to the Economic Section of the London Embassy, it is no exaggeration to say that my heart leapt with joy.

In his present capacity, he has elicited nothing but deserved praise. He has, in my opinion, all the qualities desirable in a Foreign Service Officer. Without being grandiose in estimate, I consider him a rarely superior human being.

I have no idea what may be in store for him in his professional future, but I am writing as I have to express my conviction that he has the potential of filling any post with uncommon distinction.

The immediate reason for my comments was occasioned by my astonishment, when riffling through the latest efficiency reports, to notice that Mr. Hartman is still a Class 3 officer. I believe he should be promoted at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce
Ambassador

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July 29, 1965 - Thursday

In spite of the furore aroused here by the Government's economic and financial program, as well as the assumption of leadership of the Conservative Party by Heath, our Embassy proceedings are more tranquil than usual. Probably the majority of the Diplomatic Corps are away on leave; the French left after their celebration on the 14th of July, the German Ambassador will not be back until September. The Spanish Ambassador always remains here for the August grouse shooting, as does the Austrian, but they go home thereafter.

We lunched with Lord and Lady Arran in a private room at Escargot on Greek Street in Soho. The other guests were Esmond Rothermere, the Salisburys, Michael and Pandora Astor. The conversation was a pleasant mixture of politics and abstract talk.

Personnel questions are never ending in a large Embassy. George Newman, indispensable to us, especially at this time, because of his expertness in political-military affairs, has been called home to be offered the No. 3 position in Saigon. If such an assignment were made, I sincerely believe it would be a waste under present conditions of Newman's specialized talents. To this end, I sent this telegram, following up another despatched on the same subject yesterday:

Rowlie Cromer came to see me at the house tonight, to discuss financial and economic affairs.

Later, E and I went to a party given by the Longfords for Nicko Henderson, who is shortly leaving the Foreign Office to become DCM at the British Embassy in Madrid.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState Washington IMMEDIATE

For Undersecretary from Bruce

Re Embtel 364 about possible assignment George Newman to Saigon.

I understand this matter may be decided today.

Since the position envisaged for him in Vietnam is primarily administrative, it seems to me the Department should seriously balance against the suggestion of such assignment the desirability of continuing him here until winter, during this crucial period when the shape taken by the British Defense White Paper will be of such vital importance to USG.

There is nobody who within a period of the next four months could adequately pick up his specialized duties, or inherit the confidence of his professional contacts.

I believe in any event such a transfer should not be made unless cleared with Messrs. MacNamara and McNaughton at Defense, who agreed with State to have Newman represent, in effect, both Departments in London, an arrangement that has been extremely successful.

GP-4.

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I had a long talk with Cromer; I told him I would not report any of it unless he so indicated. Since it was retrospective, there seemed no reason to do so.

He thought the measures taken by the Government were necessary, and politically were as far as the Labour Party could go. He did not know how effective they would be as a corrective to existing financial ills. He believed they would have to be supplemented later by even more severe and restrictive provisions.

Immediate foreign reaction has been favorable, in that there has been no renewal of selling against the pound, nor an influx of deposits. He hoped the exchange markets would mark time at least until the publication of July trade figures in mid-August. He anticipated no early rise in exports, or restoration of general confidence.

Rowlie expects to go to France next Wednesday with his family, and be on call in case he is needed.

July 30, 1965 - Friday

Mr. Elie Abel of NBC came to see me this morning. He is writing a book on the Cuban missile crisis. He asked me to fill him in on the participation of this Embassy in the notice given to the British Government about what was going on in connection with it.

E and I lunched with Pamela Berry at 18 Cowley Street. The others were Jo Grimond, Mr. and Mrs. George Backer, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lewis. There was a deal of interesting political talk, as well as amusing suggestions about arranging a marriage for Ted Heath. Afterwards, I met Kay de Trafford on the street. I went with her to her apartment on Eaton Square, which I had not visited for a couple of years, to regale myself with the sight of her beautiful furniture,

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pictures, porcelain, and other objects. It was a wonderful example of what can be accomplished when excellent taste is applied on a moderate scale of expenditure to the collection of attractive things.

Bob Kleiman came to see me this afternoon. The New York Times seems to give him unlimited opportunity for travel. He has just come from France, where he was as confused as most Americans by General de Gaulle. I think the journalists make a mistake in trying to unscrew the inscrutable.

We had a cocktail party at home this evening.

July 31, 1965 - Saturday

A day of dilettantism.

I bought at Harrod's a short raincoat with a red cotton lining.

Afterwards, I made a run down Beauchamp Place, where I picked up a silver gilt inkwell, surmounted by a bust of Wellington, that I intend as a gift to Audrey. At the same place I purchased a silver-gilt George IV toothpick case, six modern silver coffee spoons (ours go down the drain at a surprising rate), and a silver-gilt Regency tumbler. At Ian Askew's, I gathered (at a reasonable price) three Regency wicker work armchairs, needed in our drawing room to replace others that are under repair. Some thousands of people pass each year through the Embassy residence. The toll on furniture is high, and costly to the Ambassador personally.

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August 1, 1965 - Sunday

We had hoped for a pleasing August weather forecast. It was not to be. The papers this morning announced that July was the coldest since 1954, the dullest since 1944. Until the 29th, London had only 112 hours of sunshine, fifty-seven per cent of the normal figure. The dismal summer weather will continue in August, according to the long-range forecasters.

Letitia and her son, with a male friend, Emily, Nick, lunched with us.

Marie and Averell came for drinks. He was full of comment on his European tour. Sweet things--they brought us caviar from Moscow.

Averell is a man of great value. He talked to Kosygin, an old acquaintance, as no other American could. On the most important of all topics, non-proliferation, he is convinced the Soviets are serious. Myself, I believe it. There are tremendous obstacles, including the ANF and MLF. But, once again, I seek the mechanic, in which I think the US Government is so often lacking. Averell is the only American who could have accomplished the agreement on nuclear testing. Now I believe he is the best equipped of our officials to negotiate, or attempt to effect, non-dissemination pact. Professional foreign service officers, especially so-called Kremlinologists, would like to be assigned this task, together with Bill Foster and our delegation at Geneva. To me, this is unrealistic. What we and the Soviets decide will probably be followed by others. I wish the President would assign the major portion of the task to Averell.

I saw Dick Neustadt for the last time, before he returns home, on Friday evening. On instructions, he has told some officials of the British Government how useful he thinks I might be as a channel of communication between our two countries. According to him, the President feels I want nothing from him in the

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way of preferment, and also believes I am entirely loyal and unambitious. As far as one can form an estimate of one's own character, this estimate is [redacted] correct. The Prime Minister, however, would desire a direct interchange with the President. I wish he could arrange it, but doubt it.

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Monday, August 2

E, Nicky and I flew on an early morning Air France plane to Paris where we took a train from Austerlitz Station to Tours. The country through which we passed with its rich wheat fields and other luxuriant crops must be one of the most bountiful on earth.

We joined Priscilla and Alfred Jarecki at a hotel called the Chateau d'Artigny near Montbazon. This is an extraordinary place built by Coty, the famous perfumeur and speculator, who until he went bankrupt indulged in a mania for construction almost equal to that of Louis XIV. The chateau commands a wonderful view over the river Indre.

This afternoon we motored to Azay-le-Rideau. The rain poured down but did not deter the sightseers who were present in force.

Tonight at the hotel, Jerome Zerbe told us of many places of local interest that should be visited. He expected to leave in the morning for the Soviet Union in pursuit of photographs for still another book on pavilions.

Tuesday, August 3

We all went off this morning in clear sunshine for a day of sightseeing. We lunched at Le Bon Laboureur at Chenonceaux. Amply fortified with the good food and wine of the Loire, we walked around the grounds of this romantic place, as well as visiting some of the rooms on view. From there we went to Cheverny, still in the possession of the original family and filled with their possessions, including some acquired in the time of Louis XIII. It is a splendid castle. The present Marquis Vibert still

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maintains his famous pack of staghounds, which judging from the forest of antlers exhibited in the stables, find plenty of occupation in the neighborhood. Thence we proceeded to Amboise, 3/4's of which was pulled down long ago but nothing can destroy the attractiveness of its location and its historical associations. When it was a royal palace, Leonardo da Vinci moved there from Italy at the invitation of the French king, died and was buried in the grounds. There is also a picturesque chapel honoring St. Hubert, the Holy Patron of Hunting. Enroute we saw the exteriors of many delightful manor houses which abound in the Valley of the Loire.

Wednesday, August 4

We lunched outdoors at the Duchesse Anne Restaurant at Langeais, where I had the best snails I ever tasted. Fromthere we went on to Saumur, where we looked at the cavalry school in which I passed a couple of months in 1918. It is a wonderful establishment for the French still keep it adequately supplied with horses. Then we regarded [redacted] the outside of the Chateaux of Monsoreau and [redacted] Ussé. One of our best stops on this trip was at Sache Balzac, a particularly good manor house, now owned by a foundation where there are displayed many mementos of the great author. It did not belong to him, but during his frequent stays in it he wrote Pere Goriot and other works. One of the rooms has an

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exhibition of busts by Jo Davidson, at whose house Beycheville we stopped on our way back to d'Artigny. I had been there many years ago when Jo was alive - it is now owned by his son.

Thursday, August 5

We were sad to leave our companions this morning to take the Paris train. We had a few hours to spare in Paris before returning to London.

I scarcely arrived home before I was told of a further deterioration in the pound. There was a heavy run today, as well as unusually large purchases of gold. At 1 o'clock this morning I telephoned Mac Bundy in Washington. I found he was engaged with the President, Joe Fowler and others in considering what sort of rescue operation might be mounted.

Friday, August 6

At the office this morning I read a flash telegram from George Ball asking me to send my views immediately on the problem of sterling. I did so in the following telegram; [redacted]

[redacted]

Senator McGee of Wyoming came to see me this morning with his State Department Escort Officer, Frank Ortiz. He was formerly a professor and seems well informed on foreign policy.

Ted Lampson came in to say goodbye. Mary is recovering from her heart attack and they expect to leave for home within a couple of weeks.

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ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON FLASH [redacted]

NODIS

Deptel [redacted]

For Under Secretary from Bruce

I am inclined to take most seriously Cromer's judgment on what he refers to as Martin package. He believes if it is adopted this would be highly desirable temporary solution, and that it would engender reasonable amount of confidence. I agree with him that we would have to take lead in eliciting multilateral support. I do not think we should act unilaterally.

We should take full account of resources already available to British in this situation, and not hesitate to insist upon due regard of our views on how they can best be utilized.

Any multilateral action should be designed to convince world financial community that sterling warrants confidence, or at least that there is reasonable near term prospect for improvement in basic British economic situation. Such improvement is not inconceivable but it must be seen to be believed.

If we help the British, either unilaterally or multilaterally, we should insist on prompt curtailment of imports, with possible introduction of quota scheme, since surcharge has not had

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appreciable effect. There seems little else in the way of economic conditions upon which we can presently postulate our position.

In regard to general political considerations implicit in reftel, I submit these comments.

It would be impossible to recall the Parliament to consider a mandatory income s policy. That would be a panic signal. Nor is it realistic to expect the setting up of a national Government. Except for the financially sophisticated, there is no sense of crisis in Great Britain. The general atmosphere here is euphoric; beneath the surface on which float the Economist, the Financial Times, the politicians, the daily denizens of the City, the mass of the population are as unconscious of impending disaster as if they were deep water jumbo shrimps in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Prime Minister will continue to plough his furrow, and not consider yoking his equipage to Conservative oxen. With the last Gallup Poll showing a sharp swing Toryward, Heath and Company have no desire to accept a divided responsibility.

The immediate difficulty here is one of external accounts. If Balance of Payments were a phrase as familiar in the United Kingdom as Fish and Chips, one could expect a sense of national cohesion with attendant readiness to accept personal sacrifices and austerity programs. Such is not the case.

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The Prime Minister in my opinion exaggerates sentiment in US about the inextricable interlinking of the fate of dollars and sterling. But he does mirror a common belief here that if one goes down the drain so will the other. He is also, I believe, correct in assuming that a successor Conservative Government could not cure the present national disorders through new legislative or administrative measures. He is incorrect, however, in my opinion, in ascribing many of his frustrations to political and social ill will for Labour doctrines on the part of elements of the population who would prefer suicide to patriotism. If a change of Government should occur, confidence, that impalpable state of mind, would be accorded in larger measure to Conservatives than to Labour, both here and abroad.

If the US does not assist the UK in this exchange crisis, British sentiment would coalesce against us, and would be exacerbated by those articulate insular groupings that are fundamentally anti-American.

Above all, we should not deal with these matters in a manner that might be construed as interference by us in British domestic

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politics, or [illegible] favoring one party against another. The US can derive no conceivable benefit from taking, or appearing to take, such a position.

Undoubtedly, a US decision not to support the pound would encourage further defense rentrenchment. A condition, if we come to their assistance, should be their maintenance of two military-political commitments - their engagements East of Suez and on the Rhine.

Likewise, a decision by the USG to support the British would have an impact on their commercial policy. They desperately need a successful Kennedy Round for the eventual revival of their economy and might assume that our determination not to support them portended our own abandonment of the Kennedy Round. They might then engage in such bilateral transactions as might appear useful, and even listen to the somewhat cracked siren calls of the General.

As things now appear there may well be a change in Government this year. Even so, it would serve no common Western good to have whoever governs try to piece together a shattered mosaic.

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Friday, August 7

Pam Berry dined with us last night. She is elated over Ted Heath having been elected as Tory leader; also over the last Gallup Poll giving the Conservatives a 7 1/2 per cent advantage against Labour.

She mirrors the general sentiment that Heath is somewhat handicapped by his bachelorhood but if he were to marry before an election it would be construed as a bid for votes and be contraproductive.

Saturday, August 8

Wilson, Cromer, Callaghan, Brown and other key figures in finance and economics are on vacation. I am told confidentially that the trade figures for July, to be published shortly, are encouraging.

Diana Cooper and Marina Chavchavadze came to lunch. Marina's account of her escape from Russia during the First World War was vastly exciting. In 1930, she raised enough money to ransom her father, who had remained behind, but he was shot on the eve of departure.

Diana thinks Ted Heath will not marry, since he has never displayed any interest in doing so.

Diana and I went to Kenwood to see an intriguing exhibition of Georgian Conversation Pieces, lent by institutions and individuals.

Dined tonight on the caviar Marie and Averell brought us from Russia.

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Sam Cross called me this evening to say Treasury had told him to inform me we were ready to proceed on the basis of the 'Martin package deal', and were so informing the British Government. Part of this understanding would require HMG to make a statement of intent to submit mandatory wage price legislation to Parliament when it reconvenes. This will be a bitter pill for Harold Wilson to swallow but our resolve on this point seems to be firm.

An installment of Arthur Schlesinger's book on President Kennedy appeared in today's Sunday Times. Its caption is The Ordeal of Dean Rusk. It is a shocker; I am astonished that so sensitive and intelligent a man as Arthur is reputed to be would make such disclosures, and even include remarks by the President to Jackie.

Arthur's friends here are dumfounded. I am glad I was not involved except for his reference to Phil Graham having told him in 1962 that he recommended to JFK that he send Rusk to the UN, Stevenson to London, and bring me home to be Secretary of State.

Phil mentioned this to me a considerable time later; I thanked him for the flattery but repeated to him what I have sincerely maintained for years, namely I would never again take on a job in Washington.

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August 9, 1965 - Monday

E, Nicky and I left this morning by Air France for Paris. We lunched at a bistro off Rue Boissy d'Anglas, before going to the Crillon, where we occupy one of the fifth floor apartments with their glorious views over Paris.

Dined at Mont Blanc. Bill Armstrong called me from the office about the projected [redacted] visit to London in early September of Joe Fowler and George Ball.

We have thus far failed to get in touch with Sasha; she must have missed our telegram to Istanbul, advising her to skip Greece because of the political troubles there. To judge from newspaper reports, the young King has acted unwisely; the temptation to chop down vacillating Papandreou is understandable, but constitutional monarchs cannot afford to appear too arbitrary. The Greeks are volatile people, and the present riots may increase in violence.

August 10, 1965 - Tuesday

Last night's news of the withdrawal of Singapore from the Malaysian Federation is most disturbing. This event will trigger Sukarno off into other rash explosions. It will also complicate the whole stance of Great Britain east of Suez.

[redacted] HMG should derive considerable satisfaction from the July trade figures, showing a balance of payments gap of only one million pounds, with exports at a historic high. This does not, however, mean that such a level will be maintained; more and sterner remedial measures will have to be undertaken. Meanwhile the chief figures in British political life are on vacation, concocting schemes for future affrays.

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August 11, 1965 - Wednesday

After having left for seventeen years an account at Morgan & Cie. (now Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.), Place Vendome, I closed it a few months ago. This was a mistake, for the rigamarole of paying franc bills out of a sterling bank account is almost interminable, so I restored my position this morning.

E, Nick and I took the train to Versailles, where we had a sunshiny lunch on a terrace near the Chateau. Afterwards, we visited the newly opened eighteenth century rooms. I was totally unprepared for their beauty, and for the historical fascination of the portraits, paintings, and other objects displayed in them. The damasks, velvets, curtains were all faithful and tasteful reproductions of originals. When one considers the pillages of the Chateau, it is amazing how many articles have been recuperated by gift, purchase, or loan. Van der Kamp and his associates deserve everlasting credit for their accomplishment. Moreover, the genius Andre Malraux has set about the restoration of many dilapidated structures in the vicinity of the Chateau, including work now advanced on one of the breath-taking Gabriel stables.

I don't remember spending a more satisfactory afternoon; it was in marked contrast to the misadventure of Nicky and me yesterday, when we went to a Franco-Italian movie on Marco Polo. With that theme, and a cast featuring such old hands as Orson Welles, Anthony Quinn, [redacted] Omar Sharif, it was almost a miracle that a spectacle could be so inanely produced. Improbability was piled onto inaccuracy, with no flashes of versimilitude to the startling adventures of the Venetian.

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August 12, 1965 - Thursday

Nicky and I went to the local barber, a Frenchman who lived a long time in Houston, Texas. Then we sunned our pallid skins on the terrace, while E patronized the dressmakers. The Crillon has steadily escalated its charges for a haircut, until one now costs the equivalent of $2.00.

We lunched on our terrace, in the shadows of the immense stone trophies that must have been there in Brave Crillon's time.

Sasha and Julia Clark arrived this afternoon from Athens, gabbling about archaeological mysteries. They looked radiantly healthy.

We all dined at the Mont Blanc, since Nicky insisted the girls should be luxuriously fed once before being put on an austerity diet.

August 13, 1965 - Friday

Overcast sky, temperature about 70°. I saw Bob McBride at the Embassy, changed money, bought two more air tickets to Nice, went to the Hertz Drive Yourself office to order a car for Eze, then took my ease on the terrace with Nick, who is a victim of the trots.

Walked, sheltered by the arcades of Rue de Rivoli and the Palais Royal, as far as Le Grand Vefour, which, like most of the famous Paris restaurants, is closed for the month of August. The Government has tried many expedients to divert the population from fleeing the capital for vacations in August in order to profit from the tourist trade, but to little avail. Consequently, the city is delightfully free of traffic tie-ups--unlike London those shops that function are open until seven, or later, at night.

We have just had a letter from Cousin Natalie Barney, who has conceived the brilliant and generous plan of buying from Romaine Brooks the latter's Villa Gaia

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at Fiesole, and giving it some day, after Romaine's death, to us. She remarks in conclusion: "But what if she lives to be one hundred?" She wishes us, however, to see it and "try it" before reaching a decision. How to arrange this is difficult, for Romaine is in Switzerland with Natalie, and presumably the villa is closed. Anyhow, I am deeply touched by the thought, even though it will probably never become reality.

These two ladies are extraordinary. Natalie is almost 89, Romaine 91, both abounding in vigor and charm.

August 14, 1965 - Saturday

The girls set out early for a day at Versailles; Nicky joins them later. They progressed from there to visit Stevie, whose husband Jules is sinking rapidly. They returned laden with preserves, and a bottle of ten year old peach brandy, a present from Jules to me.

E and I spent most of the morning at the Proust Exhibition in the Bibliotheque Nationale. It is enthralling. We have both been reading Philippe Jullian's illuminating biography of Robert de Montesquieu, where so much about Proust is narrated.

This show is comprehensive, with many loan contributions. The portrait of Montesquieu by Boldini is one of the most provocative and evocative of pictures. There were several mementos of his beautiful and beloved Cousin Madame Greffuhl, including a portrait of her by Lazlo. There was also a portrait of Elizabeth de Gramont (Mme de Clermont-Tonnerre) by Romaine Brooks.

E and I lunched in the square opposite the Bibliotheque at the Restaurant Lys de France. The food was wonderful.

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I am loath to reckon up the number of bottles of wine, especially Muscadet, Sancerre, Macon, and Quincy we have consumed since arriving in Paris, but as a set-off I have had no spirits of any kind, and little tobacco.

Priscilla and Alfred Jaretski reached here this afternoon from Provence, and dined with us on our terrace. The group of seven almost overflowed the platform.

August 15, 1965 - Sunday

Clear day, temperature about 70. Sasha and Julie visited the Conciergerie and Sainte-Chapelle; E, Nicky and I spent a couple of blissful hours at the Louvre. We bought ham sandwiches on our way back to the hotel, and for once had a frugal meal without rich sauces.

Since early morning, the Place de la Concorde has been unusually animated because of the filming of scenes representing the liberation of Paris in 1944. Tanks have been dashing about, firing blank charges, delighting numerous spectators in the Tuileries gardens, with their mock battles.

We all dined tonight at the Hotel San Simon with Kisty Hesketh, Rose Lovat, Sir Ian Moncrieffe, three Hesketh and two Lovat children. This group of eight have been touring France for weeks in a Dormobile, stopping usually at night in public camping areas.

August 16, 1965 - Monday

More museum flitting, and Embassy visiting. Kisty lunched with E and me at the Crillon. Her party is leaving early tomorrow morning for Brussels, taking in World War I battlefields on the way. The elders thought lugubriously that the youngsters ought to see where so many of their relatives had been killed.

Another tour of the Louvre.

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Priscilla and Alfred invited us to dinner tonight Chez Pharamond in Les Halles quarter. His granddaughter, Lilly Jaretski, swelled our complement to eight. This is a blissful restaurant much frequented by big butter and egg men, their wives, or doxies. I had onion soup, then pigs' feet. The sommelier was once Chef du Cave for Raoul Boyer, so I was liberally dosed with wine.

The Halles are picturesque, especially at night when great trucks from all over France deliver crates of produce. These markets will soon be replaced by dwellings, and will be moved onto a stretch of land bordering the autoroute to Orly.

August 17, 1965 - Tuesday

E, Sasha, Julia, Nicky and I departed from the Crillon in reasonably good order, after the always disturbing business of distributing tips. The Air France trip by Caravelle to Nice took an hour and twenty minutes. We motored out to the Heinz villa, Fal Eze, in time for a late lunch. Plunging into the salt water pool, was like taking a bath in Heaven.

In addition to their usual staff of Rose, Victorine, and Victorine's husband, our kind hosts left behind a Martinique cook, Lucy, (with daughter) who is said to be unusually skilled. We are having Alice, a Portuguese maid, join us from London. Drue and Jack never rent this place, but lend it to friends, who pay its running expenses while here, a singularly generous arrangement.

August 18, 1965 - Wednesday

What a joy to wake up, regard the sea, bless the sunshine, and reflect that pleasure is the only order of the day.

We spent most of the morning at the pool, lunching there on grilled sardines, salad, cheese, fruit, and wine. This afternoon passed dreamily; a swim before dinner, early to bed. This is too good to last.

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August 19, 1965 - Thursday

More of the same. In the afternoon, the children went to Nice airport to meet David, coming by Lufthansa from Berlin. I dropped off in Beaulieu to dabble in antiques. Bought a grateful guest present for the Heinz[69]-a meritorious porcelain Chien Lung dog.

August 20, 1965 - Friday

Swimming most of the morning. Ted Heath came over for lunch from Villefranche, where he is staying with his mother, step-father, and friends. He looks splendidly, partly due, no doubt, to his optimism over the rate at which British polls are running in his favor. He thinks the UK economic and financial situation will worsen by October. He hopes in that month to present a complete Conservative program, that will have been foreshadowed by a series of speeches he will commence next month.

He talked about economics, politics, and personalities for a long time. He is a sympathetic man, of great integrity and ability.

August 21, 1965 - Saturday

Nelson and Loulou Slater, with her daughter Valerie Metz, came over on their boat Dolphin from San Remo. We had a leisurely lunch by the pool. In the late afternoon, Carmen Esnault-Pelterie paid us a welcome call.

I bought in Beaulieu a batch of Jean Bruce's OSS 117 secret service adventure novels, and have been devouring them with considerable pleasure. If one is going to deal in improbables it is well to do so with reckless abandon. Bruce, killed in an automobile accident in 1963, was a master of this type of writing. Over thirty million copies of his books have been sold in a twelve-year period.

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August 12, 1965 - Sunday

Early this morning a tempest raged. I have never seen or heard more violent and sustained thunder and lightning. Rain poured torrentially on this parched land.

We went, six strong, to lunch with the Nevill Berrys at Cap D'Ail. Rory Cameron (whose book on Captain Cook and his voyages is having a success), Edward Ducann and his attractive wife, Mr. and Mrs. Mackensie, were there, as well as many young people. Joyce Mackensie was married to Margaret Biddle's son, Ted Schulze, who died a couple of years ago. She has inherited Margaret's villa at St. Jean Cap Ferrat. Ted's sister, Mrs. Morton Downey, is also dead, another incident in the bad luck Biddle story. Joyce is said to be desperately ill of cancer.

Cameron owns the best villa on Cap Ferrat. Each August he rents it to Mary Lasker at the fantastic sum of $10,000 for thirty-one days.

Mackensie said he had been at Audrey's place near The Plains last week. He described it as a"small Virginia Versailles''.

August 23, 1965 - Monday

Disconsolate faces in the family this morning when we were told the pool had been emptied to clean it of debris from the worst storm this coast has experienced since 1890.

This was equally disappointing to our luncheon guests who came down from Peter Wilson's manor. They were Peter and his son, Mary Roxburghe, Laura and Michael Canfield, and Joan Haslip, the authoress.

No sunshine today, but David got in some good tennis with a Beaulieu antiquaire's son, who like his father is almost a professional at the game.

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August 24, 1965 - Tuesday

Sasha and Julie went off to St. Paul de Vence. E and the two boys to Beaulieu. I spent the morning at home, reading and basking when possible in fitful sunshine, and, for dissipation, wrote numerous letters.

Before lunch, the weather turned perfect. E, Nicky and I had just downed a delicious lamb-based dish off the spit when Ricardo Sicre's Rampager hove into sight. It dropped anchor, and Ricardo came ashore with two male companions, one Spanish, the other Sicilian. Soon, two females leapt from the ship and swam ashore to join us; one was Italian, and the other a delicious nymph of I know not what nationality. France's daughter and son-in-law, whom Ricardo had salvaged from their stricken yacht during the recent storm, remained aboard.

About three o'clock, this merry troupe swam away from us heading for lunch at Cannes. They seemed, in Spanish fashion, to consider the time was about right for lunch.

Mary Roxburghe and Peter Wilson came over from Mary Lasker's to change before going to dinner in the neighborhood. Eric Severeid , his wife and Mrs. Buck, as well as Jerry Mayer, called in to see us. This is getting to be like Long Island.

August 25, 1965 - Wednesday

Glorious weather. A short morning at the pool, where we were joined by the Heath party of eight or nine. Julie Clark is to leave this afternoon. E and I took off in the forenoon to lunch with Peter Wilson at his house near Grasse. It is a desirable place, with wonderful views of the mountains and the sea. The house was built about 1800. The trees on the 70 appurtenant acres are the best I have seen in this part of France. A gigantic swimming pool, fed by town water from Grasse, has a circumference of almost one hundred yards. There is a tiny island bearing

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a palm tree in it. Peter's house guests, Joan Haslip, his son Philip Wilson, the Canfields, and Mary Roxburghe were all there. Philip has just published an excellent encyclopaedia of antiques.

Tonight, we dined on the Eze mountain top at the Chateau de Madrid, with Mary Lasker. I could hardly believe it when we were told E was to wear a long dress and I a dinner coat. We were bidden for nine o'clock, and sat down to eat at ten. I must confess I found such a break in the informal rhythm of our life here distasteful. Moreover, excellent though the dishes were, they did not smack of the Riviera; one could have eaten them, or consumed the wines, in any international caravanserai.

Amongst the guests were Kanzler (now living here, a former President of one of the Ford Motor Company subsidiaries), Jacqueline Patenotre (still a Senator and Mayor of Rambouillet, always pretty and gay), General and Madame Billotte, Duc and Duchesse de Brissac (he is keeping up his stag-hound pack), Bill and Deede Blair (our Ambassador to the Philippines). We left at midnight, to descend the terrifying Grande Corniche.

August 26, 1965 - Thursday

After a morning at the pool, Sasha, Davie and I went aboard the Dolphin to join Nelson Slater in a trip to Nice, a half-hour cruise. The children parted from us there, and I had a delightful sail with Nelson to Monte Carlo, where he put me ashore. The beauty of this coast, seen from shipboard, is seductive. The asperities of crags and mountains uncrowned with vegetation, are softened by distance; above all, one is not conscious of the curse of excessive automobile congestion.

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I walked for an hour and a half in Monte Carlo, teeming with half-naked tourists, before taking a bus back to Eze Sur Mer, and a comforting reunion with the family.

August 27, 1965 - Friday

Every night since we have been here, we have, because of ideal coolness, slept under blankets.

We spent the morning at the pool. The sun failed early under overcast, so this afternoon I carried out Jack Heinz's modest request to take his damaged Chinese dragon to Beaulieu, to try to have it repaired.

Yesterday was the opening of the shooting season in the Alps Mountains. The prognostics for this season are good. One can hardly believe that Chamois, Wild Boar, Partridges, and Hares are said to be available in satisfactory plenty not far from this crowded coast.

August 28, 1965 - Saturday

A brisk mistral blew vigorously all day. The natives say it is the precursor of several days of good weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Ducann, her sister, Rory Cameron, and the Nevill Berrys lunched with us at the pool.

Ducann is keen as a whip. He thinks there is a chance of the Liberals making a deal with Labor for some sort of amalgamation of their parties. On the whole, from the Conservative standpoint, he would welcome this, and believes it would strengthen Conservative electoral prospects. He thinks the Prime Minister will postpone an election as long as possible but will have to go to the country within

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Kipping, formerly Director-General of the Federation of British Industries, is now Senior Consultant on International Affairs to the Confederation of British Industry; John Whitenor is the CBI's Overseas Director. They have recently been in India. They wanted to express to me the importance they attach, in connection with Mrs. Gandhi's (the Indian Prime Minister's) visit to President Johnson on March 27, to expediting American aid. They fear the somewhat slow procedures of our Small Business Administration requirements and the stipulation demanding that 50% of aid shipments be carried in American bottoms will result in postponing the ability of companies in India to import goods for factory stock rooms before existing supplies run out. I told them I would write to Tom Mann this afternoon about this, which I did.

We delivered this morning to Michael Stewart copy of a letter from President Johnson to President de Gaulle, given to the French Ambassador in Washington yesterday. It was:

I went tonight at the inconvenient hour of 6:45 to the Royal Society of Arts on John Adam Street to receive a diploma on behalf of Alexander Hayden Girard, given for his service to American design in the fields of domestic and commercial interiors, furnishing textiles and exhibitions. Mr. Girard could not come over from the US for this ceremony.

The building of this Royal Society is one of the fine examples of Adam architecture in London. It was designed, and the construction supervised, about 1772 by Robert and James Adam. Badly bombed in 1941, it has been well restored.

The diplomas and other awards made by this organization are greatly esteemed. There was an audience of about 150 people. The occasion was preceded by a sherry party. The chief speaker of the evening made, so far as I was concerned, the error of apologizing in advance for what he said would be a superficial study of his oration "Creativity" because of the shortness of time allotted to him. He started in at 7:10, and at 7:45 was still in full cry. It was an interesting discourse, comparing the receptivity to creative ideas of various categories of well educated people. He thought, and buttressed his conclusions with statistical citations, that men and women with scientific backgrounds had less originality of thought than those schooled in the arts. There was a short circuit in the lighting system a little before 8 o'clock, so I took advantage of the darkness to make my way through an uprush of candle-bearers and go home.

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Quote.

Dear Mr. President:

On March 7 you wrote to inform me of the general course of action your Government proposes to follow with regard to the North Atlantic Treaty and the organization and arrangements which have been set up to serve its purposes. The course you propose will so seriously affect the security and well-being of citizens of all the allied States that I felt it imperative to seek the counsel of the other Treaty members before replying in detail. I should like now to set forth what seem to me the fundamentals of this matter. Let me begin with the American conception of the purpose of the North Atlantic Treaty and the Alliance it creates. Under our Constitution, that Treaty is the law of the land. Like our Constitution, it is more than a legal document. It is the outward and visible form of a living institution--not an Alliance to make war, but an Alliance to keep the peace. For nearly two decades this Alliance has assured the peace and security of the North Atlantic area. It has greatly reinforced stability throughout the world.

The Alliance, in our view, reflects two important propositions. The first is that if war should come to the Atlantic area, we must fight together--and fight effectively. The second is that if we act together for the common interest during peace, war will not come. The organization designed to carry out both these propositions, NATO, became in fact an organization for peace. To that organization, which grew significantly out of France's own needs and urgings, France and many distinguished Frenchmen have made an inestimable contribution.

The organization combined the contributions of the member nations into a common instrument for deterring war by preparing together to meet aggression if aggression should occur. I have no doubt that deterrence resulted not only from the military coherence achieved but also from the political unity of purpose it exemplified. If the dissolution of the former casts in doubt the latter, as it inevitably will, I fear that those who draw hope from Western disunity will be much encouraged.

As you say, conditions have changed since 1949. They have greatly changed for the better, due significantly in my opinion to our combined efforts under the Treaty. But should our collective effort falter and erode the common determination which it reflects, the foundation of the present stability would be undermined.

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In your letter you restated the firm commitment of France to fight beside her allies if any member of NATO should suffer unprovoked aggression. I respect that pledge. But we believe more is needed to achieve effective deterrence and to maintain peace in the North Atlantic area.

I am puzzled by your view that the presence of allied military forces on French soil impairs the sovereignty of France. Those forces have been there at French invitation pursuant to a common plan to help insure the security of France and her allies. I have always viewed their presence as a wise and far-seeing exercise of French sovereignty.

For our part, we continue to believe that if the Treaty is to have force and reality, members of the Alliance should prepare the command structures, the strategic and tactical plans, the forces in being, and their designation to NATO in advance of any crisis and for use in time of crisis. NATO arrangements should reflect the technological and strategic imperatives of our age. Readiness to fight instantly under agreed plans and procedures, worked out and practiced in peace time, adds immeasurably to our common strength. We will continue our past policy of full participation and cooperation in NATO. We believe the member nations, working within the Alliance with one another, should adapt to whatever organization arrangements the needs of the hour may require.

I do not consider that such participation and cooperation involves any impairment of our own sovereignty--nor that of any of our allies. In my judgment it reflects the exercise of sovereignty according to the highest traditions of responsible self-interest.

The North Atlantic Treaty commits its signatories to assist any member subjected to armed attack within the areas specified. Governments, of course, must fulfill their commitments in accordance with their own Constitutional procedures. But commitments should be honored as effectively as peacetime preparation can assure. It seems to me essential, therefore, that all members of the Alliance be prepared to act in any emergency through their mutual organization and in accordance with mutual plans. Reliance in crisis on independent action by separate forces in accordance with national plans, only loosely coordinated with joint forces and plans, seems to me dangerous for all concerned. It has proved disastrous in the past.

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The other fourteen members of NATO do not take the same view of their interests as that taken at this moment by the Government of France. The United States is determined to join with them in preserving the deterrent system of NATO-indeed, in strengthening it in support of the vital common purposes of the West. We do not intend to ignore the experience of the past twenty years.

Indeed, we find it difficult to believe that France, which has made a unique contribution to Western security and development will long remain withdrawn from the common efforts and responsibilities of the Atlantic. As our old friend and ally, her place will await France whenever she decides to resume her leading role.

Sincerely

Unquote.

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Dr. Brooks brought in Dr. Eckhart and representatives of the American School to tell me about their latest plans and difficulties.

Under instructions from Washington to interest local journalists in the American view -- so far as it has been exposed--on the Nato policy of President de Gaulle, I asked a dozen British correspondents to come around this afternoon for an informal discussion.

I had my long postponed wine dinner tonight, primarily for Frank Giles, who has always plied us with his best wines, and to whom I wanted to expose a few of my own. Since the campaign makes it difficult to have for dinner any of those politicians who are especially interested in this field, we were only eight in number. Our guests were:

Mr. Frank and Lady Katharine Giles
Sir Geoffrey and Lady Macnab
Lord Chandos
Duchess of Buccleuch

The British correspondents whom I saw this afternoon were, for the most part, Foreign Editors, Diplomatic Correspondents, or those primarily charged with reporting on Western European affairs. We had a long, although not lively, session. The most difficult point raised was how the Fourteen in Nato, and above all, Germany, would deal with the question of the continuing stationing of French troops in West Germany. The journalists were as follows:

Our dinner tonight appeared to be a great success. The menu was austere, including nothing with sweets vinegar, or any other element that might impair a palate prepared to taste wine with discrimination. We started with pate de foie gras followed by saddle of lamb, then cheese and fruit. The wines were:

Dom Perignon, 1959 (before dinner)
Ch. Margaux, 1926
Ch. Lafite, 1926
Ch. Cheval Blanc, 1926
Ch. Petrus, 1952
Ch. Cheval Blanc, 1955
Dom Perignon, 1952

Fine Champagne, 1865

All were in agreement that the best wine was Ch. Cheval Blanc 1926, then Ch. Lafite, 1926. The Margaux had lost most of its bouquet, and was mildly disappointing. Chandos regaled us with many of his inexhaustible store of anecdotes. We had a merry time.

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Participants in Ambassador's Briefing on NATO, March 24 1966, 4.30 p.m.

THE TIMES	Richard Davy (Leader writer)
DAILY MIRROR	Michael King (Foreign Editor)
SUN	Tom Graham (Foreign Editor)
THE ECONOMIST	Anthony Hartley
THE GUARDIAN	Gerard Fay, London Editor, designating invitee
THE MAIL	Bruce Rothwell
B.B.C.	Tom Barman (Diplomatic Correspondent)
DAILY EXPRESS	George Stevens (Diplomatic Correspondent)
THE STATIST	Adam Ferguson (Editor)
SCOTSMAN	Tom Dawson (London Editor)
SPECTATOR	Malcolm Rutherford
DAILY TELEGRAPH	Colin Welch (Deputy Editor)

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March 25, 1963 - Friday

To the dentist this morning.

At 11:30, Nicholas Carroll, Deputy Foreign Editor, Sunday Times, [redacted] Mark Franklin from the Observer, and Ivan Rowan, Military and Defense Correspondent of the Sunday Telegraph, came to my office with Jim Pettus. I repeated more or less what I [redacted] told the other journalists yesterday. It was useful to hear their viewpoints. They also were agreed that the stationing of French troops in Germany was the most important problem immediately confronting Nato.

Bob Schaetzel arrived here last night. I took him to lunch at the Cafe Royal, where he gave me a useful account of how the difficulties caused by de Gaulle were being handled in Washington.

I arranged with David Perth on the telephone a postponement of any action by the Crown Commissioners on the premises at York East Terrace, now occupied by the American School. Representatives of that school [redacted] informed me yesterday of their plans. The Esso Company intends to make London its headquarters for European operations. Consequently they have asked for the enrollment in the school of 200 children of their American employees. [redacted] Since the eventual number of students is expected to be almost 1,000, there would have to be an enlargement of present accommodations to care for them. This would require a capital investment by the school of almost £900,000. They have no present promises of such financing. Perth is leaving tomorrow morning for the United States. Upon his return we will discuss the affair. Meanwhile, as First Crown Commissioner, he has undertaken not to make a disposition of the property to other interests. [redacted] Actually the Commissioners have been in parley with Max Rayne, who wishes to undertake a massive private development there, and who has the pecuniary ability to do so.

I left for the airport at 5:45, to meet Prince Philip upon his return from a tour of the West Indies, United States, and Canada. As usual on these occasions, representatives of the countries he had traversed were gathered to welcome him home.

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He descended from a jet of the Queen's Flight looking fit, sunburned, and joyous. He made enthusiastic comments to the Canadian High Commissioner and me about his reception in our two countries.

I slaved tonight over a draft for a telegram on French Troops in Germany.

March 26, 1963 - Saturday

Spent the morning at the office.

The big excitement this afternoon was watching the Grand National on television. Every one in the house was betting on it--the servants always have a pool. Nicky, of course, has been studying form for days.

I bet 5 pounds on each of the American owned entries: Gale Force (Warrington Gillett), Highland Wedding, (Thomas McKoy), Flying Wild and Packed Home (Raymond Guest). For good measure, I staked inexpensive hopes on L'Empereur, ridden by the Spanish Duke of Albuquerque, because of that gentleman jockey's persistent gallantry in breaking his bones steeplechasing. I did not notice until too late that my 66-year old friend Tim Durant was also riding.

None of my horses finished in the money; the race was handily won by Anglo, a 50 to 1 shot.

Stevie came over from Paris several days ago, and is staying with us. This evening, she, Davie, Nicky and I went to a Twentieth Century Fox Film "Our Man Flint." It was in the nature of a parody on James Bond movies, but even more extravagantly entertaining. I stayed up until 2:30 a.m., writing about those pesky French.

It hailed heavily, then snowed, during the afternoon. The wind attained a hundred mile velocity. Our grounds are littered with branches; one large tree fell on the wire fence separating us from Regents Park, and demolished a large section of it.

Milou has been quite ill. A bone, he has injudiciously swallowed, lodged in his intestines. After its removal, he had a hemorrhage. In order to X-Ray him he was given an anesthetic. Coupled with anti-biotics, the mixture had a deplorable effect on him, bringing on what seemed like an epileptic fit. Tonight E and I took him to the veterinary, who gave him more injections. They did not calm him, for he remained until 8 a.m. in E's bedroom, circling about as if with blind staggers. He does not see clearly, or recognize people, but has no fever.

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March 27, 1966 - Sunday

This morning to the office, whence I sent off these two telegrams:

I struggled this afternoon with a telegram on the election. Since the Embassy reports so fully and well on the subject, I scrap-basketed my product, but am toying with the idea of writing a post-mortem quasi-philosophical commentary next week.

Yesterday on my way to the office, I saw at Woods Wilson's shop on Pimlico road just the sort of 18th Century marble topped table I have long sought for my room in Grosvenor Square. It is French, mounted on a frame with excellent adornments in gesso. I bought it.

March 28, 1966 - Monday

Rod Macleish, of Westinghouse Broadcasting, came in this morning, with his successor, Mr. Landay, to say good-bye. Hereafter he will be stationed in Washington. He is an excellent man, and has been unusually successful in his work here. I asked him how he and other American journalists felt about the group meetings I have with them from time to time. He said he did not think them worth while unless there was something of an emergency character I wished to call to their attention, but they preferred and valued access to me on an individual basis.

I took Kisty Hesketh to lunch at the Cafe Royal. She is leaving the end of this week with her three boys, for a tour in the United States, where they will visit the children's American relations.

Nancy and Teddy White, with their two children, came to an early dinner with us tonight. Afterwards, E, the two boys and the White family, went to the theater. Instead, I attended Quintin Hogg's meeting in Seymour Hall. Since he and George Brown are considered the most flavorful and uninhibited speakers in this campaign, I was curious to see Hogg at work. He was in his own constituency, but amongst the 2,000 or more people who jammed the premises there were many hecklers. After a half-hour of set and fluent oratory, he answered questions for an hour or longer. Here his legal training, his mastery of the English language, and mordant--sometimes brutal--wit, provided the equivalent of a raree show. The betting odds today on a Labour victory are 14 to 1, so the largest speculation remaining is on the size of the Labour majority. An interpretation of the polls

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Date: March 24, 1950

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Date:

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[illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] purpose.

A major breach between the two countries would not only lessen the [illegible] of the Western World, but might destroy the already fragile fabric of [illegible].

It is principally for these reasons that I view a solution of the question [illegible] as the paramount issue. It is, [illegible] Germany's interest but yet we must point out strongly because [illegible] (Western Allies to withdraw to the Rhine) [illegible] and greatly curtail the vital [illegible] Alliance, because [illegible] of the Treaty and illogical.

[illegible] the latter, if foreign forces are not permitted on French [illegible] from an open land command, by what reasoning might [illegible] be entitled to remain on German soil under their own [illegible] command? Moreover, since all Germany military are assigned to [illegible] NATO command and have no national forces, the discrimination in [illegible] is patent, as is the impracticability, under liaison [illegible], of effecting a reasonable blending of NATO capabilities with [illegible] national lines.

[illegible] the importance of a French contribution to NATO Army and Air Force [illegible] with military equipment by the United States, is also apparent.

[illegible] I believe we could be wise, without stating controversial [illegible], for [illegible] the French Government of its readiness to [illegible] troop withdrawal in Germany.

[illegible] the existing [illegible] and dialogue a tolerable bargain might be [illegible]. We cannot cannot now be defiant, but it should rather be

[illegible]

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Charge: [illegible] Classification Control:

Date: March 27, 1936

TO: [illegible] Department of State
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SUB: French Forces in Germany

REF: Depdel 1037 [illegible] Part I

- 2 -

A [illegible] variant on the procedure suggested, viz. 'without stating controversial premises', might be the following. It is submitted for [illegible] reason, without recommendation. One of its disadvantages is it would require a long previous negotiation amongst Allies, who might not support it without crippling amendments. Details/their contentious deliberations would probably leak out, though that is, anyhow, an ever present [illegible] danger.

The immediate and urgent objective would be to concert with the British and the Germans with a view to the latter sending (and publishing) a memorandum stating preliminary German views on the issue of French forces in Germany. Previous French communications to the Germans presumably provide an adequate basis for such a commentary.

The purposes to be served by the memorandum would be to clarify for German and European public opinion the constructive elements of

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Date:

German foreign policy on the issue; to limit the area of maneuver open to the Soviets to take the initiative vis-a-vis the French prior to de Gaulle's Moscow trip, and well before the French elections.

The proposed memorandum would include these points:

First. Germany prefers French forces to remain in Germany. The French, however, will recognize that whatever arrangements may be decided must meet certain criteria of vital importance not only to Germany and France, but also to other members of the Alliance.

Second. Since there is no German national army, the FRG cannot, and will not adopt an German policy. The obvious French discrimination against Germany arising from retention there of French troops under French national command.

Third. Germany will continue to look to SACEUR as its military commander, and to rely on SHAPE as the sole source of war plans. If German and other allied forces in Germany are to perform effectively, their functions/ their contingents must be closely coordinated, commonly trained, and subject in time of crisis to single command.

Fourth. In the event of aggression, there must be no doubt in the mind of the aggressor that the allied and French forces in Germany will react as one. Under conditions of modern warfare, there will be no time for extensive consultation as to whether the aggression was provoked or unprovoked.

The FRG remains hopeful that new arrangements can be devised to meet these criteria which 'we are sure are as much in French interest as in ours'. BRUCE

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would indicate such a majority might be from 150 to 200. On the other hand, a few of the canniest Labour politicians think it will not run over 50. No one seems prepared to estimate what influence Liberal votes will have on the outcome. Liberal stock is on the rise after a long period of declension. The death of Jo Grimond's son last week in Edinburgh stopped him and his wife for several days from campaigning. It was a sad and shocking event that caused universal sympathy for the parents. The young man's health had for some years been bad; it is supposed he died of a heart attack.

March 29, 1966 - Tuesday

Nicky and his mother went this morning to the airport, where he was to take a plane for Boston. He is always sad to leave here, especially the house in Regents Park, where every one is devotedly attached to him, as he is to them.

Geoffrey Lewis, our Ambassador to Mauritania, whom I have known for many years, came to see me this morning. He has been in that country for twelve months, and is pleased with his assignment. He said the climate is not unsatisfactory, especially since there is a pleasant residence with air conditioning, and a swimming pool for the small Embassy staff. About 500 miles away a rich mountain of iron ore supplies approximately half the present revenues of Mauritania. Otherwise, it is a region of vast deserts with few oases. There are political difficulties between the Negroes and the Arabs, but not of a nature, I gather, to require the incessant attention of an American Ambassador.

I had a delightful lunch today at the Westminster Bank, as the guest of Duncan Stirling, its Chairman. The members of his Board of Directors were there, and as usual on such occasions, the conversation was far ranging. Additionally, the fare was varied and excellent. Stirling was far from being optimistic over the future stability of the pound.

I went to Messrs. Bluett & Sons this afternoon, for a quick preview of a collection of Chinese pottery and porcelain they are about to offer for sale. One lot comes from a well known collector, Major Gerald Abraham, comprising pieces of early A. D. periods. The second portion, the property of Stephen Garratt, comprises superb examples of Ming porcelain. The exhibition covered a period of over 1,000 years of Chinese art, and the objects were all for sale.

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James McGregor Burns, author and expert on American politics, called on me this afternoon, at the suggestion of Bill Brubeck.

I had a helpful letter from David Finley today, about the Romaine Brooks paintings. Also, he sent me an account, to be incorporated in a work he is now writing on the early history of the National Gallery in Washington, of Mr. Mellon's purchase of the original portrait of Pocahontas. The account is:

We had for drinks this evening at the house the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKoy
Ambassador and Mrs. Henry Stebbins
Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt
Senora de Urquijo (Spanish)
Miss Margaret Haferd
Mr. John Ardagh (Observer)
Mrs. Robert Rehmet) Biologists--letter from Marvin Watson
Mrs. Nathan Jennings)
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luce (TIME-LIFE)
Countess Maggi and her Niece (Italian)
Ambassador and Mrs. Geoffrey Lewis
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bernier (French Publishers)

March 30, 1966 - Wednesday

Kay Graham arrived in the watches of the night, to stay with us.

Shepard Stone, of the Ford Foundation, came to see me this morning. He attended the recent Bilderberg Meeting, which he considered the best ever. After a considerable talk about international policies, I approached him on several matters in his capacity as an officer of the Ford Foundation. (1) He had previously turned down a contribution to the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum. He said I could revive the subject by sending him my papers on it, that he would in turn refer to a well financed Polish-American group. (2) I discussed with him the possibility of having the Ford Foundation finance the distribution of books to all British Universities, somewhat following the pattern of our transfer of our Library here to the University of London. He said the Foundation would not do this, but the matter should be taken up with Mr. Frederick Burkhardt, of the American Council of Learned Societies, that has facilities for such action. (3) I told him about the financial difficulties of the American School in London. He said the Foundation had received similar requests from at least a dozen American schools abroad, and would not consider making the sort of grant I had in mind. (4) I spoke of the Atlantic College, that I had lately discussed with

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Before leaving Washington someone had said to Mr. Mellon that the English might be embarrassed to find their ancestors on the walls of the American Embassy, as painted by Gainsborough, Romney, and Lawrence. Mr. Mellon was not impressed, but he said later, "I might explain about it to your friends." So I went to Sir H. [illegible] Rumbold, then British Ambassador at Washington, and learned promptly and said: "The only embarrassment Mr. Mellon will suffer will be in refusing to buy more paintings of British [illegible]."

Mr. Mellon determined for other reasons that he would buy no paintings while he was in London. "To buy a good painting takes time," he said, "and I shall have no time to give to such matters."

[illegible] I did have made a suggestion which we all thought had some merit. We told Mr. Mellon of the portrait of [illegible] painted when she was in 1616 when she and her English husband, Lord Delaware, were visiting in Italy. She Indian Princess was depicted in the height of fashion, with the high Tudor hat, and the painting is, of course, of enormous interest historically, especially to America. It was owned at the time by Mr. Francis [illegible] Lawrason, former Congressman and Governor General of the [illegible], then living in Scotland, but at the moment in a nursing home in London. Lovis Lorimer had heard that Mr. Harrison might be willing to sell the portrait and Mr. Mellon agreed that he would like to buy it. "But there is my promise to myself, not to buy any paintings while I am Secretary. If I make an exception now, there will be other cases that will arise to plague me."

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At this point I spoke up. "Well, Mr. Hellon, I haven't lost my precious old mind. I know Mr. Harrison. If you will [illegible] in the bank in my name to pay Mr. Harrison's price, I will go and tell him," which I did. Mr. Harrison said yes, he would sell his painting for 5 dollars. I said I would take it, [illegible] Mr. Hellon's approval, and write out a check to Mr. Harrison [illegible] Mr. Hellon. My check was duly honored at the bank [illegible] to the Hellon Library.

Mr. Hellon left the portrait, together with the Clark Collection, including about 2 hundred portraits by American artists [illegible] College, with the intention that some should become [illegible] Library's collection, and a home, mostly of historical [illegible] to a National Portrait Gallery if and when such [illegible] came into being. Now the National Portrait Gallery [illegible] by Congress as a unit of the Smithsonian Institution. The portrait of Washington will be there as one of the earliest American [illegible] to the history of this country. [illegible] many other portraits such as there in the Clark Collection, [illegible] were provided by Mr. Hellon's foresight.

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David Wills. He told me Ford had previously made contributions to its operation, and was considering further largesse. Shep thinks highly of the college and its work. He will speak of it to Mac Bundy, and I will follow this up with Mac when he is here.

H. J. Cruikshank, Managing Director of Esso Petroleum Co., Ltd., came to tell me about their plans to concentrate their European operations in London. They will bring over some of their key foreigners from the Continent to supplement a considerable American staff, and also a complement of British. For this, they need additional office space, and provision for children of officers and employees at the American School. I told him what I knew of the negotiations between the American School and the Commissioners of Crown Lands. We discussed this situation for a long time; he will pursue it at a meeting of the school authorities tomorrow. I was much impressed by Cruikshank, who should prove an especially valuable member of the American community in London.

I talked this morning, before luncning at Bucks, to Phil Kaiser and Al Irving, about a final round-up report on the British election. Al will have something on this for our consideration tomorrow morning. He believes the Labour majority will probably approach, if not exceed, 100. They both thought Heath had enhanced his political and personal stature during the campaign, and if he does not lose his own constituency, will remain Leader of the Opposition.

I went tonight at the inconvenient hour of 7 o'clock to the annual dinner of the British Academy, presided over by Lord Robbins, which was held in the Senate House of the University of London.

On my walk back from Bucks at lunchtime, I bought from Hancocks a silver gilt George IV cigarette box, and another much later Victorian one from Black.

E had Kay Graham, Clayton Fritchey, Blair Clark and others for dinner tonight, before they went to a Quintin Hogg meeting. When they returned, disappointment was expressed over the minor amount of heckling, since our group had expected fireworks.

The betting odds tonight are 20 to 1 on Labour.

The British Academy annual banquet was an interesting occasion. I sat between the President, Lord Robbins, and Sir Anthony Blunt, a significant figure in the art world. Membership in this Academy is highly prized;

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to which I am permitted to bring fellow citizens. Hall is going to a dinner tonight, where he expects to sit next to Prince Philip, and I would guess will probably express to him his ambitions in this respect. We have quite a lot of such requests, usually from Members of Congress, on behalf of their constituents.

The Berrys had about 80 guests for dinner at the Savoy Hotel; others came in afterwards. In contrast to the similar party they gave at the time of the last election, there were no candidates for the House of Commons at the beginning, although a few came in later in the evening. It was a heterogenous gathering. Lord Longford, Peter Carrington, Harold Caccia, Gladwyn Jebb, George Weidenfeld, Dr. Balogh, Tom Wolfe, Blair Clark, Kay Graham, and dozens of others, including many wives, of every political persuasion, were there. I sat between Loelia Westminster and Joan Zuckerman. The other Ambassadors were the Spanish and French.

We sat down about a quarter to nine, and the first returns were shown toward ten o'clock on the screens that surrounded the room. The sweep to Labour was evident from the beginning. When E and I left about midnight, there was no doubt about an overwhelming Labour victory. We went home with David, leaving Kay there, and watched the proceedings on television until 2:30. The returns from many rural districts will be reported on April 1st. The Conservatives conceded defeat before midnight. Heath retained his seat at Bexley, but with the majority diminished by approximately 2,000 votes from that obtained in the last election. Several former Conservative Ministers lost, including Christopher Soames, Brooke, Julian Amery, Martin Redmayne. Heath made, I thought, an excellent statement, in the course of which he asserted his intention of remaining as Leader of his Party.

We were invited to go on to a supper at the London Times, and also to visit the Daily Mirror offices. Cecil King had attended the Berry dinner wearing a large rosette proclaiming his fealty to Labour.

The occasion was, on the whole, dull, since, like the campaign, the result contained few surprises.

FOI # 7902932

PART VIII - FOLDER 45

EXCISED DOCUMENTS

of the proposed action by our Department of Justice in an antitrust suit against Sotheby's for their takeover of Parke Bernet Galleries in New York.

I like Paul. He is not, I think, as incisive as Caccia, but is a good man.

Dined at Bucks.

April 22, 1966 - Friday

A fully occupied morning at the Chancery.

Bill Clark visited me. He has come over from Washington for a two-week vacation.

I despatched a hastily prepared message to State on the Sotheby affair in these terms:

Findley Burns, in saying good bye, advised me of a rise in the annual official residence allowance from 40 to 45 thousand dollars. My entertainment allowance continues at $9,000. How he performs such miracles is beyond me. I shall have to meet my official expenses by a personal addition of about $50,000 a year, but when I came here the ORE was less than $15,000.

I reached London airport in the nick of time to board an Alitalia plane for Venice, a two-hour flight. I felt myself already in Italy, eating ravioli, drinking Soave and Valpolicella.

To my surprise and delight, Pauline and Philippe de Rothschild met me at the Venice stop-off and took me in a motorboat to the Gritti Hotel, where I found myself, as regards the staff, amongst old friends. The Rothschilds had with them their Danish yellow Labrador dog, Gogo, the most amiable, adaptable, attractive of canines, who accompanies them everywhere.

We promenaded a bit. I bought in the Piazza San Marco, as I do each time I come here, from the silver company of Missiaglia, a 36-piece dessert set of silver gilt knives, spoons, and forks. They cost me $365. I now have three of them, one for each child's future.

We had tea at Florian's, then I begged off to have an early--nine o'clock--dinner and a long sleep. Consumed a huge platter of spaghetti, downed a half-bottle of local red ink.

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Bugatti committed suicide when thirty-one. His brother, a sculptor, became an automobile designer, the other shifted from motors to art.

Today, we have had sunshine punctured by heavy rains. It is blissful to be home again.

May 6, 1966 - Friday

An understandably busy day at the office.

I lunched with the Foreign Secretary at 1 Carlton Gardens. He was entertaining for special Ambassador Bethuel Webster, the American Mediator in the affair of the boundary dispute between the UK and Guatemala over British Honduras.

Webster is a distinguished New York lawyer, a [redacted] friend of my brother Jim, trustee of the Ford Foundation, Director of several corporations, an attractive personality.

The other guests were Richard Frank (State Department), Anthony Greenwood (Minister for Overseas Development), A. N. Galsworthy, F. E. Figgur (back at Treasury after five years in Geneva), J. O. Rennie, H. A. F. Hohler, W. V. C. Evans, R. A. G. Edmonds, and C. M. MacLehose (Michael Stewart's principal private secretary).

During the afternoon I received word from Washington that I was expected there in connection with George Thomson's visit on May 16 and 17 to deal with NATO affairs. Since I was already slated to go on the 20th for a Woodrow Wilson Commission meeting, this will fit in well. It necessitated, however, my calling Sir John Cockcroft, Master of Churchill College, Cambridge, to excuse myself from speaking to his Socratic Society on the 16th; this I did with reluctance, for it is the second time I have had to bow out of their company on short notice. Also, I must leave E alone to deal with a mammoth dinner, and supper party afterward, for Princess Alexandra and Angus Ogilvy, a young couple whom I especially like.

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May 31, 1966 - Tuesday

E and I went this morning to the Memorial Day service at St. Margaret's, Westminster. It was conducted by the Dean, but the feature was an address by Commander Thomas E. Moye, a U. S. Naval Chaplain, which was a model for such an occasion. I read the Lesson from the Book of Micah, which was:

Afterwards, we went to Westminster Abbey, where we were met by Dean Abbott, who led the procession to the Unknown Warrior's Tomb, where I laid a wreath. This is always an impressive ceremony.

Louis Fischer called on me. Tommy Thompson had recommended I see him. He spent many years in the Soviet Union, and has written books on Soviet policies. I found his views [redacted] interesting. He agrees with me that the greatest present problem is Germany. He has no formula for reunification on tolerable terms, but thinks the Soviets, although entirely opposed to the development by Germany of an independent nuclear capability would finally accept membership for Germany in a collectivity possessing hardware, if such a solution were decided upon.

Charlie Collingwood of CBS visited me. He has spent much time recently in Vietnam, and is now on his way to Brussels for the Nato Foreign Ministers Conference. He is neither pessimistic nor optimistic over our position in Southeast Asia, but thinks, as many do, the North Vietnamese are foolish not to try to win at the conference table what they will probably never achieve by force of arms.

Afterwards, Colonel Rogers, sent over by Bob McNamara to brief the Prime Minister and myself on the bombing of oil installations in Vietnam, called here. [redacted] He displayed his charts, explaining in detail how the Chiefs of Staff expected to carry out such an operation, if it were authorized, with a minimum of civilian deaths. The trick in it is, of course, that their figures on probable civilian casualties do not take account of what may happen when our planes have to be

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PART VIII - FOLDER 45

DOCUMENTS RELEASED IN FULL

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April 1, 1966 - Friday

I went for a check-up at Dr. Gottfried's this morning. My blood pressure was 125 over 80, pulse 60, so I do not seem immediately menaced by any thundering physical short coming.

I took Blair Clark to lunch at Bucks. Ted Heath came in with a friend, Mr. Allen, and we had drinks with them. He looked completely untired, and although scarcely in high spirits, was his usual equable self.

Blair is not certain what his future occupation will be. He is about to visit Monte Carlo, to stay with the French financial adviser to Prince Rainier. Afterwards, he will go home. He said he tried to buy on behalf of a syndicate headed by him the New York Post from Dorothy Backer, but she was unwilling to sell. He thinks it could be made a profitable venture. Roy Thomson had approached her on the same subject. I suggested the possibility of setting up in the United States a periodical similar to The Economist. Clark has made a preliminary survey of such a project, and has not dismissed it as a possibility. I think he is a man of considerable ability, as well as one of unusually attractive personality.

Returns are still coming in from remote constituencies. The guess is that the over-all Labour majority will probably fall slightly under 100.

I gave a stag cocktail party this afternoon for the National War College members and many of their British counterparts. I also invited Morris Ernst, Nathan Cummings, and Mayor Hall.

Afterwards, E, Kay and I dined together. Kay gave us a lot of news of Washington. President Johnson had always been a great friend of hers, but for most of the past year had been less than cordial, since he was offended by her articles and editorials in the Washington Post that he considered unfriendly to him. However, he has relented, and they are on good terms again. She went off after dinner to join a group at George Weidenfeld's.

April 2, 1966 - Saturday

The election returns are now in. The over-all Labour majority is 97, and the Labour majority over the Conservatives, 110, the Liberals having obtained 12 seats. There were no Conservative gains from Labour, but 47 by Labour from the Conservatives. These figures may be one off, since there is still a constituency vote undetermined.

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Kay left to spend the weekend at the Michael Berrys, and will go back home on Sunday.

There was nothing in the telegrams to retain me here. E and I went down to Hasely Court, where Nancy Lancaster had a party, consisting of Sammy Hood, Mary and Tony Keswick, Lord and Lady Glenconner, and Lord Ancaster. Ancaster is a large land owner, married to Bill Astor's sister, and suffers from bad health. They are said to be an unlucky family; their only son was drowned last year. Anthony Head and his son Simon, a student at Oxford, came for lunch. I had a long talk with Head afterwards about conditions in various areas East of Suez. He is an attractive man, and while Minister of War enjoyed a favorable reputation in political and military circles. Afterwards he was for a long time a sort of Pro-Consul in Nigeria, and later in Singapore. He considers it would be an absolute disaster if the United States abandoned its efforts in Vietnam. In spite of Sukarno's decline, he feels the Communist influence East of Suez will continue to plague us all indefinitely.

Tony Keswick has retired as Chairman of Hudson Bay Company, and also from the Board of the Bank of England. He considers himself--an opinion shared by many others--as the victim of Harold Wilson years ago in connection with Wilson's charges against members of the Board of the Bank profiting in their private businesses by knowledge of the Bank's operations. I remember the affair only vaguely, for those accused were all exonerated, but it is said that in Tony's case Wilson pursued his vendetta against him so that he was never offered any of the honors like Knighthood he might logically have expected. I have always had a high regard for him.

It was bitterly cold in the country, but we were thoroughly comfortable in that beautiful house, and braved the winds for walks through the superlative garden.

Nancy recently returned from hospital, where she went for one of her periodic visits, to be drained of excess fluid--she appears to be subject to intermittent dropsical attacks.

April 3, 1966 - Sunday

Sammy and I walked down this morning to see Barbara Metcalfe, who has just come back from a long trip through Nepal, Vietnam, and other places, in connection with her Save the Children Fund. She was enthusiastic over what our military and

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civilians are doing in Vietnam to care for the education and health of the native population. She read us the draft of an excellent letter she is thinking of sending to The Times on this subject. It would undoubtedly expose her to a barrage of malevolent criticism.

Selwyn Lloyd came to lunch, but even with him present there was no talk about politics. Every one is now waiting to see what moves the Prime Minister will make on the economic front.

E and I came back to London late this afternoon.

At my cocktail party on Friday I had a talk with Field Marshal Hull about the situation in the Far East. He served many years there, and I value his political, as well as his military opinions. He expressed the common fear of the instability of the Government in Saigon, which is again being threatened, especially by the Buddhists.

April 4, 1966 - Monday

I lunched with Cecil King in the Daily Mirror Building. He was extremely frank in his criticism of the Government. His newspapers have supported it, but he said he had no confidence in its ability to handle what he regards as the stagnant economy and impending financial strains. He believes the PM has no administrative ability, and is vain and opinionated. He regards Healey and Roy Jenkins as being the best members of the Cabinet. He considers Harold Wilson an opportunist, lacking in ability to plan for the future, viewing affairs on a short term basis, and over-concerned with manipulating the House of Commons. King said he was fond of George Brown personally. He had induced him last year to give up drinking for 30 days, but that was the limit. King believes there will be another acute Sterling crisis this year, which Wilson will try to solve by appealing to President Johnson for almost unlimited American backing. He struck me as being completely pessimistic about the economic and financial prospects of Great Britain, unless there were radical changes in the attitude of the Government in dealing with Labour, Management and fiscal affairs.

Henry Brandon came to see me this afternoon. He expects to issue his Sunday Times articles on the Sterling crises in book form. He has been away from Washington for some weeks, and is in the dark about what is happening there.

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He thinks Mac Bundy's departure will make it much more difficult to reach decisions at the top level of Government.

I had a haircut, in the course of which the barber, who often goes racing with Dick Reynolds, advised me strongly to back Village Square in the 2,000 Guineas. This engaging fellow knows nothing about horses, but claims he has excellent luck in betting on them. At Ascot last Saturday he put his money on four winners.

Bill Humphreys was over here from Paris today. He came to see me about a memorial to Ed Murrow. Roy Thomson has consented to be Chairman of a British sponsoring committee.

E went to Paris this morning, to spend several days.

April 5, 1966 - Tuesday

Affairs in Vietnam are in especial disorder, as a result of demonstrations in the second largest city against the Government and the United States.

The final result of the elections show that the percentage of those voting was 77. Labour has 363 seats, obtained 47.9% of the vote, which was for them 13,057,941; the Conservatives have 253 seats, with 41.9%, representing 11,418,433; the Liberals gained two seats, now holding 12, with 8.5%, representing 2,327,533.

Weather predictions about a mild March were disproved. The cold, rainy weather still persists; there is frost each night. The daffodils at Winfield House are all out, but look wilted and discouraged. Even the mallard ducks have abandoned their usually orderly habits, and have just begun to pair off. Sy Friedin came to see me. He was in Vietnam a short time ago. He thinks our military and civilian work is proceeding well, but the present troubles in the provinces are exceptionally serious and menacing. He is skeptical over the prospects for the consolidation of the New York Herald Tribune, the Journal-American and the World-Telegram. There are nine or ten Unions to be dealt with, and he thinks they will probably succeed in blocking this merger. If there is a strike, at least one of the three will fold up. Their present losses are colossal. New York is the only city in the country where the Unions have not permitted the introduction of modern labor-saving devices that reduce costs as much as 33-1/3%. He said the Reids, when they controlled the Tribune, owned the most desirable pulping forests in Canada, but sold them for a low price in the early 40's.

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I lunched at the American Club, with Bill Fitzgerald. In his younger days he spent more than a year in the Congo. He found life at Leopoldville pleasant under Belgian organization. The Governors of the American Club are divided over the question of expanding the membership, or leaving it at its present figure, which is about sufficient to balance its finances. Its bar at lunch time is about the most congested in London.

I stopped in at Heywood Hill, to have a chat with Mr. Buchanan. He showed me their catalogue of about twenty years ago, advertising flower books. One of them, listed and sold for £100 at that period, recently went at auction for £5,000. He says there is an unlimited demand for the finest of this type of publication, and he always has a waiting list of rich customers ready to buy works of the best quality.

I arranged today to put our five Chippendale chairs, bought 35 years ago from Moss Harris, into a Sotheby sale in June. I doubt they will fetch as much as was originally paid for them, although they are in mint condition. Chippendale furniture is one of the few things in the art world that does not seem to have increased much in price, although I dare say this does not apply to pieces of unique design. These particular chairs were said to have come from Chippendale's own work shop, but I have no authentication of that. We are also going to sell an interesting 17th Century water clock, made in Vienna, bought by E in Paris. It has a marble bust on top, supposedly representing the source of the Danube. It is an unusual object, the carving woodwork and ornamentation especially skillful, but hard to place.

Randolph and Winston Churchill came to see me this afternoon. Winston has just returned from Vietnam. He has written a long article on conditions there for LOOK. I read the draft before his arrival, and discussed it with him and his father. There were some picturesque comments about his flying experiences with our Air Force. He was appalled by the inefficiency of the Saigon Government, but had many complimentary things to say about the Americans. I did not think the article well written, but he intends to polish it up before publication. He is making his living by lecturing and writing, with the ultimate intention, I suppose, of going into politics, for which he would seem to me exceptionally well qualified.

Randolph looks badly, continues to smoke like a chimney, in spite of his defective lungs, and I assume drinks in his customary enthusiastic fashion. I am attached to

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him, for he has many good qualities, but it is said that a man who, even when young, seemed to have every expectation of a brilliant future, has thus far accomplished so comparatively little. However, he is working away assiduously at the biography of his father, and it may well turn out to be a definitive work. He writes well, and is said to have been a fine speaker. One would hardly believe, looking at him now, that he was considered, as a young man, strikingly handsome. He is leaving tomorrow morning for Washington, to attend the dedication of a monument there of his father.

I told him Morris Ernst was still ready to raise a large fund from school children in America, to erect a statue to Sir Winston in Grosvenor Square. Randolph thought this should not be done, since the statue to be placed in the House of Commons would be a sufficient memorial.

Tonight I went to dinner at the House of Commons, as the guest of Leslie Hale, MP for Oldham from 1945 to 1950, and for Oldham West since 1950. He is a solicitor, known as a fluent, witty, sometimes emotional, speaker, but does not play a prominent part in the present parliamentary Labour party.

The dinner was one of the most amusing functions I have ever attended. This club is an informal one, presided over by Hale as Chairman, but its members are not necessarily politicians, being drawn from business and professions, and other occupations. There must have been about 35 people there, including Sir Tim O'Brien, Dixon Wright, Michael Foot, MP, Reginald Paget, MP, Jeremy Thorpe, MP, George Woodcock, Lord Beeching, Herbert Agar. We started at 7:30, and rose about midnight, by which time an enormous quantity of wine had been consumed, and a great many speeches made. I was quizzed almost without stopping on American policy everywhere in the world, but more particularly regarding Vietnam, Nato and Rhodesia. Foot was emphatic in his view of the relative unimportance of Nato, since there was no possibility whatever of the Soviet Union going to war with the United States or committing an aggression against a Western European country. He was supported by several others in these sentiments. I consider this a dangerous and fallacious doctrine, but one all too prevalent here and on the Continent. Dixon Wright, the famous surgeon, from time to time furnished comic relief. He humorously attacked the United States, and then for good measure applied equally pungent criticisms to the British. Herbert Agar was amiable enough as we were leaving to tell me he was proud of my own performance, but I discount what may have been an alcoholic judgment.

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April 6, 1966 - Wednesday

Country team meeting this morning. I made some personal observations on the significance of the election in terms of British defense and foreign policies. I also outlined the current status of the controversy with President de Gaulle. Admiral Thach told us something of the amazing story about the attempt to recover the nuclear bomb from Spanish waters. It looks as if this operation might cost the United States as much as 100 million dollars. It was feared the bomb had slipped into a place in the ocean floor, from which it could not be extracted. Better news, however, has now come in. Thach thinks they may be able to lift it next week. We all hope for a full account of the technical aspects of this complicated operation to be published, if the bomb is recovered. In the process thus far, much knowledge never before available about the ocean floor has been acquired.

I lunched with Diana Cooper in Little Venice. Judy Montague from Rome, Anne Norwich, David McEwen, and Ali Forbes were there. Louise de Vilmorin was expected from Paris, but has postponed her trip until next week. Judy says Mr. Getty has rented a large villa outside Rome, and expects to spend a good deal of time there during the next few years. He has already plunged into a study of Italian archeology and history. He is a mystifying fellow.

Randy Burgess came to see me after lunch. Helen is in Paris, following a recent trip by them to Sicily. He is to address the Council of British American Associates this afternoon, as lecturer on the Arthur H. Elliot Fellowship. I will attended the meeting, in the Conference Hall of the Confederation of British Industry, on Tothill Street. We had a conversation about what he might say. He wishes to point out the necessity to continue the Alliance, despite the defection of France.

I took Spider Quennell to dinner tonight at Bucks.

Randy Burgess, in his melodious voice, made a suitable address to the Council, after which he answered questions. I thought he acquitted himself well. There was almost too much oratory, as, following British custom, one man proposed the guest, another thanked him for his oration, still another--in this case, myself--embroidered slightly on the thanks of the thanker, and finally the proceedings were wound up by Roger Sherfield, who again pointed out what an interesting occasion it had been. There were a lot of interesting and interested people in the audience.

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Alice and Roger Sherfield, Derek Inchyra, Gladwyn Jebb, Hamilton Kerr, MP, were amongst those present. I went away with Gladwyn, who is hotter than ever on bringing Britain into Europe.

After dinner, Spider and I went to see David Niven in Where the Spies Are. It was good entertainment, with a sufficient number of beatings and killings, quite a bit of humor, but an improbable script.

April 7, 1966 - Thursday

I went to call this morning on Dr. Horace King, the Speaker of the House of Commons. He is a delightful character. I told him of the arrangements we have made to have him visit the United States during the next recess of Parliament. He said if he were able to go, this would be the greatest pleasure he could imagine, especially since he would be the first British Speaker to visit the United States during his term of office.

I lunched with Rowlie Cromer at the Bank of England. He anticipated no early drive against Sterling, and thought one could make no prognostications for the future of the economy until the Budget is presented in May. Unless it is a tough Budget, he believes Britain will be facing an uncertain future. I asked whether the situation in Rhodesia was constituting a drain on British finances. He thought it was beginning to prove expensive, but would present serious dangers if Zambia were to shut off its trade with Rhodesia and have to be sustained by British grants and loans.

In discussing Rhodesia and the possible invocation of Article VII by the United Nations, he spoke of the tremendous blow economically and financially it would be to Great Britain if sanctions were imposed against South Africa.

He gave no indication, nor did I ask him, of his own plans when his present five-year term of office expires in June. There are rumors he will be replaced by a civil servant or political figure from Labour ranks. I think it would be a grave mistake for the Prime Minister to create the impression the Government might use the Bank of England as a political tool, just as in our own country, in spite of attacks on the quasi independence of the Federal Reserve System, it is generally understood that the independent advice of people like Bill Martin and Al Hayes is of great value to the Government and to the conduct of our fiscal affairs.

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I admire Cromer--he is a courageous, sensible man, but if I were in his place, I would not wish to continue as Governor of the Bank for another five years.

Martha and Findley Burns came out this afternoon to have a last look at the furniture and other things we have bought since coming to London. They have been spending much of their time recently accumulating antiques.

We had official confirmation a couple of days ago of the President's appointment of Findley as Ambassador to Jordan, which pleases every one here, in spite of the loss created by his leaving.

April 8, 1966 - Friday

This is Good Friday, a British Public Holiday, as is Monday the 11th (Bank Holiday), although neither is so designated in the United States.

E went to church for three hours on this most tragic Christian anniversaries. [redacted]

[redacted]

I ruminated on the unhappy state of affairs in Vietnam, where the Buddhists and others are doing their best to bring down Marshal Ky's government. Their demonstrations are also directed against American presence there. What heart this must give to Ho Chi Minh and his associates! If a neutralist Government should ever be installed in Saigon, it would probably be replaced before long by a Communist one. Either would probably invite the US forces to skedaddle. I suppose we could claim that such an authority did not represent the free choice of the South Vietnamese people, but this would not be accepted by the majority of nations, or perhaps our own people.

Concurrently, the British continue alarmed over the presence of an oil tanker in Beira harbor, and the approach of a second one. They are seeking permission from the UN Security Council to prevent the discharge of these cargoes. The African countries will, of course, demand ampler sanctions, including those against South Africa, and the use of UK troops to suppress the Rhodesian rebellion.

April 9, 1966 - Saturday

I read telegrams this morning, all tales of woe and of complications.

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April 10, 1966 - Sunday

E and I went to St. John's Wood church this morning, to attend a communion service. Afterwards, we walked home in springtime weather.

Virginia Surtees, and her bulldog Fortinbras, lunched with us. Later, we strolled in Regents Park, and I had a swim before dinner.

I've never enjoyed a vacation more, reading and writing for at least ten hours a day, relying for current news on television.

April 11, 1966 - Monday

Stalwart Dean Acheson's 73rd birthday. We sent him a cable of congratulation.

This afternoon, E and I went to see the long heralded movie Viva Maria, starring Brigitte Bardot and Jeanne Moreau. It was sheer delight, farce as only the French can master it. The two famous actresses were perfect foils for one another.

We stopped for drinks with Nancy and Teddy White, who are quitting London this week. They have been, as expected, in unceasing social, political and literary demand here.

In the last four days I have read Edwardians Go Fishing by George Cornwallis-West, Dublin Under the Georges by Constantia Maxwell, A Residence at the Court of London by Richard Rush, The Golden Honeycomb by Vincent Cronin, Venice for Pleasure by J. G. Links, Italian Journeys by William Dean Howells, The Fatal Impact by Alan Morehead, and parts of The American Revolution by George Otto Trevelyan. In addition, I tried to comprehend the famous I Ching or Book of Changes, generously sent me by Mrs. Sidney Donen, to whom I had spoken of my interest in China. I found this work obscure, no doubt due to my own lack of mental discipline. I must return to it another time.

When Mr. Rush was Minister here he rented a house for 450 guineas a year, observing that it was a modest establishment, but foreign diplomats, except those with large private fortunes, were not expected to compete with the unbounded luxury of great numbers of Britishers. He remained here more than seven years, but his interesting commentary covers only the first twelve months.

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April 12, 1966 - Tuesday

Gronouski, our Ambassador to Poland, formerly Postmaster General, came to see me this morning. I talked to him about the Polish Library and other Institutions here that are not under Polish government control. He gave me the names of several Polish organizations in the United States which might be interested. I lunched at White's with Stefan Zamoyski, to tell him of various possibilities he might wish to explore in attempting to obtain help for these Free Polish agencies.

There were plovers eggs on the bar, and when I jokingly said "Are they really plover, not gull, eggs?" the barman sternly replied "Gull eggs are not allowed in White's."

Sir Edmund Hall-Patch came to see me this afternoon, to tell me about Jean Lambert's tangled affairs. Jean is still inoperative. I told Edmund I thought Lambert should pursue any opportunity to align himself with Andre Meyer of Lazard. Although Jean is about busted, as a result of the Atlantic Acceptance Corporation's failure, but is desirous of starting off again, he is entertaining the hope of counselling the Ford Foundation on its foreign investments. As Hall-Patch and I agreed, there is little likelihood of this, since Eugene Black, Chairman of the Ford Foundation Finance Committee, is not only an intimate friend of Andre Meyer, but Black's son is employed by Lazard. Almost the sole remaining asset of Lambert is stock in Great Northern Capital Company, which owns valuable real estate in Canada. It is a sad case.

Edmund will be off later this week for a trip to South Africa, then to Rhodesia. He fears the future in both countries, believing the British Government is handling its sanctions policy ineptly and may provoke action for stronger measures. He also said the British insurance companies have been hit hard by restrictions on their operations in Rhodesia, and similar regulations, if applied to them elsewhere, might be calamitous.

The High Commissioner of Kenya came to see me, to protest about an advertisement purportedly run by USIA in a Kenya students' journal published here. The policy of the sheet is antagonistic to the present Kenya Government. I promised him to look into the matter.

Yesterday about 15,000 demonstrators against US policy in Vietnam congregated in Trafalgar Square. Later, many appeared at the Chancery displaying "Young CND"

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banners. A group of them tried to break through the police cordon, but there were no serious incidents. 14, of approximately 250 demonstrators at the Chancery, were arrested, one of them being that particularly objectionable young American, Ralph Schoenman, secretary to Lord Bertram Russell.

Dr. Stirling, President of Leland Stanford University, called on me. He is here in connection with the opening of their college in Great Britain. He told me an anecdote related to him by a younger son of a rich family, who said that some of the younger sons, when they meet at White's Club occasionally for dinner, say a Grace that runs "For what we have not received, may the Lord make them truly thankful."

I went tonight to a farewell reception at the Savoy for Sheward Hagerty of NEWSWEEK, who was introducing to his friends his successor, Henry T. Simmons.

During the course of the afternoon Congressman Fountain, Democrat of North Carolina, and John Dow, Democratic Congressman from New York State, came to see me. Fountain is on the Foreign Affairs Committee, but the present interest of both of them is in food and drug studies.

April 13, 1966 - Wednesday

There is much confusion over the ambitious USIA pr ogram for a thirty or forty day display here of various manifestations of American cultural activities. Leonard Bernstein was to be the star attraction tonight in our small theater, but withdrew his acceptance at the last moment. There seems to have been considerable misunderstanding about this, and the newspapers have picked it up. His private secretary called me this morning, so I asked him to relay to the Maestro our warm regards, and tell him we were completely at his disposition during his stay in London. His schedule is overwhelmingly full, since he rehearses each day, conducts several nights this week, and has tape recordings to follow. Apart from his great talents, he is one of the most attractive men I have ~~ever~~ met.

I lunched at Bucks, where I heard much talk from my table companions about Rhodesia. The two pirate tankers make headlines every day. It seems likely they will not be allowed to unload their cargoes either at Beira or at Durban, to which the second ship is now bound. The resolution by the Security Council of the UN, declaring such proposed oil movements to Rhodesia constitute "a threat to the peace"

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is disturbing to many people, both here and at home. The real dread of those alarmed by this move is over the possibility of an oil embargo, even followed later by broader sanctions, against South Africa. In that case, the British balance of payments, and their huge trade to South Africa, would be heavily compromised.

Stu Symington came to see me this afternoon. He is staying at the house. We had a long talk about Vietnam, which he visited a short time ago in the course of a trip around the world. He has been paying particular attention to CIA work. His most intimate friend in Washington is Clark Clifford, who heads the President's Foreign Intelligence Board. He says Clifford has been unwilling to accept any other government position, but is the President's closest adviser. Stuart believes we have reached an impasse in Vietnam. If the Ky government falls, and should be replaced by another that would invite us to withdraw our troops, the sentiment in Congress probably would be in favor of such a move. Otherwise, he favors an escalation of bombing in the North, with attacks on oil, power plants, and other installations near Haiphong and Hanoi, together with the interdiction of the harbor at Haiphong by mining or another effective means to shut off supplies now freely flowing through there. He said the conclusions of almost all those he talked to during his trip was that such action would not bring the Chinese into the war, but this would not be true if we were to send our ground troops far northward.

From the standpoint of domestic politics, he thinks the President will gradually lose popularity unless a more positive policy is followed, for, given the characteristic impatience of the American people, they are becoming increasingly restive over the lack of evident military success thus far achieved by ever mounting American and expenditures in the area. Stuart is also concerned over the effect on our economy of our financial involvement in Vietnam, and believes inflation is now a real threat to stability at home, as is the mounting deficit in our balance of payments.

Tonight E, Drue Heinz, Stuart and myself went to see Barbara Streisand in "Funny Girl", a musical comedy founded on the life of Fanny Brice. It would have been poor stuff had it not been for the spectacular performance of Miss Streisand, who evoked tumultous applause.

Afterwards, we went to the 400 Club, as the guests of Mrs. Starr, Fanny Brice's daughter. She had taken over the club; it was thronged with celebrities, mostly from stage and screen. We got home about one or two o'clock.

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April 14, 1966 - Thursday

It has turned bitterly cold, with the temperature below freezing. There are high winds, and the snowfall is the heaviest for London this year. This is the coldest April day for many years in London.

I went to call this morning on the Malaysian High Commissioner. He feels cheerful over developments in Indonesia, and believes the confrontation, already at a pause, will slowly peter out. Meanwhile, however, the Tunku is indignant at the recognition by Indonesia of Singapore. The High Commissioner considers the vanity of Lee equalled by his ability, but ascribes his break with Malaysia to his ambition to take over the leadership of a later reconsolidation of Malaysia and Singapore. He said if the British were to withdraw from the Singapore Base, its economy would go to pot.

Next I called on the Ambassador of Kuwait, the personable, intelligent son of the Ruler. His father has just gone to Cairo, where he hopes to mediate successfully between Nasser and Faisal of Saudi Arabia. He says the people in the Yemen bitterly dislike the Egyptians. It is evident he has little faith in any promises made by Nasser.

He had just received news of the death of the President of Iraq in an airplane accident this morning. He believes this will make for further disorder in Iraq, the consequences of which cannot now be predicted.

[redacted] I spent 2-1/2 hours in further discussions with Stuart Symington. He will report to the President as soon as he returns home, more or less in the terms of statements made by him to me yesterday. Stuart has great charm, and is a man of determined convictions. He has been in the Senate for fourteen years, with another four to run during his present term. He is thought unbeatable in Missouri, where, when he last ran, he obtained the greatest majority in the history of that State. He is an amusing story teller. Age has rested lightly on him. His son Jimmy has just been made Chief of Protocol, to replace Lloyd Hand. When they were in the Senate together, President Johnson and he were intimate friends; I gather the relationship is still a close one, as it is between Lady Bird and Evie Symington. He deprecates the present activities of Fulbright, also an old and intimate friend. He says Fulbright is now consistently outvoted in his own Committee, but remains convinced of the rightness of his opinions.

I had a press conference this afternoon with the following American journalists:

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Correspondents in Room at [illegible], Thursday, April 14, 1966

George Sherman	WASHINGTON EVENING STAR
Harry Simmons	[illegible]
Robert Toth	LOS ANGELES TIMES
Seymour Freidin	N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
Daniel McGrory	McGraw-Hill
Lynn Heinzerling	Associated Press
Robert Tuckman	Associated Press
Fernand Auberjonois	TOLEDO BLADE
Robert Merritt	MINNEAPOLIS STAR
Robert MacDougal	U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT
Ellie Abel	National Broadcasting Co.
Jerry Landay	Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.
Danny Gilmore	United Press International
Bill Stringer	CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
David Culhane	BALTIMORE SUN

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We covered a great variety of subjects, but especially Nato, Rhodesia, and Vietnam. In general, they seemed to approve US Government policies, with the exception of expressing fears of our following too closely whatever the British Government may decide to do in the Rhodesian affair.

Stu left this afternoon for Washington. Mac Bundy arrived from New York today, and is staying with us. Tonight we had a small dinner for him, the guests being Katie and Maurice Macmillan (MP), Shep Stone, Solly Zuckerman, Madame Martine Dewavrin, and Mr. Fields, an American from the entertainment world. I had not seen Martine for years. She was one of the great beauties of Paris when we were there, and is still uncommonly attractive looking. Mac was in splendid form, thoroughly enjoying the comparative freedom of being President of the Ford Foundation. Ted Heath came in about 11:30, after having attended the opening of Noel Coward's play. He gave an interesting review of occurrences in the recent campaign. Everyone departed about 2 a. m. Mac is leaving on the morning for Oxford.

April 15, 1966 - Friday

I went down this morning to pay a return call on the Ambassador of Uruguay. He has served his country in the United Nations, and bears an excellent repute as a lawyer. He thinks the policy being followed by the British Government in Rhodesia is dangerous, and if South Africa becomes more deeply involved, might result in an almost catastrophic condition in that part of Africa. He thinks it essential for another attempt to be made to bring this affair to a conclusion through negotiation.

The Vietnamese Minister, Mr. Nguyen Van An, called on me this afternoon. A wispy Buddhist, well recommended to us, he was once a Provincial Governor. He is acting as Charge until an Ambassador arrives, the previous one having been transferred to Paris. He offered me no enlightenment on the situation in Saigon, except the repeated assurance of his own expectation that all would eventually work out for the best.

Said good-bye to George Newman, who is leaving in a couple of days, to take up his post as DCM in Seoul. He has been invaluable here as Political-Military Counsellor.

E and I went tonight to the Golden Eagle Ball of the American Womens Club, of which she is Honorary President. It was held at the Hilton Hotel. Dinner was for 9 o'clock, preceded by an hour of hand-shaking, from which we were excused until 8:30.

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The Lord Mayor of Westminster and the Lady Mayoress were in the receiving line with Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of the Ball, and her husband, and Mrs. Eardley, President of the Club, and her husband.

There was the usual lengthy period of drinking in the Gallery, before the several hundred guests went in to dinner. I sat between the Lady Mayoress and Mrs. Lockwood. The Tombola prizes had already been competed for, so the first feature after dinner was a fashion parade, with male and female models. The masculine clothes, imaginative and extreme in texture and cut, were the most applauded. Afterwards, Mrs. Lockwood and I opened the dancing, which was still going on at a great pace when we left after midnight.

April 16, 1966 - Saturday

Started the morning by going to the Embassy of Iraq, at Queen's Gate, to sign the book in memorial to the late President. It is expected his official position will be filled by his brother, now Army Chief of Staff.

To the office, to meditate upon Southern Rhodesia. We have been asked by the Department to comment on that situation. I struggled with a draft this afternoon, returned to the office, and sent it off in the following terms:

It was accompanied by this telegram, prepared by Bill Galloway:

Mac Bundy returned from Oxford, where he had given away several million dollars of Ford Foundation money, and we had a good talk about political affairs in Washington. He said Moyers had informed him of George Ball's definite intention of leaving State not later than July. There is no inkling as to his successor.

April 17, 1966 - Sunday

E, Mac and I went to Westminster Abbey this morning for a Service to which all Americans were invited. The Washington Cathedral Choir provided the music. I read the second lesson, after being escorted to the lectern by a Beadle, who instructed me how to hang a microphone around my neck. The lesson was the beautiful 24th chapter of St. Luke. Earlier, the Choir rendered the lovely Psalm referring to mountains skipping like rams, to what sounded to me like a jazz tune. It was most effective. The Choir performed its services well, although there was perhaps a little too much sing

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AmEmbassy LONDON

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STATE

ACTION: SecState Washington PRIORITY

INFO: AmEmbassy Canberra "
Pretoria "
Lisbon "
USUN New York "

From Bruce.

EXDIS.

Subject: Southern Rhodesia.

Ref Deptels 6127 and 6034. Embtel

During recent election period here, Rhodesian problem was not of much campaign interest. Now it is regarded as of critical importance. Prime Minister, returned from short Scilly Islands stay, considers it requires emergency treatment. Heath abridged his Italian vacation to deal with it. After Queen's speech at opening of Parliament on April 21, affair will be topic for heated debates in House of Commons, and will undoubtedly arouse popular passions.

New situation exists as result Security Council action in tanker cases. Theretofore, HMG asserted intention of imposing its unilateral will on Rhodesia. Presently, the international foot is in the doorway, and British decisions will be increasingly trammeled by foreign pressures.

In my opinion, the Tory opposition will center on a demand for negotiations with Smith to be reopened, directly or through intermediaries. The PM may, in the next few days, anticipate this move by proposing it himself; perhaps his views will be apparent after Monday's Cabinet meeting.

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Indeed, some of them may be exposed this weekend by Ambassador Stephenson to Dr. Verwoerd.

An alternative is escalation of sanctions, especially against petroleum and its products imported by South Africa. It is difficult to see how they could be fully effective without the compliance of the South African and, to a lesser degree, of the Portuguese Governments. If such cooperation could not be secured, I assume further mandatory resolutions would be sought by African States from the Security Council. If passed, their application would have as yet unascertainable, but dangerous consequences.

If additional sanctions were ineffective, the ultimate demand would be to quell the Rhodesian rebellion by the intervention of British military forces. This step is the one long preferred by Africans. Its acceptance by HMG, unless to avert internal chaos, would have convulsive repercussions in Britain, probably destructive of national unity in this crisis.

The eventual target of African ambitions is the speedy elimination of the shameful system of apartheid in the Union of South Africa. Meanwhile, they are developing their marksmanship by pot shots at lesser game in Rhodesia.

Politically they have everything to gain, economically and financially little to lose, if South Africa is cut off from trade with the UK. From the UK standpoint, however, this would be, under existing conditions, a disastrous blow to the stability of sterling, and export earnings.

I should think, therefore, that Harold Wilson, much as he detests apartheid, would do his utmost to resist an across the board embargo against South Africa.

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If he cannot induce Verwoerd, and there seems slight reason for optimism on this point, to join in a boycott of Rhodesia, I should think he would be well advised to explore the possibility of having Verwoerd act, in the first instance, to bring about an understanding as to how negotiations between Wilson and Smith might be initiated. Both these principals have face to save, but should be able to arrive at an Oriental formula for ~~mkxxxxxxx~~ doing so.

If this suggestion is impracticable, then the Prime Minister might persuade the Australians to open up a channel of communication. Sir Robert Menzies, despite the ~~xxx~~ unalterable fact he is white, has enormous prestige in Africa, and Asia. If he could be wheedled into undertaking this service for the Commonwealth, where he was for a long time the most respected Chief of State, the issue could at least be discussed with some semblance of order and dignity.

As regards the United States, I believe we should urge upon the British the desirability of a negotiation. The "quick kill" has failed; the wounded animal is dripping blood, but can still run out of sight.

If the Prime Minister chooses a negotiation rather than the preferred hard line of most African Governments, which would be likely to impair substantially the monetary and economic health of Britain, he would not irretrievably alienate their relationship with Great Britain, provided he reached an agreement with Rhodesia that seemed to promise reasonable satisfaction of the legitimate aspirations of the black majority there.

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This message is already overlong. I will not burden it with personal reflections on how injudicious I think it would be for the USG to underwrite without reserve whatever policies HMG may think it expedient to adopt in this dilemma. I stated them in Embtel 2494 of December 1, 1965, and consider them still valid.

A closing, but perhaps not irrelevant comment. I believe we should be especially solicitous to remain on terms of perfect diplomatic courtesy with our hypersensitive Nato ally Portugal. If they must be buffeted why not do it with gloves, not bare knuckles?

GP.2.

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Amembassy LONDON

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ACTION Secstate Washington _____ Priority

INFO: k AmEmbassy Canberra _____ Priority
Pretoria _____ "
Lisbon _____ "

USUN New York _____ "

EXDIS

Subject: Southern Rhodesia.

Ref Deptels 6127

As far as domestic political situation is concerned, Wilson, as result election, now has greater latitude for reaching settlement on Rhodesia. This certainly applies to all possibilities short of use of force in Rhodesia, and even in latter eventuality his majority in House of Commons would probably see him through. Conservatives have drawn firm line against use of force and would certainly oppose any Government move in this direction, but strength of their opposition would probably depend on nature of situation giving rise to employment of force.

Obviously, Wilson hopes for and desires peaceful settlement. We believe that train of events since UDI and staying power of Smith regime have had sobering effect in London to extent that ultimate cost of bringing Smith down may now loom as higher price than HMG should be reasonably expected to pay. This consideration is made more relevant by possibility that one step toward ultimate goal could be sanctions against South Africa with consequent effect such action on sterling. Believe we can assume, therefore, that Wilson, who is basically pr[illegible]ic and practical man, would welcome any reasonable alternative to continuation of

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course of action on which he embarked last December. Problem is to find some face-saving device for both Wilson and Smith so that talks could be initiated. At this juncture, it would seem that mediation attempt might offer best hope breaking impasse.

If talks can be started somehow, we believe prospects for settlement reasonably good. We think Wilson learned lesson from previous negotiations with Smith and that British would now proceed carefully at official level to develop broadest possible base for agreement before raising matter to level of confrontation between PM and Smith. Further, we doubt that British would hold as rigidly to principles and conditions for settlement as previously. This might cause Wilson some difficulty within Labor Party, but he could handle it without undue strain. As for Conservative Party, they would be prepared see Government talk with Smith on almost any terms and would be willing see British position modified to considerable extent in order reach accommodation. In short, Wilson should be able put across to British public almost any settlement which does not damage ~~formal~~ facade British sovereignty and provides for steps (even though vague) for greater African participation in government of Southern Rhodesia.

Obstacles to agreement on substance of settlement would seem to arise more acutely from attitudes non-white members Commonwealth and other African states. Most of these countries interpreted Wilson election victory as great boost for sterner measures against Smith regime, and Wilson may have led leaders these nations to expect tougher British line after election. If he now moves toward negotiations with Smith, he runs much greater risk of losing control of situation, a possibility already

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heigened by his going to the Security Council for authorization to stop tankers. Question arises, therefore, of what measures would have to be taken and by whom to restrain Africans and allow British to proceed with steps toward negotiated settlement. Implications this question require no elaboration.

If negotiations are opened with Rhodesians while Smith regime is still in power and carried through to conclusion, we inclined believe that results would be unsatisfactory to African states and non-white Commonwealth members. Ramifications of such outcome for Commonwealth are obvious. Split between white and non-white members would be accentuated and Britain's position of leadership would be greatly denigrated. On other hand, developments in Rhodesia have gone so far that it is difficult to visualize a solution acceptable to all concerned outside Rhodesia short of complete capitulation white Rhodesians.

GP-2.

BRUCE

FCL:WGALLOWAY:leo : April 16, 1968
Clearance: AMB (in draft)

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Mac left for Washington this afternoon. E and I were at Albert Hall at 7:30 this evening, for Leonard Bernstein's performance. He conducted the London Symphony Orchestra, which played Mahler's 8th Symphony. In addition, there were choirs from Leeds, Hull, and other voluntary players. This stupendous musical work was directed by Bernstein with incomparable skill, and, at the end, applause was deafening. We sat in the Royal Box with Princess Margaret, Lord Snowdon, Lady Juliet Smith, Mrs. Bernstein, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, Ted Heath, Lady Harewood, and several others. Afterwards, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lyons (he is Joint Chairman of the Managing Committee, LSO), and Sir Robert and Lady Mayer entertained not only those of us from the Box, but about 100 others at supper in the Carlton Tower Hotel. There I sat between the Lady Mayoress and Mrs. Lyons. Several speeches were made, the best by far being by Ted Heath. The Princess stayed late, so none of us left until about 1:30.

April 18, 1966 - Monday

Senator McCarthy came to see me this morning. He is an attractive, [redacted] man. He is on the wrong side of the fence from President Johnson over Vietnam.

At 12 o'clock I spoke to 100 or more news carrier boys, representing seventy newspapers which use Parade Magazine. I told them about the operations of the Embassy, and the work of an Ambassador. These boys, selected for good character and scholastic ability, are being given a trip by Parade Publications (owned by Jock Whitney) to Ireland and Great Britain. They will be received this afternoon by the Lord Mayor, Sir Lionel Denny.

The night before last the American flag flown at Westminster Abbey in anticipation of the Washington Choir's appearance was torn down by vandals and destroyed.

The Parade boys were almost without exception equipped with cameras, so our auditorium was illuminated with flash lights. They have already visited Windsor, Hampton Court, Eton College, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, Statford-on-Avon, and had a Thames River cruise.

I lunched with Martine de Courcel, who has been away for several weeks, at the Cafe Royal.

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This afternoon the new Ghana High Commissioner, S. K. Anthony, called on me. He served at the UK Embassy in Washington, and afterwards occupied posts at the UN, in Paris, in Geneva, and latterly was High Commissioner in Delhi and Ambassador to Afghanistan. He said Nkrumah would never get back in power, but left the country bankrupt. The first task now is to rehabilitate its finances and economy. He seemed rather reserved, and did not become less so when I answered his question as to why the United States did not settle Rhodesian matters by telling him we had cut off all trade with that country, but did not consider it our duty to suppress the rebellion.

April 19, 1966 - Tuesday

I went to a lunch at the Savoy, given by Variety Clubs International. There are something like 1400 delegates of this organization from the United States, Mexico, Ireland, and Great Britain presently in London for a week of celebration. I made a speech, the substantive part of which was about as follows:

This afternoon we gave a reception at home for the Washington Cathedral Choir, to which we asked a large number of people, including prominent British ecclesiastics. 300 or more invitations were sent out and over 200 people attended.

Afterwards, E and I dined with the Norwiches at 24 Bloomfield Road, having been invited by Diana Cooper. Later we went on to a reception given by the John Murrays, at 50 Albemarle Street, for Paddy Leigh-Fermor.

We had an amusing dinner at the Norwiches. John Julius was in Africa, but Anne presided excellently over our company, which included Diana, Judy Montagu Gendel, Michael and Pandora Astor, Tom Driberg, and an engaging painter, whose name was not given me, but who is an authority on Nash architecture.

The Murray house was jammed from top to bottom with celebrities. We did not stay to see Paddy crowned with a Byronic laurel wreath, for this part of the ceremony was postponed until after midnight.

April 20, 1966 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. E left for New York, whence she is going to Boston to see the children.

Messrs. Breyfogle and Keating, of the American Society, called on me in connection with our unending difficulty in finding a speaker for the July 4th banquet. We are now thinking of inviting Cardinal Heenan.

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Variety Club Luncheon / April 19, 1966

International Chief Barker, other Barkers, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It seems especially appropriate that the 39th annual Variety Clubs Convention is pitching its encampment this year in London, since it is only recently that one of the most illustrious patrons of Show Business, His Royal Highness Prince Philip, a Gold Card Barker, has returned to this country from a triumphal tour in the United States and Canada.

The record of Variety Clubs International is in every respect extraordinary. It is scarcely believable that their dedicated Members have raised and disbursed considerably more than one hundred million dollars for sick and needy children during the past two generations. This assistance has been extended to underprivileged children regardless of creed, color and race.

Your freedom from sectarian, or other undesirable influences, appears matched by a similar lack of commercial bigotry amongst those of you who are engaged in competitive affairs. I notice a striking example of this in your poster (showing it) where Herbert Barnett, Chairman of the Board of Pepsi/Cola Co., is shown with four female Beefeaters, and on the other side of this illustration appears the somewhat less glamorous advertisement of Coca-Cola.

I hope you will excuse me for taking the liberty of pointing out an error in one reference made in your literature for this Convention. On page 3 of this pamphlet the statement appears: "The opening curtain went up on the Variety Club organization on October 19, 1927, when 11 showmen resident in Pittsburgh, USA, leased a hotel room for the sole purpose of enjoying friendly discussion after work."

As one who formerly knew Pittsburgh well, I feel compelled to remind you that 1927 was a year when Prohibition still reared its ugly head. Many friendly discussions were indeed carried on after work, yet I cannot but speculate that the fruition of the Club's charitable inspiration may have owed something to conversations animated by the ingurgitation of certain local alcoholic products such as Overholt Whisky.

Your professions are directed to the entertainment of the public. My own, the Diplomatic Service, can unhappily lay no claim to such a pleasant description. In actual fact, however, our endeavors have much in common, for they are both fundamentally based on communication. Yours is addressed to the generality of mankind, mine to negotiations between Governments.

There has always been dispute over which are the oldest professions in human history. Undoubtedly, yours and mine are amongst them. The only other real challenger to the title comes from a feminine quarter, but even so I believe its pretensions should be, properly, or improperly, classified under the heading of Entertainment.

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Show Business had its origins in the earliest societies. Between primitive tribes and roving bands there was no common language, and few facilities for communication. People acted out their intentions and messages to strangers, who, if amused by such antics, were ordinarily inclined to be friendly.

Now that your media have girdled the earth and sky, penetrating every region, the communications explosion has grown to overwhelming strength, with enormous potentialities for good or evil.

You members of Variety Clubs International are devoting yourselves generously to the good.

It is comforting to reflect that those professions which do most to beguile and entertain children are banded together in your organization to succor them when they are in distress. We hear much of Man's Inhumanity to Man, but not nearly enough of Man's Humanity to Man, of which you are exemplars.

Thank you.

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John Oakes, Editor of the New York Times, and Dana Schmidt, of its London office, came to see me. John thinks attitudes at home toward a better relationship with Communist China have changed tremendously for the better in the last year. We talked a bit about the possibility of having a plebiscite in Formosa, and discussed a great many other political and economic matters. In my opinion, the editorial policy of the Times is much less objective than it once was, or ought to be.

Ted Heath's new Shadow Cabinet was announced this morning. The average age of its members is 48. David Harlech is to become Deputy Leader in the House of Lords under Peter Carrington. Alec Home will be Shadow Foreign Secretary. Duncan Sandys, Marples, and Selwyn Lloyd have resigned or been dropped. Ted told me after the opera the other night that this operation had cost him considerable anguish, since it required extensive interviews with the individuals affected. He said he was thinking of reviving his idea of visiting the United States, and would communicate with us later about it.

I had a lunch at home today for:

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss
The Hon. and Mrs. Reginald Winn (British)
Mrs. Luis Bolin (Cess Parker) (Spanish)
Count and Countess Zamoyski (Polish)
Mr. Adam Zamoyski
Mr. Rowland Burden-Muller
Mrs. Lancaster (British)
Mrs. Elliott

The new Congolese Ambassador, Mario Cardoso, came to see me. He says there are still pockets of guerrillas in the Congo, but the military situation there is under control, and the country is doing better economically. He is 33 years old, and a graduate of Louvain University in Belgium. He was the Congolese representative to the UN from 1960 to 1961, Minister and Charge in Washington from 1962 to 1965, and before coming here was an Under Secretary in the Congolese Foreign Ministry. He seemed a pleasant man.

Mr. Eckert, of the American School, came to see me, and I rode down with him to the Crown Estate Office, where he, Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Martin and myself talked to David Perth and his associates about the problems of the school premises in York Terrace East. Perth is to see Max Rayne later in the day, to ascertain whether there is any possibility of working out some financial deal to enable the school to remain in these premises, as well as to occupy several contiguous houses.

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Jean Lambert called me from Paris this evening. He is somewhat cheered by news that the Royal Commission in Canada examining into the affairs of the Atlantic Acceptance Corporation may render its report in June of this year, instead of, as had been expected, twelve months later. Three officers of the company are under some sort of detention in Canada, suspected of having stolen enormous amounts of money, possibly deposited in unnumbered accounts under false names in Swiss banks. No one of the suspects was associated with Lambert and Company. He still has a large stake in Great Northern Capital, and says he is solvent, but chafing under his forced inactivity.

April 21, 1966 - Thursday

I was on duty, dressed in evening clothes and decorations, by 10:30 this morning at Westminster for the opening of Parliament. The Diplomatic Corps, a few of them, like the Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and French Ambassadors, in gorgeous uniforms, packed the narrow benches allotted to us in the House of Lords. Beneath, in the pit, were the peers in scarlet robes, with ermine or rabbit collars, sweating away in their congested space. Opposite were peeresses and Ambassadors' wives.

An hour passed before the Queen and Prince Philip appeared, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, ancient Cholmondoley, a beautiful graven image, walking backwards before them.

The ceremony departed in no respect from the traditional. Black Rod summoned the Commons. The cellars were searched for gunpowder. The Queen, incandescent with magnificent jewels, competently read the speech submitted to her by the Prime Minister, who, with Cabinet members and representatives of the Opposition, stood watching the proceedings from an obscure, cramped portion of the hall.

This afternoon Dan Viklund of the Swedish Stockholm paper 'Dagens Nybeter', called on me. It was a pleasure to talk to this objective, intelligent journalist, who is about to visit the United States. We discussed EFTA, the Common Market, NATO, and Rhodesia.

I went, at his invitation, to see Paul Gore-Booth at the Foreign Office. He recounted the perennial difficulties of the British with our Federal Maritime Commission, skimmed through the latest--at last promising--negotiations on Civil Aviation routes, told me--which I already knew from other sources--of Sir Hugh Stephenson's interviews with Verwoerd. We declined into a consideration

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Amembassy LONDON

Charge: STATE Classification Control:

Date:

ACTION: Department of State

DEPARTMENT PASS JUSTICE FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL TURNER

SUBJECT: Sotheby Case

1. As Dept knows, I have been concerned for some time about the effects in the UK of a Justice Dept action against the Sotheby acquisition of Parke-Bernet. Yesterday Sir Paul Gore-Booth raised this matter again with me and confirmed my own opinion that the adverse reaction here could be out of all proportion to the importance of this case to the public policy of the US.

2. As the newspaper reports on the original complaint in 1964 clearly indicate, Sotheby it will be portrayed as the pursuit and harrassment of a relatively small British investor who made a purchase in US dollars of an interest in an American business, a practice that this Embassy has been instructed to encourage.

There is in Britain, in a perhaps tent form than on the Continent, a feeling that we sometimes e standard in our dealings with others. When actions ar t American interests abroad, we are quick to allege discrim rejudice. By and large. American investment in Britain has bee d fairly treated. I fear the general newspaper-reading public, and even those more sophisticated, will find it difficult to believe that the American bureaucratic machine has not been stirred to action because of the 'foreign interest' involved. This will probably be the public view of this affair, and it will most

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certainly be assailed by those who are not interested in maintaining good relations between the American and British business communities.

3. Another consideration should be kept in mind: although Britain is well behind the US in public understanding of anti-trust and anti-merger principles, the understanding that does exist is quite clearly based on the principle that the offense should either have taken place or be so clearly likely to take place that the Governmental action is justified. I recognize that our law talks in terms of situations which 'might tend to create a monopoly', but it seems to me in an instance such as this where a foreign interest is involved, and where the public aspects can be so important to our foreign relations, we should lean over backward to base our actions on the more immediate possibility of harm to the interests of American citizens than appears to exist in the Sotheby case.

4. What are the interests of American citizens as they appear to a layman like myself? They are definitely not, in my opinion, reasonably reflected in the recommendation by members of the Department of Justice's staff in New York to proceed against Sotheby under Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act and Section 7 of the Clayton Act.

It seems to me those advocating such a procedure have almost totally misconceived the true functions of the art auction market. Its role should be regarded in the light of whether it serves well to protect the interests of the sellers. Auction houses do not, like art dealers, buy for resale at a profit. They are commission merchants, who presumably offer customers a fair opportunity to compete against each other, and

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- Page 2 - Date:

afford the same customers an opportunity to test values in a larger single competitive context than can any single dealer, or association, or ring of dealers.

Moreover, I am not in the slightest degree impressed by the point respecting 'solicitation of art property located in the United States'. Solicitation by stock brokers of customers accounts for purchases and sales on the Exchanges does not appreciably influence the prices paid or received by investors in securities. Solicitation is salesmanship, not monopoly, even for streetwalkers.

Similarly an art auction house is interested in making percentage commissions. The more it can influence competition amongst bidders, and attract business, the larger the commissions.

It might also be remembered that prior to the acquisition of control by Sotheby's, Park-Bernet charged 15 percent on transactions, whereas Sotheby's take was 10 percent, thereby favoring the prospective customer.

Increasingly the owners of or fiduciaries for valuable art objects will be attracted by the type of competition characteristic of auction sales rather than by the lack of competition if they sell to dealers.

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April 23, 1966 - Saturday

E and I had originally planned to be in Sicily, at Palermo, yesterday. This morning's newspapers announced the inundation of that city by the most violent springtime rainstorms in its modern history. Here, today, like yesterday, is one of undimmed sunshine, though cool enough for an overcoat.

I dallied this morning until the Poths, with Gogo, picked me up to cross the Grand Canal to lunch with Count Cini. Cini, in his late seventies, is the greatest philanthropist Venice has known in the last two hundred years. His Foundation of San Giorgio, in memory of his only son (killed in an airplane accident), is a marvel. The father is one of the most attractive men in appearance, manners and conversation whom I have met. His daughter did the honors of the Palazzo, remarkable for its Venetian and other art treasures. His Piero del Francesco, Moros, other paintings, drawings, snuff boxes, carpets, silver, vermeil, 18th century porcelain, give one an idea of what the interiors of perhaps hundreds of Venetian palaces must have been like during centuries of almost unparalleled prosperity.

Our fellow guests were all Italians resident in this city, most of them professors and their wives.

Toward three-thirty, after a last swig of old Grappa, we took Philippe's motorboat for a church tour, first to delicious, quaint San Alvise, with what must be the finest trompe l'oeil ceiling existent, then to that marble wonder of the Gesuiti. We passed the remainder of the afternoon walking around in this most walkable of cities.

We met once more for a 9:30 p.m. dinner at the Taverna Restaurant, famous for its scampi.

I've had no time to read anything but newspapers. The debate in the House of Commons over the Queen's speech followed close on the ceremony. Harold Wilson will have to face up soon to inordinate demands, certain to be made on him by Africans, to settle the Rhodesian problem. Meanwhile, he will have to give approval to Jim Callaghan's budget presentation, set for May 3. I hope he will not be overinfluenced in this respect by the advice of Dr. Balogh and Dr. Kaldor, the two Hungarian economists so suspect in the City. Someone, referring to them the other day, said: "Those Hungarians are people who go into revolving doors behind you and come out ahead."

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Our economy at home is in an overheated state, the astonishing figures of material prosperity surpassing all predictions, as do our debts. The overall debt exceeds one trillion dollars, that of the Federal Government representing about a third.

It took 61 years--1789 through 1849--for Washington to spend one billion dollars. The largest annual expenditure during World War I was about 18 billion, in World War II 95 billion. Now in a sing : year, commencing July 1, Federal outlays of cash will reach 145 billion dollars.

This was the 21st wedding anniversary for E and me. I cabled her in Boston, and found in Venice for myself a present from her sent by Dior in Paris.

April 24, 1966 - Sunday

Sunny. Stayed in my bedroom all morning. Lunched with the R's and Gogo at Harry's Bar where we met at 2 p. m. Young Mr. Cipriano was there, presiding over wha. many believe the best restaurant in Venice. We had noodles with chopped ham, the delicious local fish, San Piero, plus a few shrimps, native asparagus, and excellent cappochino coffee. Conversation with the intelligent R's never flags; ideas bubble from both. Pauline, in addition to many other attractive qualities, is sensitive, kind, and affectionate.

Back to Harry's Bar this evening. I had suggested the Gritti, but found dogs were not admitted to the dining room. It would be intolerable to be separated from Gogo, the most admired bachelor in Venice. He is everywhere remarked and caressed in a city where dogs are vastly outnumbered by cats. Cats are omni-present. They cascade out of every doorway and narrow alley, the population tolerating them as necessary to control rats.

I cannot come to grips with serious reading. I extended the night to 3 a. m. to finish Agatha Christie's At Bertram's Hotel. I wish I had devoted myself to a more entertaining project.

April 25, 1966 - Monday

Sunny, moderately cool.

A public holiday, St. Mark's festival, all shops closed.

Tatiana Colonna, with her six-foot-five son, who is doing his military service at Padua, joined us after lunch. She has lost none of her charm. I wish

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Guido could be sent as Italian Ambassador to London while we are still there.

We walked extensively through quiet, beautiful portions of the Zattere.

Again tonight, I read late, this time Graham Greene's The Comedians, a depressing, ingenious tale with a Haitian setting.

April 26, 1966 - Tuesday

Sunny. I have several bits of writing to do. One is to rough out drafts for speeches dealing with American Foreign policy, to the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, and to the Socratic Society at Cambridge University. The latter audience is likely to be especially sophisticated and critical. Then, I should send to State a quasi-essay on the political evolution in Great Britain that led to a Labour victory, and what it means in broad, social terms. Finally, I hope, during this vacation, to give shape to my notes on the history and practice of Diplomacy. These undertakings will, I apprehend, be subordinated to relaxation in Venice.

I have an admirable guide-book, Venice for Pleasure, by J. G. Links, brother-in-law of Barbie Agar. His wife's Effie in Venice (Effie being Mrs. John Ruskin), published last year, is justly applauded. Links has edited and abridged Ruskin's The Stones of Venice. I have read it with appreciation of its style, and disapproval of many of its judgments. Ruskin was a censorious prig, and I would not have cared much for him as a table companion. I can understand his strong liking for Northern Gothic architecture, but not his savage denigration of Byzantine, Renaissance, Roman, Greek, and other forms of architecture.

Still another reprieve from rain--it is almost hot today. Blankets are being aired from many windows, women are bleaching their hair with sun rays, hoping for the Titian tint.

The Italians are, I think, the noisiest of races. Soon after daybreak, at the Cristi landing, the gondoliers commence their operations. They do not converse, they hurl sentences at one another as if they were hog-calling. Similarly, voices throughout Venice always seem unduly loud, except in the case of courting couples.

After the usual pasta, soave, and the added treat of a sort of crepes Suzette, scarcely matchable even in Paris, I left the R's and went in a motorboat to meet E.

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It is a glorious half-hour ride: first, one shoots through narrow, romantic looking canal settings, then emerges into a great lagoon for almost a straight shoot to the airport. One sees only a few boats, occasional small islands, shore birds, and sea gulls startled skyward by our approach. Finally, we fetch up at a great modern airport on land entirely reclaimed from the sea.

E alighted from Alitalia looking as fresh and beautiful as a Botticelli. She had flown night before last from Boston to London, worked all day at her office, and then reembarked the following morning.

Ran into Frances and Jock Balfour this afternoon. The salty Scot was in benign mood.

We dined tonight with the R's at Harry's Bar; since it has such a welcoming atmosphere, it seems a waste of effort to eat elsewhere. Thinking of the early closing hours of London restaurants one is struck by nocturnal habits here. People drift in to order dinner as late as ten o'clock, and are still gabbling and gobbling after midnight. Shops are closed in the afternoon from one to four. I suppose sleep lost at night is compensated for by the siesta.

I read in the newspapers the announcement of Jack Valenti having been chosen as Motion Picture Czar. I am glad for him, but will miss his friendly presence at the White House. Instead of his Government salary of $30,000 a year, he will now, it is said, receive $175,000 plus valuable perquisites, including a private movie theater.

Rowlie Cromer has announced he is not a candidate for reappointment as Governor of the Bank of England when his five-year term expires in June. He is a man of character, courage, and charm. His replacement will be his present Deputy, Leslie Kenneth O'Brien, a well-regarded technician, but not yet an outstanding figure like Cromer in Central Banking circles.

April 27, 1966 - Wednesday

We dined with the R's and Gogo at the Colombo, having lunched with them at Harry's Bar. Their interests range widely, but seem more intensely concentrated on art, literature, and international politics than on other subjects. They are thoughtful, affectionate comrades for us. Philippe spends the morning on his translations from English into French of Elizabethan poets, while Pauline applies herself to a series of articles she is doing on their journeys in the

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Soviet Union, Iran, and Japan. They stay at the Danieli, where they have their own secretary.

Philippe is said to conduct his large business affairs successfully, but I have never heard him mention them, except those concerning wine.

Venice is not a city of great restaurants, but there are hundreds of pretentious ones where food is inexpensive, the cooking, and regional wines in carafe, good, the decoration plain, the napery, dishes, glasses, spotless, the waiters deft.

I have never slept so much; perhaps it is due in part to the lack of tension resulting from absence of traffic. Never to see an automobile, a horse, a bicycle, or to have to look before crossing a street, is soothing. If only the natives would stop bellowing at each other this life would be perfect.

April 28, 1966 - Thursday

Venice must be the greatest tourist trap in the world. The eye encounters everywhere only beauty, or at least the picturesque. Crimes are, no doubt, perpetrated in this congested Rialto Island, but one fears, sees nothing of them. Even the dark passageways at night are safe. Yesterday, we read in the Herald Tribune about the shooting by bandits of the butler at the Italian Embassy in Washington; here, such lawlessness would create a sensation.

The comparative peacefulness, and the antiquity of this city do, I should think, induce intellectual torpor. The troubles in Vietnam and NATO are remote matters for indifference, as indeed are political intrigues in the Italian Parliament, or mutterings from Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Our compatriots swarm here. They are conscientious sight-seers, but many of them treat the city as if it were a bazaar. What they will ever do at home with the output of modern Murano glass--to my mind the most tastelessly designed objects on earth--staggers one. What would one do with a four-foot crystal porpoise?

Harry's Bar is almost preempted by our fellow-countrymen, the most generous, philanthropic, outgoing, gregarious people on earth. But their material prosperity, coupled with free-spending habits, and enviable vitality, sometimes leads them into demonstrations puzzling to strangers. Today, a couple next to us

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ordered, to commence lunch, two portions each of caviar, representing about forty dollars worth of black eggs. As each had previously drunk two double Martinis, and the man had lit a cigar before spooning the caviar, the waiter, sensing this was an unusual occasion, plied them with enough of a follow-on to satisfy a starved platoon of Viet Cong.

We had a farewell lunch with the Rothschilds, who left this afternoon for Paris. Afterwards, we wandered afoot. I am intrigued, but find no answer to why San Marco cathedral is off axis in the Piazza. I still regret the opportunity lost many years ago to buy marble copies of the red lions in the Piazzetta.

George Bijur dined with us tonight at the hotel. He is an indefatigable scholar. Since the early fifties, he has been engaged in researches on the Vespucci family, and has traced them back to the thirteenth century. His investigations of the Venetian archives have occupied him more than twelve months, and follow protracted studies in Florence, Naples, and Rome. He still must con Genoa. Simultaneously, he gathers data for another book he intends to write on the troubadours. Out of his learning he distills a liqueur, blended from anecdote, facts, surmises--truly astonishing.

April 29, 1966 - Friday

The wind still sets fair, the temperature must be almost 70 degrees. E went to sun herself on the Lido beach. We met for lunch at Harry's Bar.

One can, as I do, wax indignant over some of Ruskin's judgments on architecture, but at times his prose is sheer delight. His description of The Byzantine Period (The Throne) is pure pleasure. His conclusion that Venice would not exist if the tide, instead of having a three-foot rise and fall, had been of lesser flow, reveals dramatically one of the idiosyncrancies of history.

George Bijur sent us today this photostat of a document signed in 1784 by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, inviting the negotiation of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the Serene Republic of Venice and the United States of America. He came across the original in the Venetian Archives.

We dined tonight at the Antico Martino, formerly our favorite restaurant, next to the Venice Theatre, until now closed for extensive alterations. Tomorrow will be our final day in Venice; I have now eaten my last San Piero fish, and must never again so stuff myself with pastas.

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April 30, 1966 - Saturday

The weather continues like that of Antigua. Venice is of all cities the best for walking. There are no traffic interruptions, and once its typography is familiar you can go almost anywhere on foot, varied with occasional excursions by gondola or vaporetto.

We lunched with George Bijur at the Cipriani on the Giudecca. This man is really inquisitive, and draws at ease from a multitude of historical sources. His mundane references are almost equally ready. It seems that Cipriani was originally staked with an interest in Harry's Bar by an American named Harry Something, who [redacted] to Venice to die of an incurable disease. When nature's toll was taken, he left the Bar to his young Italian friend, who named a son, the present proprietor, after his benefactor. With this legacy, the Elder expanded his operations to the Giudecca, Torcello, and Florence.

We promenaded this afternoon and evening.

May 1, 1966 - Sunday

Escorted by a squad of the Gritti's supple servants, we were cotton-wooled onto the morning train for Florence. We lunched well, as we shot through the well-tended, picturesque countryside. On arrival, we were met by Merritt Cootes, the excellent Consul General who is in his seventh year of office here. Romaine Brooks [redacted] sent her Peugeot, with her Nicois butler-chauffeur, Gino, to take us to Fiesole. There we were installed as guests of Romaine and Natalie Barney in the Hotel San Michela.

I doubt there is any other hotel with such dramatic views--Florence outspread beneath us on its plain--or with such a wealth of luxuries. It must be almost incomparable. Interminable corridors, of ecclesiastical appearance, are lined with Renaissance furniture and art objects. Patios and gardens supply external diversions.

Later in the afternoon, we ascended the winding road to Romaine's Villa Gaia, just off Fiesole's central piazza. Like San Michele, it oversees endless vistas. It is small, with a guest-house, and garden areas, overhung by cliffs dependent on a monastery.

We spent several hours with these marvellous ladies; Romaine will be ninety-two this month, Natalie ninety in the autumn. Physical frailties have

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touched them little; though Romaine complains of weakness in her legs--they are so beautiful they ought, in deference to age, admit to some disavantage.

We talked a lot about their intention of our having the property after Romaine's death. The idea was for Natalie to buy it--in preparation for doing so she has sold a house in California--and deed it over to us for future use. I am deeply touched by such generosity, but explained, I fear to their sorrow, how impracticable the project seemed from our viewpoint, since I saw no likelihood of our ever being in Fiesole with any degree of permanence. I hope they understood how moved we were by their thoughtfulness, but realize they were profoundly disappointed by the decision.

I felt doleful this evening over having had to reject kindness in this astonishing measure.

May 2, 1966 - Monday

May Day, traditional for strikes, has passed without impingement on the quietness of life near this hilltop.

Our hostesses came to the hotel to give us lunch, and again I felt salt on my wounds, though the subject was never mentioned. Nothing in their demeanour hinted at the deception in their plans. Both are conversationalists of rare merit; in monologue or dialogue they are of supreme quality, quick of wit.

We ate asparagus, flavored with the Tuscan soil, paillard di vitello, fluffy pastries; whilst the others applied themselves to water, I disposed of a flask of Orvieto.

E returned for another sightseeing trip in Florence to supplement her morning's outing. I dallied at San Michele, wrote a little, walked and read, before we all met at Villa Gaia for tea. There the dames were in cracking form. The last Figaro Litteraire had described Natalie's receptions over a period of 55 years as being perhaps the foremost in Paris. She said the secret of presiding over a salon was not whom you invited, but whom you omitted.

The February number of Realites, under the title "Natalie Barney, Legendary Lady of the Rue Jacob", carries an eulogistic article on her. She often speaks in aphorisms, and her style in writing is unusually condensed.

"Indiscretion," she says, "is the privilege of tact." "Being bilingual," she commented on her equal aptitude in French and English, "is like having a wife and mistress: you cannot be sure of either one."

Romaine has written her autobiography; she thinks it may be too racy to attract a publisher. The title is: "No Pleasant Memories." It relates her unhappiness in childhood. She was cruelly neglected by her mother, a rich, mad woman; her father died of delirium tremens. After shuttling about in American schools, she started painting, and earning her living, at the age of sixteen in Rome. Her only brother became insane, her sisters must also have been quite odd. The lot of them died at intervals in Nice, where she expects the final blow to fall on her.

Norman Pearson, my associate in OSS, Professor of English at Yale, now has the manuscript. I shall write to him, offering to bring it to the attention of George Weidenfeld.

We hated to leave these wonderful relicts of La Belle Époque.

May 3, 1966 - Thursday

We have never been so spoiled, blanketed by courtesies, payment of bills and tips forbidden. It proved idle to expostulate. The hotel is superlative, but because of location and high prices does not attract sufficient clients to maintain it. Next year they expect to have a swimming pool; this might entirely change its prospects. I noticed it was one of the few hostelries or houses in Europe with wire screens, a necessary protection in summer against mosquitoes.

It was an ancient monastery, reputedly [redacted]-designed by Michelangelo, and is classified by the Italian National Trust as an historical monument. It was once filled with works of art, now largely dispersed. The Franciscans occupied it until 1808 when Napoleon dispossessed them; in 1817 the property was turned to lay uses.

Romaine is sentimental about scorpions, abundant near her villa in the jutting rocks. She says they, like swans, have an unusual fidelity to their mates. One was recently killed on a ledge in the garden; the mourning spouse starved himself, or herself, to death alongside.

Before boarding the train in Florence this morning, we visited the beautiful church of Santa Maria Novella.

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Lunched on the way to Rome, speeding through fairyland. Mr. Carroll Simmons of the Embassy met us. We are staying on the Via Veneto in the Hotel Ambasciatori.

E went shopping; I walked hotly for two and a half hours. Then we dined at Passetto's near Piazza Navona.

Mail from London keeps catching up with me; it included the usual desperate, already outlawed for lateness, appeals for tickets to the Royal Enclosure at Ascot and for the Trooping the Colour ceremony.

May 4, 1966 - Friday

Cloudless day.

We lunched at the Restaurant Valadier, uniquely set in the Pincian Gardens. It is the second oldest cafe and the oldest restaurant in Rome. This Casina, neo-Palladian in style, was built in 1817, from plans originally approved by Napoleon, and belongs to the Commune of Rome, which auctions its lease every nine years.

I bought rubber bathmats this afternoon for Natalie and Romaine, who fear, with reason, their slippery tubs, but had never heard of such contrivances.

E and I went at 8 tonight to see Solie and Fred Reinhardt at Villa Taverna. They had asked us for dinner, but we had already engaged ourselves at Passetto. Mac Godley, Ambassador in the Congo, with his new, attractive wife, was there. He is a superior diplomat who has performed well under difficult circumstances. Fred must be temporarily relieved at the choice of Jack Valenti to supervise the Motion Picture Industry, for Jack had long been touted as his successor. Fred is talented in languages, and his wife is a real asset in diplomacy, but he has been criticized, probably unjustly, for his performance in Rome. He had the bad luck to be ill, and in hospital, when President Kennedy came to Italy, and his reception went awry from a protocol standpoint. The Kennedyians were said to be intent upon his removal, but Reinhardt has survived.

We dined at Passetto. As old clients, it was gratifying to be the objects of such universal good will; the Italians are singularly amiable in their treatment of foreigners.

Afterward, we walked in Piazza Navona, to my mind the most engaging square in the world. At one of the Bernini fountains, a marble character shields

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his eyes so he will not be forced to gaze on the church opposite, whose architect [illegible]nini despised. Residents of the square take their dogs there to imbibe the waters

May 5, 1966 - Thursday

After busying myself with the bill, complicated by an 18% service charge to which the employees expect, and often get, a supplement of personal gratifications, we left at 9 a.m. for the airport with helpful Mr. Simmons, who rejoices over being in Rome after posts in the Far East. During thirteen days in Italy I have not seen a drop of rain, a welcome change from London, though from the newspapers I learn of a heat wave in England, in which the temperature soared to 70 degrees.

I have read Callaghan's budget speech, made on Tuesday. Save for an unexpected form of payroll tax on service industries, it presented largely negative surprises; no increase of income taxes, or those on petrol, tobacco, and liquor. The overall increase in tax revenues, when they become fully effective, since Labour came into office, is calculated to be about 1 billion pounds per annum.

Though there are inducements for increased exports, I am skeptical of their efficacy. The cost of living will rise, and there will be some unemployment. It is a mildly deflationary budget, unlikely to correct fundamental ills in the economy.

It was a two-hour trip to London on Alitalia's speedy DC8. Al met us, and I spent most of the afternoon reading telegrams, mail, and miscellania. Also, I made a quick dash with E to Fleur Meyer's exhibition of her paintings, most of which had been sold. She is an imaginative artist, an excellent friend. Out of curiosity, I stopped briefly at the Piccadilly Gallery, where there was a show of Bugatti bronzes. They, too, were evidently in demand, for the only one of merit without a red label denoting "sold" was a lion. I coveted him, but refrained from acquisition. I bought four Bugatti's in Paris in the twenties, all cast by the then famous Hébrard. Two are in the Georgetown garden--an American bison and a gorilla--two at Staunton Hill--a lioness and a rhinoceros. There has been an appreciable increase in the price of his works, but, to my mind, they are still undervalued.

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Robin and Angier Duke came to the house this evening. I have known him since his childhood, and always been attracted by his gayety and famously good manners. He told me that recently in Spain Jackie Kennedy informed him it was my recommendation to the President that led to his appointment as Chief of Protocol. Robin has a strong, attractive personality, and is said to have unusual executive ability. We always have passionate conversations about antiques.

May 7, 1966 - Saturday

Early morning haircut at Claridges, then occupied without cease at the office until I went for lunch at Lancaster House, where Roger Sherfield, as Chairman of the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission, entertained the departing Marshall Scholars. There were about one hundred guests; I sat between two agreeable young compatriots, Miss Simone Reager, and Mr. D. R. Pugmire, both of whom are now going home to teach.

The oratory was uncommonly good; Roger commenced, a justifiedly applauded response was made by Nancy E. Miller, who has just concluded a two-year grant at the University of Sussex, and then our own renowned Cleanth Brooks capped the occasion with a witty, sentimental, though philosophical discourse.

May 8, 1966 - Sunday

Raining, blowing tempestuously.

Worked all morning; Jim Surtees came to lunch. The Merrill Lynch computer system, as far as I am concerned, is a dud. I figure they have made a mistake, adverse to me, of approximately $50,000 in my accounts; I have asked infallible George White to delve into it.

E had a letter a couple of days ago from Lynda Johnson stating she would like to come to us about June 8 to stay ten days. She would be accompanied by a friend, Susan Nameless, and a Secret Service posse. She wants to see the sights, meet young men, go to nightclubs, in short, will be on pleasure bent. E has cabled expressing our pleasureable anticipation of her visit, though it remains to be arranged how we are going to accommodate it with E's attendance at David's Groton graduation exercise, as well as my own engagements to receive honorary degrees at Williams and Yale.

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We went this evening to see Modesty Blaise, a film that is stupendously successful here. It is another of those thrillers whose improbabilities are so grotesque they turn the play into a gripping farce.

I wrote late tonight to finish off two speeches for delivery Tuesday in Manchester.

My office statistics for the first Quarter were:

May 9, 1966 - Monday

Susan Mary Alsop and Roland Burden-Muller came today to spend a week with us. I saw Senator Javits for a short time at the office this morning. Afterward I gave a stag lunch at the house in honor of Senator Church; he is visiting a number of European capitals where he will see leading politicians as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. In general, his sympathies seem to coincide with those of Bill Fulbright on many of our foreign policy issues.

Congressman Peter Frelinghuysen came to see me this afternoon. He has been attending the Interparliamentary Conference at Ditchley. We had a talk about the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission, of which we are both members, whose meeting I expect to attend in Washington next week.

We had a late dinner, and when the time came to go to a party at Fleur Meyers', our guests declared themselves too fatigued to attend it, so we all wisely went to bed.

May 10, 1966 - Tuesday

I left the house at 8:30 this morning for what proved to be a rugged day. I was met in Piccadilly Station, Manchester, by the Lord Mayor and his wife, the Lady Mayoress, as well as Mr. Ward, Chairman of the Grocers Exhibition.

We went directly to the Exhibition Hall at Bellevue, where Ward introduced the Lord Mayor, who in turn introduced me. I delivered an exhortation on the virtues of international trade, especially as it pertains to the sale of American agricultural products in Great Britain. Afterwards we strolled about and looked at some of the booths in the large building where the displays were located.

We all went to lunch at the Midland Hotel, where Bill Lyons, who had accompanied me on the train, presided over 400 or more guests as President of the American Chamber of Commerce. At the conclusion of lunch I made the following speech:

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THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1961 - March 31, 1966

American Embassy
LONDON

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar
A. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS						
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received.....	652	818	533	544	744	204
2. Letters from Ambassador to Congressmen.....	-	-	-	-	-	303
3. Congressmen who visited London...	49	39	39	94	101	22
a. Staff.....	-	-	-	-	-	6
b. Interpreters & Escorts.....	-	-	-	-	-	11
4. Courtesies extended to the above Congressmen by the Embassy.....						
a. Met upon arrival.....	49	38	36	79	96	32
b. Hotel reservations.....	48	35	33	56	75	26
c. Local transportation.....	24	37	29	66	90	27
d. Appointment with Ambassador..	11	9		12	5	3
e. Briefing by Ambassador.....	3	7	22	2	1	2
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers.....	16	37	29	44	53	12
g. Lunch or dinner at Residence.	5	4	2	1	15	0
h. Reception or cocktails at Ambassador's residence....	5	0	10	11	15	0
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers.....	7	0	7	29	29	12
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel.....	26	36	25	58	72	23
k. Appointments with official or non-official British...	17	11	9	44	56	13
l. Secretarial service.....	1	2	1	2	0	8
m. Sightseeing assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	15
n. Shopping assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	16
o. Counterpart funds disbursed.	-	-	-	-	-	8
p. Accompanied to departure point.....	35	36	33	55	89	32

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	
B. DESTINATIONS/ARRIVALS TO LONDON							
1. State Department:							
a. Deputy Assistant Secretary rank or above	-	-	-	-	88	22	
b. [illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	104	
2. Other Official:							
a. Deputy Assistant Secretary rank or above	-	-	-	-	59	15	
b. [illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	132	
3. Other Non-Official:							
a. [illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	254	
b. [illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	57	
4. Courtesies extended to the above (1-2) by the Embassy; "Other Official" totals in parens:							Total
a. Upon arrival						26 (21)	47
b. Hotel reservations						42 (91)	133
c. Local transportation						21 (17)	38
d. Appointment with Ambassador						5 (2)	7
e. Briefing by Ambassador						4 (0)	4
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers						46 (64)	110
g. Lunch or dinner at residence						3 (0)	3
h. Reception or cocktails at Ambassador's residence						1 (0)	1
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers						32 (37)	69
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel						31 (51)	82
k. Appointments with official or non-official British						36 (65)	101
l. Secretarial service						18 (51)	69
m. Sightseeing assistance						7 (5)	12
n. Shopping assistance						6 (11)	17
o. Counterpart funds disbursed						1 (1)	2
[illegible]						27 (21)	48

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar
C. [illegible]						
1. Telegrams received by Embassy.....	25962	34241	34322	30375	34361	8830
2. Telegrams sent by Embassy.....	8011	12601	15220	9229	9303	2227
3. Cryptic [illegible] (from all over world to Embassy & American posts).....	-	-	-	-	-	2882
D. AMBASSADOR						
1. Receptions (excluding National Days and [illegible] parties)..						
a. To which Ambassador invited.....	262	228	227	254	273	50
b. [illegible].....	32	29	19	21	24	3
2. Luncheons -						
a. To which Ambassador invited.....	116	102	71	58	81	18
b. [illegible].....	53	33	21	16	23	14
3. Dinners -						
a. To which Ambassador invited.....	178	169	129	110	160	28
b. [illegible].....	34	31	16	19	25	19
4. Miscellaneous Invitations -						
a. Received by Ambassador.....	277	253	226	132	188	33
b. Accepted.....	40	47	26	31	24	4
5. Days Ambassador Away from London on official business (distance in parenthesis).....	84 (29191)	87 (26562)	83 (27314)	48 (27997)	96 (58369)	26 (15599)
6. Speeches by Ambassador.....	19	27	7	16	12	2

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	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar
7. Calls paid on Ambassador by U.S. officials (other than staff members) - Totals:	92	105	89	328	107	19
a. [illegible]	43	43	26	39	39	6
b. [illegible]	1	0	7	1	3	1
c. [illegible]	0	16	2	0	1	0
d. [illegible]	1	2	7	5	3	0
e. [illegible]	2	6	5	15	6	0
f. [illegible]	4	0	5	16	14	0
g. [illegible]	7	2	6	20	6	2
h. [illegible]	10	2	5	195	0	0
i. [illegible]	3	2	4	2	4	1
j. [illegible]	0	2	1	0	3	0
k. [illegible]	6	3	1	0	2	0
l. [illegible]	15	27	20	35	33	9
8. Calls paid on Ambassador by other than US officials and staff members:						
a. Foreign Ambassadors	52	28	24	32	29	13
b. [illegible] journalists	38	30	47	22	5	1
c. U.S. journalists	44	68	66	62	46	10
d. Misc. Others	132	222	173	319	80	28
9. Calls on Foreign Ambassadors	66	16	22	23	30	8
E. RESIDENCE						
1. Given by Ambassador (number of guests in parenthesis):						
a. Receptions	31 (1496)	32 (1817)	18 (1583)	25 (2458)	21 (2804)	3 (342)
b. Luncheons (including those in Chancery)	42 (318)	61 (520)	30 (263)	34 (355)	26 (411)	8 (100)
c. Dinners	33 (355)	33 (372)	29 (306)	27 (279)	21 (314)	6 (130)
d. Breakfasts	-	-	-	-	-	1 (10)

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar
2. Hosp[illegible]:						
a. [illegible]ings.....	9 (532)	12 (838)	11 (864)	10 (1043)	12 (684)	7 (314)
b. [illegible]s received.....	8	24	6	13	10	4
3. Oper[illegible]s (for varying lengths).....	45	66	67	82	59	12

(Note: [illegible] lists only functions of an official nature and does not include lunches, dinners, [illegible] events, [illegible] entertained by the Ambassador, which were primarily personal and private.

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TEXT FROM USIS

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE, AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON

35 F

SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR,

THE HON. DAVID K.E. BRUCE, AT THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LUNCHEON IN MANCHESTER ON MAY 10, 1966

I always feel diffident in talking about particular aspects of American Foreign Policy, since an Ambassador has little, often nothing, to do with its formulation, and therefore, as an expositor, is not necessarily more expert than any layman.

I would, however, like to dwell upon two current phases of policy, namely Vietnam and NATO, both of them complex in nature, difficult in execution.

In respect to the first, it is essential to remember that the United States has long been a Pacific, as well as an Atlantic power. During the last war our forces were heavily and successfully engaged in the Far East, and received little assistance there except from Great Britain and Australia. Afterwards, our participation in the rehabilitation of Japan was only one of many undertakings for which we assumed responsibility.

We sent a million men to Korea, and still have 65,000 in that divided country, with no permanent settlement in prospect.

As matters developed, our most onerous engagement has proved to be support of the people of South Vietnam against aggression from North Vietnam.

This obligation should, however, be placed in its proper context, that is in relationship to a global confrontation between what have thus far proved to be two irreconcilable political philosophies, each now backed by the dreadful capability of nuclear armaments, sufficiently destructive to devastate, perhaps annihilate, the whole of earth and mankind.

What are these two philosophies? One, the Communist, considers the State the Master, not the servant, of citizens; the other - let us call it the Democratic Principle - asserts the Citizen is the Master, not the Servant of the State.

In pursuit of its aims, Communism has been expansionist, imperialistic, subversive, revolutionary, warlike when force would serve its ends. The Western Democracies, on the contrary, have relinquished their colonies to indigenous populations, have contracted their territorial possessions, and steadfastly sponsored peaceful solutions for international contentions.

Due to belief in what is often called the 'Balance of Terror', many people assume that Communism, weakened in spirit and doctrine, has become a comparatively static movement, with limited objectives.

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I believe such an opinion to be a dangerous error. There is no evidence of a slackening of the military programs of either China or the Soviet Union; in fact, each year such commitments drain off from domestic use a larger share of their national incomes.

Although in the case of the Soviet Union, there has been a diminution of the belligerent tone long characteristic of its statesmen's public utterances, the outstanding examples of political differences between East and West continue to afflict us, and to imperil peace. The unnatural division of Germany still exists, as does the plague of Berlin; huge areas of once independent Central Europe are still controlled from Moscow. In fact, the Soviets and the Chinese vie with each other in conducting adventures in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and no reasonable accommodation on the crucial issue of the control of nuclear arms has been permitted. Red China has just exploded its third nuclear bomb, having refused to sign the Treaty banning atmospheric testing.

In the case of China, these bellicose, expansionist activities are even more apparent. The technique of fake Wars of National Liberation is applied to already liberated peoples, revolutions are fomented under the slogans of Anti-Americanism, Anti-Capitalism, or a variety of other irrational labels. Whole populations who want nothing more than to be left undisturbed in freedom, are terrorized, enslaved, or conscripted to fight for an alien power whose objectives are antagonistic to their parochial interests. Recently, in Havana, representatives of China, the Soviet Union, and other Communist countries stated that most of independent Latin America was ripe for Wars of National Liberation.

-I-

It is, I submit, in the light of such reflections that the United States involvement in Vietnam should be considered. South Koreans were subjected to the same pressures; by firmness, after much bloodshed, they have been preserved from foreign domination. The South Vietnamese requested similar support, and have received it from the United States, whom nobody charges with wishing to satellize them, and which, indeed, when peaceful stability is assured there, would like nothing better than to withdraw its troops from the area.

The war in Vietnam is obviously inspired and directed from Hanoi, which, in turn, receives important assistance from Moscow, but much more from Peking. Intelligence reports confirming this statement are too numerous and substantial to be denied.

Much has been published about the impotence and unreliability of successive South Vietnamese Governments. It should, however, be remarked that there are no instances of defections of officials from those Governments to the North.

Moreover, regardless of the instability of such Governments, the soldiers of South Vietnam have fought with consistent bravery, counting their casualties in the tens of thousands.

Meanwhile, the exactions of the North Vietnamese, and their creatures the Viet Cong, on the peasants of the South have been unceasing. Headmen of villages, school-teachers, priests and others have been killed, tortured, or abducted in a fashion so cruel and ruthless as to have aroused universal condemnation had such events occured in regions where journalistic coverage existed.

As Vice President Humphrey recently reminded us: 'There is disorder in Vietnam, and understandably so. A nation that for one thousand years was governed

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under mandarin rule, one hundred years under French colonialism, twenty-five years in war, with over 10 per cent of the top leadership assassinated and murdered since 1959, crumbled and driven to the ground time after time, by terror and armies, is it any wonder that there is disorder? The wonder is that there is any order.'

Much has also been published about how easily a conference could be convened if the United States would cease its aerial bombings. We have done so twice, with no result except additional vituperation from Hanoi. Our frequent offers to confer have been met with unmitigated abuse, and a reiteration of preconditions calculated to make an independent South Vietnam impossible.

I will not linger longer on the Vietnam affair. The United States remains ready to attend a conference at any time, anywhere, provided it is convoked without preconditions.

-II-

NATO

The past fragmentation of Europe into Nation States, and their inability to combine their resources, military, economic, financial, political, cultural, to serve common causes was for centuries their curse. At last, following the last war, there was a strong, shared impulse toward unity. It was partially realized by association through institutions, on a basis of equality, in enterprises designed to eliminate barriers of many sorts created by narrow nationalism.

In addition to this European coalescence, a broader grouping was effected by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which brought the United States, Britain and Canada into what has appropriately been termed an Atlantic Partnership. Its genesis stemmed principally from a determination to protect the Western World against aggressive Soviet designs.

This organization has kept the peace in Europe for seventeen years. Now, President de Gaulle wishes in large measure to withdraw France from it, apparently on the fallacious theory that NATO is no longer necessary as a defensive instrument.

Does a Soviet threat still exist? It seems euphoric to believe that the whole thrust, meaning, and doctrine of their policy has fundamentally changed. Rather because of the solid military front so long confronting them through NATO, they have noticeably muted their former belligerence. But their troops remain in impressive numbers on the borders of Western Europe, poised to take advantage of schisms or weaknesses in our Alliance. Their missiles, in formidable plenty, are trained on targets in Western Europe, their ministry of defence budgets are always on the increase. As recently as 1961 they provoked a crisis in Berlin, where at their prompting the Wall of Shame was erected; the Cuban episode should not lightly be forgotten, nor their constant condemnation of Western foreign policies.

Moreover, will the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China, and other nations which may in the future manufacture nuclear weaponry be so aware of its horrendous capabilities that they will abstain permanently from employing it? The Soviet Union, during interminable conferences at Geneva, has shown no real disposition to accept such a renunciation. Now to assume it will eventually do so appears to me a risk we dare not take, and the continuance of NATO solidarity is a matter of common prudence. Regardless of France, the other fourteen members must keep burnished and sharp the shield and sword that have thus far served them so well as a deterrent to threatening enterprises.

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I shall mention only briefly the breach of bilateral agreements between France and the United States that determined the location on French soil of certain American facilities to bolster NATO defences. Four of these agreements were coterminous with the duration of the NATO Treaty. The other, concerned with communications, could be denounced on twelve month's notice, in which case its terminal date would be an additional year.

Regardless of those understandings, President de Gaulle has delivered unilaterally an ukase, demanding the withdrawal of American military forces and installations from France by next April. It appears to me that, in this respect, as in his repudiation of the advantages of an integrated military command structure for the Alliance, the General, a figure of heroic mould, whose services to his country are incontestable, is being illogically reckless. Of all officers, one would have expected a great French general, in view of the experience of the Allies in the First World War until Marshal Foch finally directed allied operations, and remembering the effectiveness of a Supreme Command during the Second World War, to be foremost in opposing a return to national and unco-ordinated military planning.

For our part, the United States participation in a common effort to assure the security of ourselves, and that of our friends in the Free World, is willingly accepted by us, and will continue as a fixed policy. Our youth have long been subject to a military draft that subtracts them for a period of at least two to four years from normal civilian occupations. Some three-quarters of a million of them are serving in foreign lands in air, ground, or naval contingents.

Like other nations, we have our own pressing internal problems. Our citizens are as conscious as those in other countries of domestic needs, such as slum clearance, the elimination of racial discrimination, the correction of poverty, the desirability of a more equitable distribution of the benefits of an affluent society, and many other concerns of greater immediate import to the ordinary citizen than the intricacies of foreign commitments.

Nevertheless, we believe steadfastly in the necessity for the preservation of NATO, as a strong bulwark against possible perils, induced by those who do not cherish and acknowledge the right of man to live in dignity, independence of mind and freedom of expression. We see it also as an instrument that should be useful in settling the disputed legacies of the last war, and in bringing about a stable and peaceful relationship between East and West.

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I went directly from there with the Lord Mayor and his wife in their splendid Rolls Royce to Bellevue, where we plodded around for hours looking at the goods from the 15 nations represented. It was an impressive show, and I do sincerely believe the American portion of it was the most presentable. I departed with a huge Edam cheese, given me by the Dutch, and a jar of Pennsylvania honey that I bought. Our walk was followed by a reception at the Trade Lounge, during the course of which I met most of the leading distributors of groceries in that part of the world.

It was for me a satisfactory day, but I felt sorry for the genial Lord Mayor, who was ~~giving~~ before a huge cocktail party an hour after my departure.

The new Pullman train between Manchester and London is a source of pride to British Railways. The line between the two cities has been electrified, and our average speed, including stops, was over 70 miles an hour, which meant we rolled along most of the time at about 100 miles an hour. It was easy to read, but there was enough vibration to make writing almost impossible. I dined well on the train.

The weather today has been such as is seldom seen in England--sunshine from morning to night, the temperature about 66°; as usual, most natives complained of the excessive heat.

May 11, 1966 - Wednesday

After the staff meeting this morning, Bob Anderson from State came to see me. He has been on the Continent about a month. He says the prevailing sentiment there had been influenced by President de Gaulle's statement he had tried to engage the United States in negotiations over the reform of NATO but was ~~had been~~ refused. Bob proposes after his return home to examine the documentatio ~~on this subject~~ in order to enable the Secretary and Under Secretary, when they are haled before the Foreign Relations Committee in the next week or so, to refute this charge.

I went to Downing Street at 11:30, to see the Prime Minister. The result of our conversation is set forth in this memorandum:

We had arranged a lunch today for the Angier Dukes, ~~and~~ and in spite of their departure for Madrid, carried on with it, having the following guests:

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SECRET

May 11, 1966 - Wednesday

I went to see the Prime Minister this morning. He said he had several matters I might wish to bear in mind in connection with talks I might have with the President.

1. He had not decided whether the more favorable attitude toward Great Britain ascribed to General de Gaulle sprung from a change in the General's tactics, or represented a real feeling that Great Britain was a proper subject for inclusion in a European grouping. He thought it possible the General, since he was more strongly anti-American than anti-British, might in time wish to offer the British admittance to the Common Market on condition they would then join him in opposition to what the General considered the present domination of Nato by the United States. Wilson said he had made it abundantly clear in the past to the General that he regarded the close ties of his country with us as being of overriding importance. In respect to the Common Market, he thought that if Britain could enter it without any political conditions, such as those he had speculated about, it would probably be advisable to do so, although he would continue to insist on some of the terms previously stipulated by the Labour Party as necessary. He mentioned, in connection with the deal apparently just concluded by the Common Market countries over agriculture, that this would make entry by the UK additionally difficult.

2. In view of the General's now seemingly constant contempt for the Germans and his references to them as a conquered people, he thinks the atmosphere in Europe surrounding the Six has become increasingly unsatisfactory.

3. Referring to his private conversations, some time ago, with Kosygin, he believes the Russians are adamant against signing any non-proliferation treaty or indeed expanding the test ban, unless the Germans are prohibited from acquiring nuclear hardware. He did not know whether, if McNamara Committee membership satisfied the Germans, this would not

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be enough to placate the Russians on the subject of nuclear sharing, but was inclined to think there was a good chance of its doing so. He also thought it probably was inopportune for the West to reach a decision on nuclear sharing until we had straightened out our Nato difficulties.

4. He attaches great importance to the current Rhodesian negotiations. The initiative had come from Smith. He feels that the economic and financial situation in Rhodesia is steadily deteriorating, and that sanctions have had a real effect on the economy. Although he does not anticipate a solution being reached during the present round of discussions, he wants to keep the talks going, with the hope of later finding a compromise tolerable to each side. He thinks Smith is the best instrument to this end, and if he is repudiated by his right wing and forced out of office it would cause such a ferment in Rhodesia, where Smith continues to be the most popular politician with the white population, that an agreement between Smith and the British Government could probably be made despite strong objections from a stubborn minority.

5. I spoke to him about the demand made by us for the nuclear powered aircraft carrier Enterprise to visit Hong Kong in the near future. I said I expected this matter to be discussed by Paul Nitze, when he comes here next week, with the British Naval authorities. The Prime Minister said he was familiar with the difficulties in the past resulting from American leave ships and other vessels using the Hong Kong harbor, and that the Enterprise scheduling would cause him great difficulties.

6. Regarding Vietnam, he thought from what he had heard our military campaign was going well, but that Marshall Ky seemed unnecessarily given to foolish utterances. If the United States were to bomb installations at Hanoi or Haiphong, the British Government, as he had told the President, and as he had announced in the House of Commons, could not support such action on the part of the United States.

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Lunch - Embassy residence - May 11, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Marquis & Marchioness of Salisbury (British)
Lord and Lady Egremont (British)
Lady Diana Cooper
Mr. Burden Muller
Princess Joan Aly Khan (British)
Lord Camrose (British)
Lady Adeane (British)
Mrs. Montagu Meyer
Mrs. Joseph Alsop
Mrs. Elliott
Mr. Wells
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wright (British)
Mrs. Lancaster
Mr. Angus Menzies (British)
Mr. Peter Wilson (British)
Mr. Francis Egerton (British)
Mr. William Clark
Mrs. Jacob Javits

Regretted:

Sir Michael Adeane
Mr. Montagu Meyer
Dowager Duchess of Devonshire
Amb. and Mrs. Duke
M & M'ranee of Jaipur
Mrs. Randolph Kidder

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We had a reception tonight at home for the Ditchley Parliamentary Group, to which we invited a great number of British politicians, journalists and others, to meet our own Congressional delegation, which consisted of:

We had news several days ago of Walter Gifford's death. He was 81. I knew him well when he was Ambassador here for a period of over two years. He was an unusually modest man, of exemplary character. As President for a long time of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, he was one of the leading businessmen in the United States, and attracted the respect and affection of many of his close associates. He cared nothing for public life, and hesitated to take the London post when it was offered him after his retirement from corporate life. Another reason, aside from his dislike of intensive social activities, the making of speeches, and frequent public appearances, for his reluctance to accept the proffer was his lack of private means to supplement the inadequate salary and allowances. He decided, however, to come, and once here, thoroughly enjoyed himself, as did his charming wife. He had an especially satisfactory relationship with Anthony Eden, then Foreign Secretary, who told me that of all the foreign diplomats he dealt with, Gifford handled his business with the greatest dispatch and frankness. In fact, Anthony sent word to us, as soon as he heard of Walter's death, that he would like to be represented at any memorial service for him.

There was a division in the House of Commons tonight, and the thirty or more members who came on afterwards were late. Consequently, our party continued until almost 9 o'clock.

May 12, 1966 - Thursday

E and I went this morning to Westminster Abbey for an interesting ceremony, during which a plaque presented to the Abbey by Trinity Church, New York, in memory of King William III and Queen Anne, was unveiled. The enormously rich Trinity Church in Wall Street owes it being and prosperity to the benefactions of the two Monarchs. Part of its endowment from Queen Anne was a farm she owned on Manhattan Island.

There were 14 representatives from Trinity, including most of the vestrymen, and Canon Bernard Newman and his wife. The plaque was affixed to a wall of the Chapel of King Henry VII. Canon Norman and Eric Abbot, Dean of Westminster,

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F.O. file

6.30 - 8.00 p.m.

For Ditchley Interparliamentary Group.

Mr. and Mrs. D.A.V. Allen, Dept. of Economic Affairs.
Sir Roger and Lady Allen, Dep. Under Sec. of State, Foreign Office.
Mr. Donald Anderson, M.P. (Labour)

Sir Edward Boyle, The Rt. Hon., M.P. (Conservative)
Dr. Jeremy Bray, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Power.
Sir George and Lady Bolton, Bank of London & South America.
Mr. Humphry Berkeley, former Conservative MP.
Lord Balniel, M.P. (Conservative)
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bryan, Conservtive MP.
Mr. and Mrs. Cortazzi, Ass.Head, W. and Central African Dept. For. Off.
The Rt. Hon. Robert Carr, Conservative MP.
Sir Andrew and Lady Cohen, Ministry of Overseas Development.
Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Carroll, SUNDAY TIMES.
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Chataway, former Conservative MP.

Mr. Edmund Dell, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dawson, THE SCOTSMAN.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home, Conservative MP.

Sir Dingle and Lady Foot, Solicitor-General, Royal Courts of Justice.
Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Fisher, Conservative MP.
Mr. J.F. Fearnley, Head, Oil Dept., Foreign Office.
Mr. John Fisher, Diplomatic Correspondent, Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

Mr. and Mrs. Garnett-Orme, Chairman, Brown Shipley & Company.
Sir Paul and Lady Gore-Booth, Permanent Under Secretary, Foreign Office.
Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Garvey, Assis. Under-Secretary, Foreign Office.
Mr. Sidney Golt, Comm. for Privy Council for Trade, Board of Trade.
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Greenhill, Ass. Under-Secretary of State, For. Off.
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Greenwood, Minister of Overseas Development.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Hatt, MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.
Mr. and Mrs. P.F. Hancock, Assis. Under-Secretary, Foreign Office.
Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Heinzerling, ASSOCIATED PRESS.
Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn Hambro, Chairman, Hambros Bank.
Viscount Harcourt, Chairman, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.
Mr. John Hunt, Conservative M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. H.A.T. Hohler, Assis. Under-Secretary of State, F.O.
Miss Clare Hollingworth, THE GUARDIAN.
The Rt. Hon. Cledwyn Hughes, Secretary of State for Wales.
Mr. John E. Hynd, Labour M.P.
Mr. David Howell, Conservative M.P.
Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister of State, Commonwealth Relations Office.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hornby, Conservative M.P.
Mr. Roy Hattersley, Labour M.P.

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Mr. and Mrs. Terence Higgins, Conservative M.P.
Mr. James Johnson, Labour M.P.
Sir Morrice and Lady James, Dep. Under Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations office.
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jopling, Conservative M.P.
Mr. Frank Judd, Labour M.P.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Kleinwort, Chairman, Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.
Mr. and Mrs. Michael King, DAILY MIRROR.
The Lord Kennet, Parliamentary Secretary, Min. of Housing & Local Gov.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Quesne, Head, W. & Central African Dept., Foreign Off.
Mr. and Mrs. Share Lindner, Director, United Nations office, London.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luce III, TIME-LIFE.
Mr. Michael Lake, THE SUN.
Mr. Roy Lewis, THE TIMES.
Mr. Wilbur G. Lindley, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL.
Lord Listowell, Chairman of Committee, House of Lords. (Labour)
Mr. Evan Luard, Labor M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Longbottom, The Ariel Foundation.
The Rt. Hon. Fred Lee, Labour M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lyons, Pan American Airways.
The Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, Conservative M.P.

Mr. Iain MacLeod, The Rt. Hon., Conservative M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Richard Marsh and Mrs. Marsh, Minister of Power.
The Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Fred Mulley, Minister of Aviation.
Mr. and Mrs. MacNeil
Mr. and Mrs. David Marquand, Labour M.P.
Mr. Christopher Mayhew, Labour M.P.
Mr. Daniel D. McCrary, McGRAW-HILL WORLD NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Nelson, Chairman, AMF International.
Mr. and Mrs. William Nield, Cabinet Office,

Sir Con and Lady O'Neill, Dep. Under Secretary, Foreign Office.

Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Oram, Labour M.P.
Sir Richard Powell, Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade.
Mr. and Mrs. H.R.W. Pollard, Chairman, Guinness Mahon & Co. Ltd.
Mr. and Mrs. A.M. Palliser, 10 Downing Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Richardson, J. Henry Schroeder, Wagg & Co. Ltd.
Mr. Christopher Rowland, Labour M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Royle, Conservative M.P.
Sir Eric and Lady Roll, Permanent Under Secretary of State, Dept. of Economic Affairs.
Mr. and Mrs. D.J. Robarts, Chairman, National Provincial Bank Ltd.

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[redacted]

Sir Arthur and Lady [redacted], M.P., Under Sec. of State, Commonwealth Relations Office.
Sir George and Lady Sinclair, Conservative M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Scott, Conservative M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. John Tyson, The Ariel Foundation.
Mr. George Sherman, WASHINGTON EVENING STAR.
Mr. Geoffrey Johnson Smith, Conservative M.P.
Mr. John Stonehouse, Parliamentary Under Sec. of State, Colonial Office.
Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] Schmidt, NEW YORK TIMES
Mr. Henry Simmons, NEWSWEEK Magazine
Dr. and Mrs. W.P. Soper, Overseas Development Institute, Ltd.
Mr. Frederic Seebohm, Barclays Bank, D.C.O.
Mr. Christopher Soames, Conservative M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Miller, Labour M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Smith, Secretary General, Commonwealth Secretariat.
Mr. David Steel, Liberal M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] Stanton, International Coffee Organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Taverne, Labour M.P.
Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Toth, LOS ANGELES TIMES
Mrs. [redacted] Thomson and Mr. Westbrook (Priv.Sec. to Mr. Thomson)

Mr. Richard S. Vokey, First National City Bank.

The Rt. Hon. Bernard [redacted] Waller, Labour M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. Colin Welch, DAILY TELEGRAPH
Mr. [redacted] Ian Wrigglesworth, Labour M.P.
Lord Walston, House of Lords.
Mr. C.R. Willis, THE EVENING NEWS
Mr. and Mrs. William Whitelaw, Conservative M.P.
Viscount and Viscountess Watkinson, Chairman, Committee for Exports.
Mr. and Mrs. Antonia Ward, Conservative M.P.

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] Yeager, Royal Institute of International Affairs

Not yet replied:

Miss Louise Croll, Joint Info. and Policy Dept. Foreign Office.
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Foot, Labour M.P.
Mr. [redacted] and Lady Marjorie Stirling, Chairman, Westminster Bank.
Lord and Lady Listowel, Chairman, Hill, Samuel & Company Ltd.
Mr. and Mrs. William Hetherington, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Mr. David Mercer, B.B.C. TV
Mr. Ian Murray, LIVERPOOL DAILY POST
Mr. Richard Norris, THE TIMES
Miss Nancy Balfour, THE ECONOMIST
Lord and Lady Reay, House of Lords
Mr. Alan Pifer, Carnegie Corporation
Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Pardoe, Liberal M.P.
Mr. and Mrs. John C. White (Eirene White, Labour M.P.)
Sir Robert and Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward) Barclays Bank.
Mr. and Mrs. Colin Legum, Commonwealth Corres. THE OBSERVER.
Mrs. Thomas L. Snyder (Rep. Claude Pepper's sister-in-law)
Mrs. Edward Fleming (with Mrs. Snyder)
Mrs. Dorothy Gary (Friend of Peter G[redacted] and James Bruce)
The Hon. David [redacted] OBSERVER
Mr. Michael and Lady [redacted] Berry
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lewis, NEW YORK TIMES
Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] NEW YORK TIMES

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Mrs. Joseph Alsop
Mr. & Mrs. Morris Barr (ESU)
Sir Walter Bromley-Davenport
Lord & Lady Caccia
Mr. Roland Burden-Muller
Mr. & Mrs. Dodds-Parker
Mr. Desmond Donnelly
Lord & Lady Eccles
Sir John Foster
Miss Frear (Amb. Cowan)
Baroness Gaitskell
Mr. Ian & Lady Caroline Gilmour
Sir Archibald Gordon (British-American Associates)
Mr. & Mrs. Eldon Griffiths
Mr. & Mrs. Denis Hamilton
Mrs. H[illegible] John Heinz
Mr. & Mrs. H.V. Hodson
Lord & Lady Inchyra
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Keating
Mr. & Mrs. John Kelly
Sir Hamilton Kerr
Earl & Countess of Kilmuir
Mr. & Mrs. Mikhael King
Dr. & Mrs. Alec Lerner
The Worshipful The Mayor & Mayoress of Lewisham
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Maxwell
General Sir James & Lady Marshall-Cornwall
Mr. & Mrs. Montagu Meyer
Dowager Marchioness of Reading
Viscount & Viscountess Rothermere
Lord Shackleton
Lord & Lady Shawcross
Mr. St. John Stevas
Lord & Lady Sherfield
Sir Alexander & Lady Spearman
Sir Edward & Lady Spears
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Thorneycroft
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Tiarks
Mr. & Mrs. Peregrine Worsthorne

Not Yet Replied

Sir Rex & Lady Benson
Sir Christopher & Lady Chancellor
Miss Corbishley (PanAm)
Mr. & Mrs. David Craig
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Du Cann
Sir Edmund Hall-Patch
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Johnson (N. Statesman)
Mr. & Mrs. Ludovic Kennedy
Mr. & Mrs. Melvin Lasky
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Litman
Mrs. John Barry Ryan
Mr. Leighton Rollins (ESU)
Mr. Kenneth Rose
Marquis & Marchioness of Salisbury

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American Senators and Congressmen attending Reception May 11.

Mrs. Frank Church, Idaho.
Rep. and Mrs. Donald Fraser, Democrat from Minnesota.
Mr. J. Wayne Fredericks, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.
Rep. and Mrs. William S. Mailliard, Republican, from California.
Professor and Mrs. Vernon McKay, Professor of African Studies, School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University.
Rep. and Mrs. F. Bradford Morse, Republican, from Massachusetts.
Sen. and Mrs. Frank E. Moss, Democrat, from Utah
Rep. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, Democrat from New York.
Rep. John Brademas, Democrat from Indiana.

Embassy officers:

The Minister and Mrs. Kaiser
The Economic Minister and Mrs. Armstrong
Mr. and Mrs. William Brubeck, Political Counselor
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Irving
Mr. and Mrs. Wendell B. Coote
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Hartman
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shavell
Mr. and Mrs. James Pettus
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Fuller
Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Briscoe
Miss Anne Carroll
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Cooper
Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Ford
Mr. and Mrs. James Kiley
Mr. David Moore
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pearl
Mr. and Mrs. John Martin

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Koster (friends of the General Electric Charles E. Wilson. Staying at Claridges)

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conducted the short service, which was also attended by the Bishop of London and various high British ecclesiastical luminaries. I invited the American contingent to come to cocktails at the house this afternoon.

The Dean of Westminster and the Bishop of London are both men of talent, and impressive speakers.

We had a reception for the Friends of the American Museum this afternoon, attended by numbers of people interested in American as well as British museums. We also invited several owners of country houses, who are allowing entry to them by a group of touring members of Friends of the American Museum in Britain who have come over from the United States for that purpose.

I think this was the most congenial reception we ever gave here. The range of interests of those attending made them good company for one another. The ladies from the United States who are to see English country houses were a particularly fine lot, with an average age, I should guess, of about 70. They arrived in a bus marked "The World". The representatives from Trinity Church, who previously seem to have spent their entire time in religious activities, were, it was indicated, rather pleased with the mundane character of this cocktail party.

Yesterday Jean Lambert called me from Paris, to say he had been asked whether he would consider becoming the foreign representative of one of the largest American banks--still unnamed--with a high salary and expense account. He said the prospects of Great Northern Capital Company seemed excellent, and he hoped as a result to find his personal financial situation much improved.

Jean Monnet telephoned me this afternoon from Paris. He has been suffering from rheumatism, but has almost conquered it. He wanted me to bear in mind when I reached Washington his impressions formed during a trip to Germany a few days ago. He said the feeling was prevalent in some quarters there that certain individuals in the U. S. Government were inclined toward a closer US-German bilateral relationship than had previously existed. He believes it would be a great error if we were ever to adopt such a policy, and we should remain faithful to the concept of an equality between the United States and the Europe yet to come into being. Any bilateral arrangement between us and the Germans would, he thought, accentuate the latent impulses in that country toward a revival of the spirit of nationalism.

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Reception - Embassy Residence - May 12, 1966
"For Friends of American Museum in Britain"

Mrs. Joseph Alsop
Duke and Duchess of Bedford
Duchess of Buccleuch
Mr. Rowland Burden-Muller
Mr. and Mrs. John Charlton (Director, Ancient Monuments, Hampton Court,
Prof. and Mrs. James Clifford (Columbia University)
Mr. Peter Coats (Collector, Garden Expert)
Earl and Countess of Dartmouth
Sir William and Lady Elliott
Earl of Euston (National Trust)
Lady Fermoy (Historical House)
Sir Edward and Lady Ford (Buckingham Palace)
Prince Roderick Ghyka
Mr. Desmond Gorges (Journalist)
Mr. and Mrs. Nubar Gulbenkian
Mr. John Hauser
Mr. David Hicks (Architect and Decorator)
Patricia Countess Jellicoe (Antique Dealer)
Mr. and Mrs. Norris Kennard (Tower of London)
Mrs. Betty Kenward
Mrs. Randolph Kidder
Mrs. Claud Lancaster
Earl of Lichfield (Famous Photographer)
Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Meyer (Painter and Author)
Mr. and Mrs. Molesworth (Victoria & Albert Museum)
Mr. and Mrs. John Murray (Book Publisher)
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Musgrave (Director, Brighton Pavilion)
Mr. and Mrs. George Philips (Paris Emb - Kennards)
Earl and Countess of Perth (Crown Estates Office)
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Reid (Director Tate Gallery
Mary Duchess of Roxburghe
Mrs. Sage (Dr. Cleanth Brooks)
Lord and Lady St. Oswald (Historical House)
Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury
Mrs. Severne
Mr. and Mrs. Sacheverell Sitwell (Author)
Mr. Reginald Ward (with Mrs. Sage)
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Watson (Director, Wallace Collection)

Embassy

Mr. and Mrs. Cleanth Brooks
Mr. and Mrs. Campbell James

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Awaiting Reply

Professor & Mrs. R. A. Reuben Brower (Harvard)
A Mr. William Baldwin
A Mr. & Mrs. John Carter
Sir John & Lady Dashwood
A Viscount Hood
A Miss Anne McCutcheon
A Mrs. Gilbert Miller
A Lady Oliphant
A Mrs. John Barry Ryan
Mrs. Knight Woolley & her daughter Mrs. John Weber (Mr. Jas. Bruc
Mr. Jerome Zerbe
A Mr Angus Menzies
A Mr. Henry McIlhenny
Mrs. Phipps
Mrs Marshall Field
A Mrs. Josiah Marvel & Mr. Bentley
A Lady Waverley
A Mr. Price Jones
A Mr & Mrs. Roosevelt & Mrs Potter
A Mrs Henry Dutton
A Canon & Mrs Newman, and Wardens & Vestrymen of the Parish of Trinity Church, New York

[In London for the Unveiling and Dedication of a Plaque in the South Aisle of the Chapel of King Henry VII in Westminster Abbey].

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RECEPTION - THURSDAY 12th MAY 1966 - 6.30-8 pm.

"For Friends of American Museum in Britain"

OWNERS OF COUNTRY HOUSES

Marquess & Marchioness of Cholmondeley (Houghton Hall)
Mr. Thomas Upcher (Sheringham Hall)
Colonel & Mrs. N.V. Stopford-Sackville (Drayton House)
Lady Hesketh (Easton Neston)
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Channon (Kelvedon Hall)
Mr. Alexander Moulton (The Hall Bradford-onAvon)
Duke & Duchess of Newcastle (Shockerwick House, Bath)
Mr. Cecil Beaton (Reddish House)

London - Mr. & Mrs. John Pollock (25 Eaton Square decored Mr. John Fowler
Mr. & Mrs. Dunscombe Colt, 70 Chester Sq.
Mr. John Fowler

Awaiting Reply

Hon. Mrs. Arthur Strutt (Hodges, Tetbury)
Lord Chandos (Trafalgar House)
Lord & Lady Iliffe (Basildon Park)

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RECEPTION - THURSDAY 12th MAY 1966 - 6.30-8 pm.

"For Friends of American Museum in Britain"

TOUR MEMBERS

Miss Mary W. Bangs
New York

Mrs. G. Grace Benoist
San Francisco, Cal

Mrs. Harrison Gl Bridge
Chestnut Hill, Mass

Mrs. Henry Cartan
Atherton, Cal

Mr. & Mrs. Charles M. Clarke
New York

Mrs. Robert L. Cummings
Long Island, N.Y.

Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Devereux
New York

Mr. & Mrs. James Durgin
New York

Mr. & Mrs. Elisha Dyer
Long Island, N.Y.

Mrs. Byron K. Elliott
Needham, Mass

Mr. & Mrs. H. Cliffords Gayley
New York

Miss Elizabeth Gordon
Boston, Mass

Miss Mary Gordon
Boston, Mass

Miss Ruth Green
Lake Forrest, Ill

Mrs. Charles H. Higgins
New York

Mrs. Frank P. Hixon
Lake Forest, Ill.

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TOUR MEMBERS (cont)

Mr. & Mrs. John A. Kennedy
Delray Beach, Fla

Mrs. Charles B. Martin
New York

Mrs. Walter S. Newhall
San Francisco, Cal

Mrs. Harold C. Richard
New York

Mr. & Mrs. Vincent K. Smith
Wickliffe, Ohio

Mr. & Mrs. F. Hoseph Stokes, Jr
Philadelphia, Penn

Mr. & Mrs. Sherman R. Thayer
Chestnut Hill, Mass

Mrs. Gardner Whitman
New York

Mr. Ian McCallum

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May 13, 1966 - Friday

My last day at the office before going to Washington.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Eckart, Chairman and Principal of the American School in London, came to see me this afternoon with Cleanth Brooks. Their negotiations with the Crown Commissioners and with Max Rayne have failed. Already some of the ESSO employees designated to move here from the Continent have asked to remain where they are, since they cannot be sure of schooling for their children.

After the termination of the present term at the end of June the school will not know whether it can re-open in the autumn. Consequently, a settlement may have to be reached with some of the teachers designated to come from the United States. It was decided to approach the British Government, to see whether they could be helpful in this situation. I talked to Phil Kaiser about this, and asked him, after consultation with Cleanth, to take it up next week with Anthony Crosland. If the school were to close, the educational authorities here would, as I understand it, have to provide for entrance into British schools of the young Americans who had previously attended our institution.

Don Griffith came to see me. I am always interested in talking to him, for he has a good political mind. He and his wife each own houses in Washington, so they have compromised by deciding not to live in either and to buy a new one.

I am loaded with last moment material about matters to take up at home.

May 14, 1966 - Saturday

E and I took the train to Kettering this morning, then motored to Boughton, where we arrived in time for lunch. Mollie Buccleuch met us at the station; under her guidance we followed a picturesque route of approach we had never before taken.

We found Walter Buccleuch, Pamela and John Egremont, John Pope-Hennessy (Curator of Sculpture at the Victoria and Albert), Martine and Geoffroy de Courcel, Alan Pryce-Jones, Diana Daly (Mollie's sister), Sir David Scott (Walter's cousin) lovely Amabel Lindsay, awaiting us. David Scott lives in a house adjoining the immense main pile of buildings.

I like Boughton even more, and then one is engaged in comparison between superlatives, than Drumlanrig. I have not seen the Buccleuch collections in their other residences, but I would think Walter must have the most valuable privately owned agglomeration of art objects in the world.

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He is a man of great charm, unassuming, intelligent, and, like Mollie, hospitable and generous.

In the afternoon, we walked in the beautiful woods. Buccleuch is the greatest forester in Britain; he plants over 1 million young trees a year in Scotland, and about 200,000 at Boughton. In addition, he is a farmer of repute, Governor of the Bank of Scotland, and, altogether, a man of unusual distinction. No one knows what will happen to his vast properties when he dies; for three hundred years the family have survived many vicissitudes of fortune with their material possessions relatively unimpaired.

The sun was bright where we had tea in a grassy internal court. Michel and Marina of Greece, Ernestine and Jake Carter, John Murray (the publisher), The Knight of Glin and his fiancee (Maxine de la Falaise's daughter), came over from East n Neston for tea.

We feasted tonight on a sea trout taken yesterday at Drumlanrig. Walter told me an intriguing story about his connection just before the war with General Beck and other Germans who were planning to eliminate Hitler. The four men whom he saw in Berlin, and with whom he corresponded, with the encouragement of the British Government, were all liquidated after the July 1944 plot was discovered.

May 15, 1966 - Sunday

We were up at 7:15, and returned to London by the morning train.

I took Pan-Am to Washington; we made the flight in seven hours and forty-five minutes. Lunched aboard with Ridgway Knight; so we had time for a good talk about NATO affairs. Another passenger was my former friend and OSS associate Jean L., still prospering as a tobacco merchant in Richmond, Virginia.

I put up at the Metropolitan Club.

May 16, 1966 - Monday

At 9:30 this morning, I was in the Under Secretary's Conference Room with exalted companions. On the American side were George Ball, Assistant Secretary Joe Palmer, Deputy Assistant Secretaries Schaetzel and Wayne Fredericks, Thomas McElhiney and Mortimer Goldstein. The British representatives were George Thomson, Ambassador Dean, Minister Michael Stewart, Michael Rose (Assistant Under Secretary, Foreign Office), James Allen (Commonwealth Relations Office), Angus Walker, British Embassy, Mr. O'Neil (Private Secretary to Mr. Thomson).

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We started with a discussion of Rhodesia, then moved on to NATO and de Gaulle.

Ball, Dean Acheson, myself, George Thomson and Pat Dean lunched together. We had a refreshingly frank conversation. The British said they realized the importance of coordinating our and their policies with the Germans before proceeding to obtain the endorsement of the other NATO partners.

Another meeting with Thomson et al this afternoon, at which Dean Rusk presided; attractive, able Cy Vance was there from Defense. Walt Rostow and others joined us.

The Brits submitted a paper to serve as a basis for decisions it was hoped to reach before the NATO Foreign Ministers' meeting in early June. Acheson and the rest of us deleted large chunks of phraseology, and it will be rewritten for consideration tomorrow.

Talked lengthily to Dean Acheson in his office. He has drafted numbers of papers for Rusk and the President, suggesting courses of action for NATO problems, but says he thinks he has about shot his bolt as an adviser. He added that after two years (when he reaches 75) he will never again cross a State Department threshold.

He gave me helpful leads on material for a speech about Felix Frankfurter I am to make next month at Balliol College, Oxford.

Attended to a variety of professional matters at State, ate shad roe at Jack Hunt's, and went to bed, not yet completely adjusted to the time difference, and its effect on one's internal clock, between London and Washington.

June 17, 1966 - Tuesday

At the State Department this morning, I attended a meeting to go over the revised British paper on NATO. Vance and John McNaughton were there. We made many changes.

Afterwards, George Ball asked me to stay behind. He said he was definitely leaving office on September first. Sigmund Warburg has asked him to be a partner, or to become otherwise associated with his banking firm. I made some recommendations about how he might do this, without becoming exclusively bound in the merchant banking world to one organization.

George remains pessimistic about our Vietnamese operations.

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London
American Embassy

THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1961 - - - June 30, 1967

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar	1967 Apr-Jun
A. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS								
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received	652	818	533	744	744	1170	303	395
2. Letters from Amb to Congressmen	-	-	-	-	-	1389	330	441
3. Congressmen who visited London:	49	39	39	94	101	121	32	34
a. Staff	-	-	-	-	-	94	6	22
b. Dependents and Escorts	-	-	-	-	-	114	13	21
4. Courtesies extended to (3) above by the Embassy.:								
a. Met upon arrival	49	38	36	79	96	293	49	64
b. Hotel reservations	43	35	38	53	75	236	41	45
c. Local transportation	24	37	29	65	90	248	50	55
d. Appointment with Ambassador	11	9	6	12	5	32	2	3
e. Briefing by Ambassador	3	7	22	2	1	2	0	0
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers	16	37	29	43	53	95	20	42
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence	5	4	2	1	15	19	21	2
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence	5	0	10	11	15	14	4	4
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers	7	0	7	29	29	52	4	30
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel	26	36	25	33	72	215	43	63
k. Appointments with official or non-official British	17	11	9	44	56	92	5	33
l. Secretarial Service	1	2	1	2	0	48	4	7
m. Sightseeing assistance	-	-	-	-	-	112	21	37
n. Shopping assistance	-	-	-	-	-	107	19	42
o. Counterpart funds disbursed	-	-	-	-	-	117	15	26
p. Accompanied to departure point	35	36	33	55	89	268	47	59

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar	1967 Apr-Jun
B. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO LONDON								
1. State Department:								
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above.....	-	-	-	-	88	133	37	13
b. Below.....	-	-	-	-	-	530	126	169
2. Other Official:								
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above.....	-	-	-	-	59	38	24	21
b. Below.....	-	-	-	-	-	343	257	207
3. Other, Non-Official:								
a. Principals.....	-	-	-	-	-	2014	412	471
b. Dependents.....	-	-	-	-	-	626	183	153
4. Courtesies extended to the above by the Embassy:								
a. Met upon arrival.....						421	124	146
b. Hotel reservations.....						1239	368	301
c. Local transportation.....						280	138	138
d. Appointment with Ambassador.....						52	12	35
e. Briefing by Ambassador.....						45	15	5
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers.....						684	127	251
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence.....						22	10	43
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence.						62	15	15
i. Entertained by other Embassy officers.....						374	92	103
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel.....						497	159	301
k. Appointments with official or non-official British.....						506	185	185
l. Secretarial service.....						274	42	84
m. Sightseeing assistance.....						64	22	79
n. Shopping assistance.....						60	15	63
o. Counterpart funds disbursed.....						2	2	0
p. Accompanied to departure point...						365	122	138

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar	1967 Apr-Jun
C. TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC								
1. Telegrams received by Embassy.....	25962	34241	34322	37875	34361	36068	10590	11337
2. Telegrams sent by Embassy.....	8011	12601	15220	9229	9303	9917	2517	2926
3. Cryptoguard.....	-	-	-	-	-	14468	2775	2324
D. AMBASSADOR'S INVITATIONS								
1. Receptions (including National Days and cocktails)...:								
a. Invited.....	262	228	227	234	273	277	35	53
b. Accepted.....	32	29	19	21	24	48	0	9
2. Lunches:								
a. Invited.....	116	102	71	53	81	83	12	38
b. Accepted.....	53	33	21	16	23	41	3	26
3. Dinners:								
a. Invited.....	178	169	129	110	160	145	19	34
b. Accepted.....	34	31	16	19	25	47	2	13
4. Miscellaneous Invitations.:.....								
a. Invited.....	227	253	226	172	183	229	37	58
b. Accepted.....	40	47	26	31	24	38	4	15
5. Days Ambassador away from London on official business (distance in parenthesis).....	84 (29191)	87 (26562)	83 (27314)	48 (27997)	96 (58369)	70 (39309)	14 (8776)	12 (7963)
6. Speeches by Ambassador.....	19	27	7	16	12	15	0	7

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar	1967 Apr-Jun
7. Calls on Ambassador by US officials (other than staff members) - Totals:	92	105	89	3[illegible]	107	118	24	90
a. State	43	43	26	39	39	44	17	21
b. USIS	1	0	7	1	3	2	0	2
c. AID	0	16	2	0	1	0	0	0
d. White House	1	2	7	5	3	1	1	3
e. Defense	2	6	5	1[illegible]	6	2	0	2
f. Army	4	0	5	16	14	0	2	3
g. Navy	7	2	6	20	6	6	0	1
h. Air Force	10	2	5	195	0	9	0	2
i. Treasury	3	2	4	2	4	2	0	0
j. Ex-Im Bank	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	0
k. AEC	6	3	1 0	0	2	1	0	0
l. Misc. Other	15	27	20	3[illegible]	33	49	[illegible]	56
8. Calls on Ambassador by other than US officials and staff members - Totals:	266	348	310	435	160	210	16	3[illegible]
a. Foreign Ambassadors	52	23	24	32	29	38	6	16
b. Foreign Journalists	38	30	47	22	5	21	2	4
c. US Journalists	44	53	66	62	46	72	5	11
d. Misc. Others	132	222	173	319	80	110	3	8
9. Calls on Foreign Ambassadors	66	16	22	23	30	26	0	0

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar	1967 Apr-Jun
E. RESIDENCE								
1. Given by Ambassador (number of guests in parenthesis:)								
a. Receptions	31 (1496)	32 (1817)	13 (1583)	26 (2460)	21 (2804)	25 (3936)	5 (171)	14 (456)
b. Lunches (including those in Chancery)	42 (318)	61 (520)	30 (268)	34 (335)	26 (411)	41 (513)	3 (58)	14 (226)
c. Dinners	33 (355)	33 (372)	29 (306)	27 (279)	21 (314)	22 (494)	4 (30)	6 (90)
d. Breakfasts	-	- -	-	-	-	-	1 (3)	-
2. Mrs. Bruce:								
a. Wives' meetings	9 (532)	12 (888)	11 (864)	10 (1043)	12 (694)	15 (878)	2 (134)	5 (366)
b. Ambassadresses received	8	24	6	13	10	8	1	4
3. Overnight guests (number of nights in parenthesis)	45	66	67	82	59	71	5	16 (49)

(This list includes only functions of an official nature and does not include lunches, dinners, weekend events, etc., given or attended by the Ambassador which were primarily personal and private.)

Lunched at Bucks with Mr. Jackson, who was instrumental in saving the Club. He said they have now refinanced it so as to assure its future for at least five years.

Journalists, photographers and television companies were all anxious to see Lynda. She agreed to have photographs taken on the lawn this afternoon by ten or more importunate photographers, but I think we will be able to spare her press interviews and television performances. One of the chief subjects of inquiry is whether what the papers always call her "boyfriend", George Hamilton, will join her here. He is now in Spain, and we know nothing about his plans.

We had a dinner tonight at home for:

These people represented an unusual variety of interests. Patrick Lichfield, with his ruffled shirt and protruding lace half covering his hands, is a figure, not only in the photographic, but the fashion world. He is entertaining and attractive, as was practically every one there, including the bevy of young ladies. I had never before met Caroline Percy, Mollie Buccleuch's granddaughter, whom I thought especially taking. This also applies to Griselda Grimond, whom I encountered for the first time. She is Jo's daughter, and singularly agreeable. Jonathan Miller, amongst his many talents, is a great conversationalist. He has decided against accepting any position at the Kennedy Center in Washington. He thinks the Lincoln Center in New York was also, like the Washington one, ill conceived, in that its component parts should have been scattered around the city, instead of concentrated as they are without regard to urban planning and development. He then got on the subject of socialized medicine; since he started life as a doctor, and his wife is still a professional in that field, his comparison of the system here with that at home was provocative of wide discussion around our table.

After a day in which the temperature reached 81 degrees, it was pleasant tonight to be able to sit on the terrace in a gentle breeze.

We are consuming Emerald Dry at a great rate, and our guests seemed to enjoy it. It was followed by 1945 claret, and magnums of Krug champagne.

The geniality of these young people is refreshing, as is what appears to be their tirelessness. They all left about one o'clock, and Lynda went off to dance at some night spot. I hope she enjoyed her first evening in London.

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Dinner - Embassy Residence - July 11, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Miss Lynda Johnson
Earl of Lichfield
Lord Brook
Lady Caroline Percy
Mr. and Mrs. George Weidenfeld
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Miller
Mr. and Mrs. David Pryce-Jones
Mr. Stanley Donen
Miss Griselda Grimond
Mr. Tristram Powell
Mrs. Jacob Javits
Mr. Philip Wilson
Miss Caroline Maudling
Mr. Ian McCallum
Mr. John Wells
Hon. Robert Corbett
Mr. David Niven, Jr.
Mr. Nicholas Berry
Mr. Myles Ponsonby
The Hon. Alastair Hoyer-Millar
Mr. John Fleming
Mr. David Carritt
Lady Alexandra Jellicoe
Miss Harriet Crawley
Miss Jill Byrne

Regretted

Mr. Rupert Hambro
Mrs. Donen
Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill
Mr. and Mrs. Alastair Forbes
Mr. James Astor
Tollemache brothers
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thomas
Mr. Christopher Balfour
Lord Lumley
Mr. Patrick and Lady Amabel Lindsa
Mr. and Mrs. John Crosby
Sir Steven Runciman

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Charlie Murphy came to see me. He is writing a series of three articles on the Mellon family for FORTUNE. I gave him my impressions about the two brothers, A. W. and R. B., telling him I considered A. W. the most remarkable banker and industrialist in US history.

He told me, to my sorrow, that Allen Dulles has had another stroke. This is the third one, and I have written to Allen.

I stopped in at C. John to look at the four rugs we have just received from Washington. They have been in storage there for years, and we propose to sell them.

Tonight we had a dinner at home for:

Like last night, there were many young, whose gayety enlivens London Society, both High and Low. I sat between Lady Londonderry--a beauty--and the equally pulchritudinous Antonia Fraser. Antonia has just returned from Paris, where she was engaged in searching the archives of the National Library for material on her projected Life of Mary, Queen of Scots. She is a remarkable young woman.

We had taken a table at Annabel's, with a view to going on there after dinner, but for one reason or another it was not possible to mobilize the dancing forces. Finally, at 12:45, most of them, including E and Lynda, went off to a dance at the Bonham-Carters.

Whenever Lynda leaves the house, the front seat of any car she rides in is occupied by a US as well as a British Secret Service man, and is followed by another car transporting Agents. There are seven or eight US Secret Service assigned to watch over her on this trip. One remains upstairs while she is in the house, and one or two downstairs in the men's cloakroom, where they have a walkie-talkie and a battery of telephones, including a direct wire to the White House.

We all like Lynda, [redacted]. She is pretty, easy and cosy, and seems to have unending physical energy. I talked [redacted] the other night with Mr. Fleming, who accompanied her from Washington and has fostered in her an interest in rare books. Fleming had no early advantages of education, but became employed by the famous dealer, Dr. Rosenbach, and now is the head of, and I suppose owns, the Rosenbach business. He is a tremendous buyer privately and at auctions at home and abroad; a trifle too wordy perhaps about his acquisitions, but his tales of good and bad fortune are really [redacted] original.

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Dinner - Embassy residence - July 12, 1967 (9:00 p.m. Informal)

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Miss Lynda Johnson
Lord Royston
Capt. The Hon. Victor Lampson
Marchioness of Londonderry
Mr. Alastair Forbes
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Montagu Meyer
Miss Janet Lyle
Mr. Hercules Bellville
Miss Berry Berenson
Mr. Neil Balfour
Miss Melissa Fairbanks
Mr. Joe Laycock
Mrs. Phipps
Mr. de Lariviere
Mr. David McEwen
Hon. Hugh and Lady Antonia Fraser

After Dinner

Knight of Glin and Mme Fitzgerald
Marquis & Marchioness of Tavistock

Regretted

Lord Londonderry
Mr. Mark and Lady Annabel Birley
Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens
Miss Leslie Carron
Mr. Patrick and Lady Arnabel Lindsay
Mr. Christopher Balfour
Earl and Countess Compton

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July 13, 1967 -

I had a long talk this morning with Senator Neuberger. She is intelligent and delightful in conversation.

I lunched at Grosvenor House as a guest of the Anglo-Chilean Society. There were about 500 people there, including diplomats, members of Government and of the House of Commons, prominent bankers and individuals interested in Latin American affairs. Victor Santa Cruz made a brilliant speech, his serious reflections interlarded with humor. Princess Alexandra responded. She has a pleasing voice, and excellent pronunciation. The proceedings commenced at 12:15 with the serving of drinks. People streamed in until one o'clock, when the Princess arrived with Angus Ogilvy and made the round of the chief guests.

On my way back I stopped around the corner and found Mr. C. John presiding over his rug business. We talked only briefly about carpets; thereafter he discussed his impressions of British youth as seen by him in Oxford, where he has a house on the High Street, in which he passes his weekends. We decided that much of the ferment so publicized in the newspapers is due to the wide diffusion of affluence.

E and Lynda went to the House of Commons this afternoon, and afterwards E and I attended a reception at the French Embassy.

George Weidenfeld's office informed me they have sold 1338 copies of my book on Sixteen Presidents. An additional 170 copies have been given away, and at the end of June they had 100 left.

It is always pleasant to go to the French Embassy, particularly because of Martine and Geoffroy de Courcel, who create such an attractive environment. The evening was beautiful, so the guests could stroll around the lawn, at the end of which was a huge buffet table. This is the pleasantest way to see one's diplomatic colleagues; there was a liberal representation from the Iron Curtain countries, and we had cordial conversations with several of the Ambassadors and their wives. I fancy that sometimes the de Courcels may find themselves embarrassed after President de Gaulle has made one of his ringing pronouncements against Great Britain. In the last few weeks deGaulle has, I think, almost finally separated himself from the Anglo-Saxon world. In effect, he is near to suffocating himself in the French flag. I share his views on the importance of preserving a "national personality", but believe this can be done without breaking alliances and understandings with other nations. He takes great pride, and justly so, in the

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"mission civil a trise" of France, but has exaggerated it to a point where he seems to believe no other country is truly civilized. His fears of the coco-colanization by the United States of the French are distorted. The truth is, he appears to have yielded more and more to his own tendency for pontificating. As Andre Fontaine, Foreign Editor of Le Monde, recently wrote, the General is likely "to believe he has acted because he has spoken."

July 14, 1967 - Friday

Bob Schaetzel called me from Brussels this morning, to express his disapproval of the possibility of Art Hartman working for Katzenbach.

Lawrence Israel, President of Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, with Mr. Landay, his London representative, came to see me. Landay was in Israel during the war there, with a team of Westinghouse people, and believes the Israelis will not relinquish their present military positions until there is a definite settlement.

I had a short talk with Ken Keating, former Senator from New York, how a Judge. He is a fine fellow. He expects to spend his two months holiday in Austria.

Admirals McCain and Kirn came to see me. McCain has received from Tasca in Morocco a suggested plan for the United States aiding the King with military equipment and economic assistance. He thinks he may ask Tasca to meet him in Germany, there to confer with our Air Force people on the problem.

Any one entering Winfield House must be somewhat astonished at seeing the Secret Service contingent. Arthur Godfrey, the Assistant Special Agent in Charge has with him Messrs. Mike Howard, Richard Keiser, William Hudson, Carroll Hamilton, John Bradshaw, and William Kieran, and associated with them are Scotland Yard men.

George and Sophie Brown had accepted an invitation to lunch today with us to meet Lynda. George, however, was diverted to a hospital for a minor operation, which was successfully accomplished early this morning. Sophie came without him, and said he was resting comfortably, but was still groggy from the anaesthetic. Our guests were:

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Lunch - Embassy residence - July 14, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Miss Lynda Johnson
Mrs. George Brown
Mrs. Lewis Douglas
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Black
Mr. Peter Wilson
Miss Ellen McCloy
Mr. Daniel Ellsberg
Mrs. Polk Guest
Mr. Arthur Woodruff
Mr. Robert Skiff
Nicholas Bruce

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[redacted]

Ed Korry, who is spending a few days here, came to see me this morning. He is going home on leave, hopes he will not return to Addis Ababa except to say good-bye, but would like to remain in Government service. He dislikes Bill Attwood, and confirmed what I [redacted] heard before, that Attwood's book on his experiences in Kenya, [redacted] did a great disservice to American Ambassadors throughout Africa, who are now regarded with [redacted] suspicion as potential betrayers of native secrets.

Gene Black has had shingles for the last six months, and the disease is not yet completely cured. He says it is an agonizing ailment.

I had a talk today with our Embassy doctor. He is assisted by only two men, each of them on a half-day basis, in his examinations of applicants for immigration visas. He said they [redacted] gave 26,000 medical exams during the past fiscal year, of which 2600 were in the month of June. I asked whether the staff was overworked; his answer was affirmative.

Lynda went off this afternoon to spend the weekend with Mary and Eric Bessborough. The publicity about her so far has been favorable, except for the constant references to her "boyfriend" George Hamilton, whom one of the papers malevolently stated was lingering in Spain in the company of Anne Ford.

I had a telegram from Ellery Husted's wife yesterday, saying Ellery was dying in the British hospital at Lisbon, and she would appreciate help from our Embassy there. Ellery is an attractive fellow, whom I first knew in the OSS during the war.

Much discussion goes on here about the Middle East. The Arabs seem determined not to enter into any direct negotiations with the Israelis. Abba Eban has wryly remarked "I think this is the first time in history that the victors have sued for peace and the vanquished called for unconditional surrender."

I telephoned Nick Katzenbach today about Art Hartman. He said his trip to Vietnam with McNamara [redacted] was extremely interesting. He considers one of the most difficult and desirable objectives is to get the 600,000 South Vietnamese soldiers, police and militia to fight in guerrilla fashion.

[redacted]

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July 15, 1967 - Saturday

To the office this morning E read the telegrams. Massage at Miss MacInnes's establishment. Virginia Surtees lunched with us. I am deep in the Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

E spent most of the afternoon at the airport to meet Jackie Kennedy, who was flying from Italy to rejoin her family in Ireland.

July 16, 1967 - Sunday

Yesterday and today would have been perfect for sun bathing, with the temperature over 75 degrees and no rain. I spent part of my time writing Cousin Natalie Barney, to thank her for an unexpected and generous gift she has just made me.

I also wrote the following letter to Solly Zuckerman, about the crows on the Winfield House lawn:

We now have on hand recent correspondence between the Prime Minister and President, as well as from George Brown to Dean Rusk, announcing in effect the rejection of a plea made by us, the Australians and others, for the British not to announce this summer their plans for an almost total cut-back of land forces in Singapore and Malaysia by the mid-70's. It is expected they will announce this decision tomorrow, although the language may be slightly fuzzy. This action will be ill received in Washington.

Nicky and I went tonight to see an old film "Zorba The Greek" with Anthony Quinn as the star. It is a deservedly famous picture, with little false sentimentality in it.

July 17, 1967 - Monday

USIS Inspector Ryan called on me this morning; he is leaving tomorrow. He expected to solve some of our problems in Rome last week, but missed Leonard Marks, whom he had arranged to meet there. Marks arrived in the morning, had a telephone call from the White House, and caught the afternoon plane back to Washington. It must have been a jolly excursion for him.

I lunched today alone with Cecil King at the Daily Mirror Building. His accomplished butler-valet produced a delicious meal of smoked salmon, tournedos, and strawberries with a half bottle of Moselle for me.

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Sunday, July 16, 1967

Dear Solly:

I turn to you in distress and desperation, in the hope your ingenuity may solve a hitherto intractable problem.

My appeal concerns crows, hateful marauders, who have almost spoiled our little Paradise in Regents Park. When they are not awakening us with unmelodious caws, they are busy poaching eggs, or killing young birds. Even our beautiful herons are constantly harried by them.

During our first years here, we had a dozen mallard nests each spring in the grounds, from which fledglings finally tottered safely to the pond. In 1967, not a single brood seems to have escaped those filthy gluttons. Even the wood pigeons, who used to resort to us in great numbers, have deserted our grass. The crows have killed so many young song-birds that the lawn looks like a desecrated graveyard.

Once I appealed through diplomatic channels for permission to abate this nuisance, by shooting the pests. Alec Douglas-Home, then Foreign Secretary, lent a sympathetic ear, but could not overcome the natural indisposition of the Park authorities to grant such a privilege.

The crows (some twenty-five to thirty of them) have waxed too confident and arrogant to be disturbed by our four dogs. Unfortunately, we were not in London during their nesting season this spring, so missed the opportunity for effective neutralization at that time. We have thought of using poison, but dare not because of the spaniels.

Have you in your various aviaries any enterprising eagles, falcons, or other courageous birds that kill--even perhaps eat--crows? I have never heard of such, for it must be a perverted instinct and

Sir Solly Zuckerman,
Whitehall,
London, S. W. 1

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taste for a noble hawk. But if there are one or more such possible perverts, could we enter into a treaty for their use? I realize such deeds would need be done discreetly.

Is there any other remedy? Traps perhaps? Where to buy them, how to bait them?

My wits are short and near an end. Will you revolve this matter in your mind, and accept my invitation to discuss it one day over something better than a chop?

Ever yours,

David Bruce

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Cecil was as condemnatory as ever about the PM, whom he considers, except for his mastery of House of Commons debates, an impractical, unconstructive national leader, subordinating all else to the exigencies of party politics. King esteems only two members of the Cabinet, Healey and Jenkins. He believes the British economy is distinctly on the downgrade, and things will come to such a pass that there will have to be a national government, but nobody will serve in it under Wilson. Nor is he optimistic about the balance of payments being brought into equilibrium this year. As a member of the Court of the Bank of England, he is, of course, aware of the extent of the Bank's reserves, but did not make me privy to this secret, nor did I ask him. He anticipates a sterling devaluation at some point. Of men not in the Cabinet, his highest regard is for Lord Robens, of whose Coal Board he is a member.

On my way back to the office I bought at Bluetts' two K'ang Hsi Hawthorn vases with covers, as well as two small 18th Century jades, one a mythical monster, the other a Mandarin duck. The cover of one vase has been fractured and repaired, but it is unusual to find any cover at all with such porcelains.

Bill Stearman has left Saigon, after serving for a year and a half there. He does not anticipate negotiations with Hanoi before 1969, and thinks it essential we send out more troops. He is in favor of a continuance of bombing in the North (but not attacks on the cities of Haiphai and Hanoi) since he believes the restoration of damages caused by our bombing tie up half a million or more men. According to him, the South Vietnamese forces in the country villages fight bravely, but are ill trained and not equipped with nearly as good weapons as the Viet Cong. This he ascribes to the indifference and stupidity of the regular army military establishment of the South Vietnamese Government.

Sargent Shriver called me from Washington to ask whether I would try to induce Lord Devlin, and if he accepted, Professor Hart of Oxford, to come to the United States for a conference on abortion, to be held September 6-7-8, sponsored by the Harvard Divinity School and the Kennedy Foundation. I expected to go to drinks at the Hugh Frasers' christening party between 5:30 and 9:00, but it was too late when I left the office to do so.

We gave tonight a surprise birthday party for Kisty Hesketh (her 38th birthday) with these guests:

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Dinner - Embassy residence - July 17, 1967

Miss Lynda Johnson
Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Lord and Lady Egremont
Hon. Patrick and Lady Amabel Lindsay
Lady Hesketh
Sir John Foster
Mrs. Quennell
Col. Claude Lancaster
Mr. and Mrs. Sacheverell Sitwell
Mr. David McEwen
Nicholas Bruce
Penelope Tree
Michael Tollemache

Regretted

Mr. and Mrs. Fenston
Mr. Fedden
Dr. Rowse
Mr. and Mrs. John Smith
Lord and Lady Lovat
Lord and Lady Drogheda
Lord and Lady Cranborne

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I had a long talk after dinner with Penelope Tree. She is just 17, and has had a sensational success in London and New York. I do not wonder at this, for she is an extraordinary mixture of deep earnestness and sophistication, interested in everything. She is in great demand as a model, although she is as thin as a wafer. Amabelle Lindsay has discovered a cache of narwhal tusks, and is going to try to match for me my present 7' 4'' one.

The party dispersed late, and we went to bed after one a. m. I think Lynda enjoyed it. She has been on the go ever since her arrival here. At dinners and cocktail parties we have introduced her to most of the best known members of the young set in London--Diana Phipps gave a luncheon of 30 for her yesterday, where she met another portion of the contingent. Tomorrow night Fleur and Tom Meyer are giving a 9:00 p. m. buffet supper for her at Albany, where they expect to gather in those who have thus far escaped the net.

Following several recent conversations with Admiral McCain, I sent this letter to Paul Nitze:

July 18, 1967 - Tuesday

About 157 US students, sent by the American Field Service for a 12-months stay in European countries, congregated in our basement auditorium. I greeted them about as follows:

> Over many years I have had some knowledge of the operations of the American Field Service. Like others, I believe it to be one of the greatest philanthropic organizations in the World. Its freedom from religious bigotry, class, color, or political prejudices are and have been outstanding.
>
> But perhaps its most striking characteristic is what you young people represent, a desire and ability to work and study with your counterparts in other countries, to acquire understanding of the real meaning of human society.
>
> It is, therefore, a particular pleasure to welcome you here in your Embassy this morning.

They are leaving this afternoon for Bristol, and will return home in a few days.

We continue to receive reports about McNamara's last visit to Vietnam. Many people are surprised over our [redacted] having there only about 80,000 combat troops, out of a total force approaching 500,000. Many of the non-combat individuals are engaged in guarding airfields, overseeing construction, and other occupations of such nature. I fear there are too many spear carriers. If only, like scorpions, our army had a sting in its tail, it would be more effective. It is however said that as the necessity for base security duties diminishes, many of those involved [redacted] can be assigned to fighting units.

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July 14, 1967

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Dear Paul:

The following is distinctly not my business, but I am venturing to invite your attention to a situation with serious implications. This is the question of Malta, its economic plight brought on by the withdrawal of the British, and accentuated by the closure of the Suez Canal.

I am not passing a copy of this letter to State, since I wanted to approach the subject only on a personal basis with you, as it is primarily a Defense matter. I do not know enough about it to make remedial recommendations.

The British withdrawal of forces from areas formerly regarded as essential to the security of the British Empire, and, in particular, their cutback in the Mediterranean, has drastically reduced the strength the West could assert in periods of tension or war. This is especially true of Malta. The British cutback there (with both its political and economic implications) added to the recent NATO command rearrangements at Malta, appear in Borg Olivier's view to represent an abandonment of Malta by the UK.

The reduction of ship repair business first under Bailey's management, and now under that of Swan Hunter Ltd, weakened the economy; the closure of the Suez Canal has reduced ship repair at Malta to a fraction of what it had been.

Borg Olivier won the election in the spring of 1966 by only a margin of 7000 votes. A factor in his slim victory was the help given by the Sixth Fleet in the form of increased port visits, and the basing of a USN repair ship in Malta just before and during the election. This enabled the Olivier party to demonstrate its pro-western leanings, and its ability to secure U. S. aid for the economy.

The Honorable
Paul H. Nitze,
Deputy Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D. C.

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In assessing the strategic importance of Malta there is little doubt that in the hands of the Soviets it would constitute a serious threat to our continued operations in the Mediterranean. The present situation with regard to the U. S. in Libya (at Wheelus), and the fact that during the Arab-Israel war there were few adequate bases through which USCINCMEAFSA could confidently stage aircraft and troops, points up the value of insuring that Malta be kept available to the West.

Our use of Malta in wartime for logistic support, staging aircraft and the control and protection of shipping would be essential. The port and airfield complex there, together with the 1,100,000 Bbls NATO underground POL storage and pipeline system, represent assets not found anywhere else east of Spain.

Augmenting forces from CONUS for contingencies in the Mediterranean littoral, Middle East, and Afro-Asian Ocean areas would benefit greatly from staging through Malta.

What this amounts to, is that while it may not be crucial for the West to control the Island, it would seem crucial to the U. S. (and the West) that the Soviets not control it.

Ship visits and increased US presence in Malta can help, but these alone cannot solve the unemployment in its prime industry (ship repair).

British troubles in Gibraltar have not helped RN and RAF efforts to stop or reverse their drawdown from Malta.

Ambassador Feldman's efforts to obtain ship repair business (including that of elements of the Sixth Fleet) by increasing ship and repair visits to Malta have helped, but these must be supported by other means, if the British maintain their existing policy of withdrawal.

The Soviets, as well as the US, UK, and France have been invited to use the ship repair facilities in Malta by Loiry Sant, Secretary of the General Workers Union Metals Section, in an effort to prevent large scale layoffs in the ship repair industry.

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Acceptance of this offer by the Soviets could open the door for establishment of the Soviets sharing the location of Malta with NATO and the U. S. Navy. This sharing would be militarily and politically unacceptable.

I apologize for being so categorical in these statements, for they may in considerable part be rebuttable, but I have taken the liberty of writing you on the subject because I am convinced the Soviets will do everything possible to increase their own power in the whole Mediterranean area to our consequent disadvantage.

With warm personal regards,

Ever yours,

David Bruce

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[redacted] Americans' [redacted] remark on the tremendous coverage given by British newspapers to the solo voyage of Sir Francis Chichester, who has at last been knighted. It is ironical to see, as the imperial interests of Great Britain decline how nostalgic these people are for a latter day hero in the mold of Sir Francis Drake.

George McGhee saw Kiesinger yesterday, who [redacted] a recent meeting with President de Gaulle [redacted] upbraided him politely over his anti-American attitude. De Gaulle answered that he was not hostile to America, but wants to prevent US domination of Europe. The Chancellor observed that he, too, wanted Europe to be independent, of the Soviets as well as the United States. De Gaulle replied that "whisky might conquer the world, but never vodka."

E and I lunched today with Elizabeth and Alec Douglas-Home in their apartment at Roebuck House. The others were Bindy and Tony Lampson, David Eccles, and Mrs. Verney. We all made merry. The Homes are an utterly delightful couple.

I got through to Lord Devlin by telephone. He was at his country place. I relayed to him the following scenario for Shriver's September conference: Devlin said he would call me within the next two days and give an answer. He thought there must be some misunderstanding about his views on abortion. He said he had never expressed himself on the subject, but at least was not a vigilant anti-abortionist. I asked him whether he would call himself [redacted] a proponent or an opponent. His answer was he considered he was half-way between the two.

Francis McIntyre called on me this afternoon.

Afterwards, we went to the Spanish Embassy for a celebration of their National Day, which commemorates the date on which Franco came to power.

Tonight we went to the Meyers'. They had selected and collected a gay lot of guests, including many from the motion picture and theatrical world. One of the most unusual individuals was a lady, Turkish by birth, who [redacted] married the son of the Nazim of Hyderabad, the fabulously rich Indian. She said she could not travel often, since the Indian Government severely limited the use of foreign exchange. [redacted] Her jewelry has to be registered when she leaves home, and accounted for when she returns. My own best luck of the evening was a long talk with Katie Macmillan. Having started on the subject of English eccentrics, she said few people knew how odd they could be if they were not members of the Cecil family. Her uncle, Bobbety Salisbury, was, according to her, the most normal one for

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MEMORANDUM FOR FILES - July 17, 1967

Sargent Shriver telephoned from Washington this afternoon, to ask me to approach Lord Devlin (Patrick) and see whether he would reconsider his refusal of an invitation to come to the United States and attend a conference on abortion to be held Sept. 6-7-8. This meeting is to be financed by the Kennedy Foundation (Joseph P.). It is sponsored by the Harvard Divinity School in cooperation with the Kennedy Foundation. Those managing the affair wish to have Lord Devlin present his views, and on the opposite side to ask Professor Hart of the Jurisprudence School of Oxford to participate. They do not, however, want to have one of these speakers unless the other will also accept, and Hart is not to be approached until Devlin has discussed the matter with me.

During the course of this calendar year two dozen or more State Legislatures in the US will be dealing with the issue of abortion legislation.

The conference will bring together leading experts on abortion, philosophers, experts in the social sciences, lawyers, doctors, geneticists, anthropologists, professors of ethics, biologists, theologians. The Foundation will pay the expenses of participants, including plane fares back and forth across the Atlantic, and for their food and lodging, etc. while in the US;

The first two days will be taken up by executive sessions, and there will be no publication of what is said during them. These sessions will be limited to 30 or 40 eminent authors from all over the world. A certain number of essays will be prepared in advance of the sessions and sent to participants before their arrival, so that they can consider them in advance. In effect, those at the executive session might be considered as constituting a Committee of the Whole.

On the third day there will be a plenary session, at which it is expected 500 to 1000 people will be present. On this occasion three or four of the participants in the executive session will present a summary of the results of the previous two-day deliberations, and will also cite case histories. The sponsors are most anxious to have Lord Devlin attend on one, and preferably all these days.

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I am to notify Mr. Shriver of Lord Devlin's answer through the White House. Shriver's personal telephones in Washington [redacted] and a private number 659-1458.

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several generations. Stories about the other gifted members of this huge family would scarcely be believable if one read them. I think it was her grand grandmother who almost destroyed Hatfield. After a hard day's foxhunting, she went to bed fully dressed and apparently her wig caught fire from a candle. As a result, she was completely incinerated, as were the best of the family jewels, which she was wearing, and the house itself was barely saved.

Went to bed at one o'clock.

We left the car, with two Secret Service men on the front seat, for Lynda.

July 19, 1967 - Wednesday

E took Lynda down this morning to see Hampton Court, while I attended a staff meeting. During it, we thanked the State Department Inspectors; in responding, Bob McClintock, who is witty, said he hoped we would not be displeased by their review; at any rate he referred to their belief in having made a completely unprejudiced report, and quoted a Maryland Judge who once commented "This court may often be in error, but never in doubt."

I receive sometimes amusing invitations. One this morning was from the Directors of Gay Horn Ltd., inviting me to attend the first "International Love-in Festival" which is to take place on July 29 from 9 p. m. until 9 a. m.

Lew Douglas spent an hour with me. He is still pushing his solution for settling the war in Vietnam. We would offer the Soviets a guarantee against any future possession by West Germany of nuclear weapons, and we would oppose German reunification, in return for which the Soviets would cause the Hanoi Government to cease and desist their aggression.

I had a last official interview with McClintock about his report, which instead of being written in dry bureaucratic language was a graceful literary essay. Afterwards, I met with all the Inspectors, then lunched in the office.

Art Hartman came to see me this afternoon. He is leaving for home tomorrow. During the past weekend he spent in Washington, he decided to take the position flatteringly offered him by Nick Katzenbach. I think Art is one of the best men in the Foreign Service.

Thomas Vail, the attractive Publisher of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, came to see me.

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Bill Brubeck introduced two new arrivals who will work in the Political Section, one, Mr. Stearns, is taking the place of Wen Cocle, and the other, Mr. Chapin, the vacancy created by Chuck Cross's departure.

We had a cocktail party at the residence tonight for:

It was an animated party, and continued until Lynda left for dinner about 8:45. Justice Black, who is 81, seemed in prime health, and said he still played tennis.

July 20, 1967 - Thursday

I had this letter today from Mr. G. N. Hinton. It is refreshing, after many objurgations against us, to have a contrary view so strongly expressed.

Last night our tempermental Russian chef went into a tailspin. Unbeknown to us, he had invited his son Andre, whom we employed in the kitchen until he left to become an opera singer in Italy, and another son now living in Paris, to come to stay in the house, starting tomorrow, during their vacations. As the young man from Paris once refused entry to Great Britain while performing as a female impersonator in a Cairo cabaret, and since Andre is somewhat unstable, we had to tell Chef that they could not come to the house. I would have made the same decision, even if Lynda were not there. Unfortunately, the dear old man worked himself up to a high state of excitement and talked about resigning at once.

Phil Crowe came to see me this morning. He has now given up shooting wild game in Africa, and is a devoted conservationist. He has just arrived here after a salmon fishing trip in Norway. He almost died two years ago from heart attacks, but looks completely fit.

We took Lynda to the Queen's Garden Party this afternoon.

Tonight E and I dined with the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Ramsey at Lambeth Palace.

Lynda, E and I went to the Garden Party, accompanied by Secret Service Agent Michael Howard, who had rented a grey top hat, morning coat and striped trousers for the occasion--we had fun laughing with him about this. This was the third of the garden parties given by the Queen this month, with an average attendance of about 8,000 people. She and Prince Philip spent an hour and a half strolling amongst the guests; with numbers of whom she entered into conversation.

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Drinks - Embassy residence - July 19, 1967

Miss Johnson
Mr. Neil Balfour
Mr. Hercules Bellville
Miss Berenson
Justice and Mrs. Hugo Black
Mr. and Mrs. Bolin
Dr. and Mrs. Chappelka
Hon. Lewis and Mrs. Douglas
Miss Sharman Douglas
Miss Melissa Fairbanks
Mr. Alastair Forbes
Mr. Stanley Flinck daughter of Chance
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gattiger (He is Dir. of Madame Tussauds, she
Miss Beth Leary
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lycett-Green
Miss Caroline Maudling
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Miles
Mr. David Niven
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Odum (introduced by Masons - Emb. enroute to Mosc
Mrs. Phipps
Mr. Mark Peploe
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Richardson and
Mr. and Mrs. Norris Darrell (Henry Schroeder)

Mr. Gore Vidal
Mr. Sam Little (Kay Halle's nephew)
and Miss Leslie Jones
Lady Londonderry
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vail (Cleveland Plain Dealer)
Amb. and Mrs. Robert McClintock
Mr. and Mrs. Milton C. Rewinkel
Mr. Arthur Jones and Miss Constance Jones
Nicholas Ernce
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Fuller
Minister and Mrs. Kaiser
Mr. Braggiotti (Mrs. Etting's brother)
Mr. John Wells
Mr. David McEwen
Mr. Robert Skiff
Mr. Alfred Jaretski

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From: G.N. HINTON

Your Excellency, 18 Jul. 67.

I write as an ordinary Englishman to express my sense of gratitude to your Nation, your President and your fighting men for fighting, in Vietnam, to defend the cause which is that of the Whole Free World.

Like thousands of others, I believe the overwhelming majority of my countrymen, I am ashamed and disgusted by the double-standard treachery of the clerks whose voice is heard daily on the radio, on television and in the Press yapping their mean lies against the war in Vietnam and denigrating the nation which is bearing nearly the whole brunt of the fight for their freedom. No-one who was living when Hitler was allowed to march into the Rhineland can have any doubt of what the result would be if the United States were to leave South Vietnam to its fate. I beg you to believe that the talkers, the little treacherous men who enrol their treachery over many communications, represent no one but their little selves. The rest of us are deeply grateful for the sacrifices in lives and money and wealth being made on behalf of us all. I have the honour to be Your Excellency's obedient servant G.N. Hinton.

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Tonight we had a small late supper party for Lynda at the Trattoria Terrazza. She came there from the theater, where she went with John Wells. The others were Peter Eyre, Norman St. John Stevas, Diana Phipps, Liz and George Stevens. This excellent Italian place is a favorite haunt of people in the professional entertainment world. John Wells has at times lampooned Norman, but they were amiably amusing about it.

July 22, 1967 - Saturday

Went to the office, where there was a flush of telegrams about Findley Burns' instructions for his interview with King Hussein tomorrow. I talked with Findley about this, and he thinks what he has to say to the King will be inadequate for the latter's political needs. He reported dejectedly on the low morale in the State Department, where too many right hands do not know what too many left hands are doing.

George Hamilton arrived today from Spain, and Lynda and he are off together for the day and evening.

July 23, 1967 - Sunday

Virginia Surtees came to lunch. Afterwards, Nicky and I went to see Ulysses, the film adaption from James Joyce's work. I left after about half of it, but Nicky, who stayed on with his friend Richard, told me later it was a great spectacle. Tonight, however, I saw a play on television that I thought perfection. This was Daddy Long Legs, with Fred Astaire and Leslie Caron in the leading parts.

July 24, 1967 - Monday

I called on Paul Gore-Booth this morning at the Foreign Office, and sent this telegram about our conversation:

Speaking of General de Gaulle, Paul asked whether I remembered the opening lines of Antony and Cleopatra: "Nay, but this dotage of our Generals O'er-flows the measure."

I lunched with Kisty Hesketh at the Cafe Royal. We stopped in at Mr. Fish's on Clifford Street, where we found Lynda and George Hamilton. It was the first time I ever met him, and I was pleased by his gayety and manners. He is noticeably handsome, and the two of them are strikingly good looking. I had fun suggesting to Lynda her purchase of several outrageous neckties as gifts to her father.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING Amembassy London

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

Charge: [illegible] Control:

ACTION: Secretary of State [illegible] Date:

[illegible]

INFO: State 11216

Canberra for Peru

1. Paul Gore-Booth sent for me this morning to express strong H.M.G. concern over U.S. opposition to H.M.G.'s sale Canberras to Peru. George Brown was in Cabinet meeting and consequently had asked Gore-Booth to handle this matter as one of extreme urgency, since they had hoped to sign a contract in Lima this afternoon. Gore-Booth is thoroughly familiar with inter-changes on subject between Department and British Embassy Washington.

2. H.M.G. still hopes we might reconsider affair and allow sale to go through. He asked whether it was really worth while [illegible] to stop it, since it would only represent an addition to Canberras already in use in Peru, and the payments involved over a period of five years are not especially onerous charges on that country's economy, and since there is a possibility that the French will come in with a deal on Mirages if we do not let them go ahead with the transaction.

3. He said that he realizes our Congressional difficulties in connection with it, but that the situation here, if it is dropped, would in their own domestic political terms be "absolute hell."

Drafted by: A.B.Bruce/cc - July 24, 1967 Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

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36B

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

Charge: [redacted] Classification Control:

- 2 - Date:

4. I gather they also feel U.S. should have notified them earlier of our strong opposition to this deal since our technical people have known about it for three months, and the State Department for some time.

5. At any rate, the Foreign Secretary wished to have U.S. apprised of [redacted]'s emphatic desire to have us reverse our decision.

[redacted]

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

[redacted] Classification

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Next I took them all to see Mr. Styles at Edouard and Butler. He did his favorite exposition of how to cut two ties from a square of silk. Everyone was duly impressed, especially by his shears, made in New Jersey in 1890. From there, I went about my business, while the others dispersed. Hamilton is leaving this afternoon for Nice, and Lynda proposes to stay with us another week.

She expressed concern to E about the night spots to which John Wells and Peter Eyre took her after the rest of us left Terrazza about midnight. No pictures, however, appeared in the Sunday papers of this early morning tour. I told her this sort of place are markedly different from counterparts in New York, for though many questionable characters resorted to them, so did other young people of impeccable reputation and behavior. Nevertheless, I thought in the future she might skip them, since she had already seen the samples. She is easy to deal with.

E writes a weekly report on her activities to Mrs. Johnson, who telephones Lynda, as does the President, almost every day. The Secret Service agents who accompany her everywhere are as unobtrusive as they can manage to be, but everyone is aware of their presence, and the only criticism about these precautions is that since they are not necessary for the Queen, why should they be undertaken for a foreigner? Of course, neither she nor the White House have any say in the matter, since this type of security is insisted upon by the Congress and by the Secret Service, which is under the jurisdiction of Treasury.

Tonight E and Lynda went to see Ulysses, but left after a few minutes of the last sequence, which, according to Nicky, is the cream of the performance. Even the two Agents accompanying them were embarrassed by it, and were glad to have them get away.

I had news today of Desmond Fitzgerald's death in Washington of a heart attack while playing tennis. He was an attractive fellow, one of the three top men in CIA, formerly married to Marietta Tree.

The decision of the Algerian court to extradite Tshombe to the Congo, where he is under sentence of execution, has aroused wide comment. First kidnapping, then this brutal action is the worst expression of barbarism. I telephoned Averell about it but found him in New York; I left a message, expressing my personal hope that the authorities at home would do what they could to have modified the sentence.

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

Charge:

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Control:

NCDIS REVIEW Date:
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O FADRC with classification access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by:
Date: 19

1. I went to see Eshkol this afternoon at his request. He read me an aide-mémoire. I am sending a copy of his message to you which you have no doubt already received.

2. He did not ask me specifically to support his suggested trip but I gathered he would contrive to have Ambassador Barbour turn back for about a week the representations he has been instructed to make tomorrow to King Hussein. It was evident, however, as a result of his conversation with Eban, I think he privately considered that we precipitate, by encouraging Hussein to attempt to enter shortly into negotiations with Israel, a state of affairs which may finish Hussein.

3. I know you are public about his belief that Israel is not anxious, in fact opposes, Hussein's trip, to negotiate seriously with Nasser.

4. Also, we feel we may well find ourselves embarrassed if we encourage Hussein to undertake a negotiation with Israel before the Israeli cabinet has sorted out its own internal dissensions on the subject. But even more

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Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

Secret

Charge: *Classification* Control:

- 4 - Date:

[illegible] was the intention by [illegible] certain elements in Israel now considering giving priority to a separate negotiation with Jordan. In any event the British Government does not expect to make any decision as to its own policy in this regard until, first, the Ambassadors from Jordan and Israel report to the Foreign Office on or about July [illegible], secondly, until there has been a change from Eban toward the end of this week as to what, if anything, has been decided in the Israel Cabinet.

4. It is evidently hopeful that you will receive similar instructions to Ambassador Burns in Amman, and have Burns give only an interim answer at this time to Hussein.

5. I believe if Burns carries out his present instructions it will make it more difficult to obtain [illegible] future community of views between the British and ourselves, and will inevitably stimulate public speculation over our differences. You will of course assess how important this may be for any later future cooperation in that area between our two countries. I view with favor leaving [illegible] alone until we know more concretely what the Israel Cabinet proposes to take a separate action with Hussein, and on what terms.

[illegible]

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

Secret

Classification

[illegible]

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Dear George:

I appreciate your thoughtful message on the way in which we should handle the questions King Hussein has addressed to both of us. I am going forward on the basis of the telephone message Pat Dean has just transmitted in your behalf.

Of course I want to go ahead in this as in other matters on the basis of full agreement with you. I am not clear that there is any substantive difference between us. We agree that we cannot take the responsibility of [illegible] to transmit to the King the answer Eban authorized us to transmit ten days ago. We agree that the King must make his own decision as to when and how he should take contact with the Israelis. We agree that we should not take responsibility for encouraging or discouraging him. We agree that while the economic aspects of the possible bargain should be feasible, in the light of what Eban told us both, the issue of Jerusalem will certainly be the most difficult feature of the negotiation, perhaps the breaking point. From Hussein's talk with our Ambassador, I do not conclude that suitable military arrangements on the West Bank are beyond reach of negotiation. The King seems to assume that that area would be effectively demilitarized.

We are of the view, which Ambassador Barbour confirms, that if we ask the Israelis to state their bargaining position firmly now, in the abstract, we are likely to get answers that neither we nor Hussein could live with. Barbour's judgment is that in the end the Israelis will want Hussein and not the Syrians or the Iraqi on their long frontier with Jordan, and that, although it will be difficult, it is not impossible that in the course of negotiation they will be able to reach an agreement with Hussein which will also be acceptable to the world community.

If negotiations between Jordan and Israel do not begin soon, there is a real risk that the regime will founder. There are great risks of course even if negotiations do begin, at a pace which the King can control. He may founder either way.

I fully agree with the staging and support of negotiations present an intricate problem. All we are proposing now, as I have reviewed our papers, is that Ambassador Burns go ahead along the lines of the last paragraph of your message, to transmit an interim reply to the King, which we could supplement as we receive more information about the Israeli position.

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I do not think we can take the responsibility for delaying any longer transmitting to the King the essence of the answers to his questions which Dean authorized me to forward. I am pleased, after the exchanges of the last two days, that you agree.

I appreciate your thanks for our action in delaying the execution of Ambassador Burns' instructions. Of course ironing out possible misunderstandings between us takes first priority.

Yours sincerely,

Dean

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Alice slept most of the afternoon, and was in scintillating form tonight when she dined with us, Kisty Hesketh and Nicky. Her great friend Mollie Berkeley's recent book has caused a stir in England. Mollie's husband must have been an original. He disliked his chef's pastry masterpieces, and told him he would be dismissed if he did not stop confecting elaborate reproductions of cathedrals, wedding processions, and similar culinary feats. Shortly afterwards, at the end of a large dinner party, there appeared a master cake adorned with horses and riders wearing the distinctive Berkeley Hunt colors. Lord Berkeley tottered to the nearest window, whence he threw the cake and silver plate beneath it into the moat, and fired the chef.

July 26, 1967 - Wednesday

I had a long and for me, instructive talk with Wally Barbour this morning. His cool appraisal of recent events in the Middle East and his prognostications about future difficulties were a great relief from the frenzied dispatches we have received from Washington and the field on these subjects. It is a comfort to know he is there, for he is probably the ablest Western officer in the whole area.

Lunched at the Garrick.

Each day there is some time consuming personnel problem at the office. The most pressing one is to find a replacement for Bill Armstrong as head of the Economic Section. I would like to get Joe Greenwald, but it is uncertain whether he wants the job.

E and I had accepted an invitation from the Duke and Duchess of Richmond to be their guests at the Goodwood meeting today, but we cancelled it, primarily because of complications over Lynda's engagements.

E and I went to a ceremony this evening, at the bidding of Norman St. John Stevas, at 12 Upper Belgrave Street. This was for the unveiling of the Walter Bagehot plaque, whose works Norman has been instrumental in having republished by The Economist. Those invited stood outside what had been Bagehot's opulent residence, in brilliant sunshine, to hear the Prime Minister make an excellent speech, though much of it was drowned by traffic noise. Afterwards, there was a drinking party, which I skipped in favor of returning to the office.

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It is extraordinary how influential Bagehot was during his short life span of 51 years. His book on the British Constitution is still a classic, [redacted] He was Editor of The Economist for over 15 years.

We received this morning a telegram from Washington, indicating that we have made secret representations to the Congolese Government about sparing Tshombe. I passed this on to Paul Gore-Booth, and we hope the British Government may do something similar. The telegram to Ridge Knight in Belgium wa

Lynda Johnson came to the Chancery about 7:00 tonight, on her way back from visiting the Library at Windsor Castle. Her chief intellectual interests are in the field of prints and children's books. I could offer her no examples at the office of the latter, but did show her a superfluity of prints.

Tonight Roy Jenkins, Alice Longworth, George Weidenfeld, Diana Cooper, Solly Zuckerman, Georgina and Ali Forbes dined with us. It was as amusing a dinner as I ever attended. Georgina is an enchanting young woman, and seems now well launched on her movie career.

Solly Zuckerman, in response to my appeal for help in exterminating crows on the Winfield House property, has given me an answer, but I do not think it will help us much. He has determined that (1) shooting will not be allowed, (2) poison is too risky, (3) the best procedure would have been to stick a pin into each egg under nesting crows. The poor crow goes on sitting on the useless eggs indefinitely instead of laying another clutch. Unfortunately, the nesting season is over. (4) The only remaining possibility would be to trap the crows. Experience has shown such devices rarely catch any except the younger birds, as the old ones are far too canny.

All in all, I am [redacted] discouraged. Since Abercrombie and Fitch notified me there was no such thing as an air shotgun, I now intend to import a small air rifle. Solly said they had this year at one of the British zoos the first known record of a bird of paradise laying an egg in captivity. The egg was destroyed, but now the beautiful bird has laid another.

July 27, 1967 - Thursday

General de Gaulle's Canadian tour ended abruptly yesterday when he decided instead of visiting Prime Minister Pearson in Ottawa he would return home from Montreal. His speeches in Quebec Province, expressing what was construed as his backing for the French Canadian separatist movement, forced Pearson to issue a public rebuke. [redacted]

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1. You may inform Harmel on most confidential basis, making point that leak could have most adverse effect on result we have been trying to achieve, that USG has made series of approaches to Congolese Government on Tshombe. Amb. McBride raised issue with Bomboki immediately after kidnapping, making point most strongly that extradition and summary execution would have very adverse effect in US. Since that date, on instructions from Dept, he has reiterated point again, saying that, while US understands Mobutu has political problem, USG also has one and that summary execution could affect our support for Congo as well as our future ability to aid Africa. Mobutu has by now been well warned of dangers as we see them. He is also well aware of Congressional and press reaction in US.

2. You may tell Harmel that Mobutu has replied through Bomboko that he understands US position but indicated that he nevertheless has not changed plans to go ahead with execution. You may assure him that we are continuing to press issue in Kinshasa and appreciate efforts GOB making through Nuncio and others in same direction.

3. For London: UK Embassy here has asked what US doing about Tshombe and has expressed willingness to take parallel action. You may use above to give high level Fonoff confidential briefing and ask it to consider taking whatever steps it believes would be useful to deter extradition and/or summary execution.

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I said good-bye to Lynda this morning, since she is returning home early this afternoon. I think she has thoroughly enjoyed her trip, as we have her presence here.

I went to the annual luncheon at Carlton Towers of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce. Stuart Don, the new President, presided. It has been a custom, after the conclusion of lunch, for the Ambassador to talk freely to the members of the Board, and answer questions about American foreign policy. On this occasion chief emphasis was on Middle Eastern affairs. I was on the grill about an hour and a half, and found it a rewarding experience, since these men are all intelligent, and through the corporations they represent, have a good deal of information of their own not always available to government officials unless it is asked for.

I returned to the office in time to present awards to Professor Rushton, Professor Cohen, and Professor Cooke, on behalf of the Pierre Fauchard Dental Academy of the United States. Fauchard, a Frenchman, is called the father of modern dentistry. Dr. Henny represented the Academy. He [redacted] here in 1962 for a monster dinner given by dental associations in one of the Guild Halls, which E and I attended.

David Astor came to see me. I sometimes wonder whether his concern for the Nagas does not occupy even more of his time than running the Observer. He had seen Bowden, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, to inform him of how things are going in that part of the world. It seems the Naga leaders intend to make a deal with the Chinese in August for a supply of arms. Astor hopes the British and American Governments will not denounce the Nagas for so doing--he expects the Indians will request this of us. I told him I would have a talk with Bowden about it.

Tonight, E, Alice and I went to a cold buffet supper starting at 9:30, given by the Nigel Lawsons (The Spectator) at 24 Hyde Park Gate. This attractive house has a commodious garden which was arranged with small tables and a large canopy. It was a pleasant occasion, with several hundred guests, amongst them representatives of all sections of the entertainment world.

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July 28, 1967 - Friday

The situation in the Middle East seems as murky as ever. Findley Burns has interviewed King Hussein twice since his return. The King will re-examine his decision to engage in secret talks with the Israeli. The Israel determination not to give back sovereignty over Jerusalem to Jordan appears adamant. Under those circumstances, there is little promise of an early negotiation. There will be a meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers at Khartoum on August 1st; pending that, I think there will be no movement. The Israelis have privately said that if they do negotiate with Jordan, they do not want "Big Brother" (the US) looking over their shoulders. Nor are they likely to pay much heed to our advice. They are intent on preserving, and I think rightly so, their present positions of strength on Arab territory until they are certain of a deal satisfactory to them being made. I believe there is little hope of improvement until the US and the USSR can agree on the principles of an eventual settlement.

Admirals McCain and Kirn came to see me this morning. Jack McCain is an action man if ever there was one. He has succeeded in obtaining Navy Department assent to the repair of two of our ships in Malta, and is now especially concerned with the situation in Morocco. Tasca, our Ambassador there, is pressing for expanded US military aid to Morocco. I think he is right, and believe we should also do everything we can to keep the Tunisians in a friendly mood. They are both threatened, and will continue to be, by the belligerence of Algeria. The Algerians did not suffer any losses during the recent conflict, and given their bellicose sentiments and the leadership of Boumedienne, are thrusting toward an attempt to dominate the Arab world.

I gave out employee awards this morning to Thomas Tracy, Kenneth Barnard, and Ronald Gregory. In the latter two cases, in addition to the testimonials and medals, each received a cash recognition of £53.14.10. Gregory has been here about 15 years, having started his services at the age of 15. His father, present at the ceremony, has been for 22 years in the motor pool, as has his mechanic brother. Barnard and Gregory are both British.

We had a lunch at home today for:

This afternoon I went by train to Ditchley.

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The guest of honor this year chosen to deliver the annual lecture was Sir Robert Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia. Almost anything said by this distinguished man is impressive. Because of appearance, diction and melodious voice, he always captivates an audience. On this occasion the theme of his discourse was the disadvantages, especially from a Commonwealth standpoint, of Britain joining the Common Market. Although I did not subscribe to his conclusion I think it was the best speech in opposition I ever heard. The Chairman, Harold Caccia, asked Alec Douglas-Home and myself to thank the orator. I ended by saying that controversial though the subject was, there was one fact beyond controversy, namely the great esteem and affection in which Sir Robert was held in the United States, where he was considered one of the glories of the English speaking peoples. Alec Douglas-Home, that universal favorite, was witty and brief in congratulating Menzies. He said he spoke as one Thistle to another Thistle, referring to the singular honor bestowed on Sir Robert when he was named a Knight of the Thistle, the Scottish Order that is considered on a par with, if not superior to, the Order of the Garter.

Menzies is here this year for a six weeks stint as Warden of the Cinque Ports. There must have been a couple of hundred listeners at this lecture, with a strong representation from the academic and political worlds. Afterwards, we had a delightful supper, during which I sat with the Menzies, Mrs. Hodson, John Wheeler-Bennett, and Alice Sherfield. Some trans-Atlantic visitors were present, including Malcolm Muir, Frank Altschul (the stay and support of the Council on Foreign Relations) and his wife, now, unfortunately, almost totally blind.

I came back on a slow train from Oxford and arrived home after midnight.

July 29, 1967 - Saturday

After a haircut, I went to the office, where there were half a dozen "NODIS" telegrams, almost entirely concerned with the Middle East, none of them offering any prospect of an early settlement.

Alice and her attractive granddaughter Joanna Sturm, who is also staying with us, went to the country to lunch with the John Wheeler Bennetts.

We had for lunch at home Clem Woods' daughter and a friend of hers.

Tonight at dinner there wereAlice and Joanna, John Sparrow, Jonathan and Rachel Miller, the Aiden Crawleys, and Nicky.

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Jonathan Miller is really an astonishingly gifted man. John Sparrow had never met him, but after an hour's talk declared him a phenix. No conversation on any subject is beyond Alice Longworth's scope. Intensely interested and knowledgeable about animals, she has during visits to the Zoo reduced Solly Zuckerman to a state of almost slavish admiration.

July 30, 1967 - Sunday

Read the telegrams this morning, but none required immediate action. Tonight Virginia Surtees dined with us.

July 31, 1967 - Monday

Jack McCain brought to see me this morning Admiral Arleigh Burke (former Chief of Naval Operations) and Langbourne Williams, both Directors of Texaco and numerous other companies. The conversation was almost entirely about Middle Eastern affairs; no optimism was expressed about a possible settlement. They were all, like myself, concerned over the increasing Soviet influence in the area, and what that portends for the future. Burke is also a Director of Chrysler, and of Foster-Wheeler. Things are going badly with the Rootes Division in Britain of Chrysler. No conversation on business topics fails to veer around to the stability of the pound sterling. It has been under heavy pressure for some weeks, but Wilson has nailed that flag to his mast, so, if necessary, the central banks are expected again to come to the rescue.

I lunched today at Sir William Haley's invitation at Printing House Square as a guest of the Times Newspapers. The others were:

Lord Robens has completed his survey of Malta, and promised to send me a copy of it. He thinks it essential for the US and the UK to shore up its economy. He says it should be a great vacation resort, since it has every natural advantage, climatically and otherwise, which have not yet been exploited except by the British armed forces. In an endeavor to attract foreign capital, many tax concessions are available.

Douglas Fairbanks came to see me this afternoon. Mary Lee and he are off tomorrow for Portugal, to spend a month. Aside from his usual activities, he is attempting to raise $10,000 for the Library of Presidential Papers in New York. He is also collaborating with others in attempting to secure $60,000 with which to commission a bronze statue by Oscar Nemon of Sir Winston Churchill. This

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Guests

[illegible]	Ambassador of the United States of America
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Sir [illegible], K.C.M.G.	Chairman of British European Airways
[illegible]	Chairman, Cable Investments Ltd.
The Hon. Sir Frederick Wardlaw, C.B.E., M.C.	Chairman
The Lord [illegible], O.B.E., D.F.C.	Chairman, Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Limited Deputy Chairman, Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

[illegible] Limited

Sir Donald Anderson

[illegible]

Sir William Hardy, K.C.M.G.	Chairman
[illegible]	Editor-in-Chief and Chief Executive
[illegible]	
[illegible]	Deputy General Manager
[illegible]	
[illegible]	

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Sydney Smith, referred to as the wittiest Englishman of his Century, was quoted in the Daily Telegraph this morning as having said to Lady Grey:

"For God's sake do not drag me into another war! I am worn down and worn out with crusading and defending Europe and protecting mankind; I must think a little of myself. I am sorry for the Spaniards--I am sorry for the Greeks--I deplore the fate of the Jews; the people of the Sandwich Islands are groaning under the most detestable tyranny; Baghdad is oppressed--I do not like the present state of the Delta--Tibet is not comfortable. Am I to fight for all these people?

"The world is bursting with sin and sorrow. Am I to be the champion of the Decalogue and to be eternally raising fleets and armies to make all men good and happy? We have just done saving Europe and I am afraid the consequence will be that we shall cut each other's throats. No war, dear Lady Grey! No eloquence; but apathy, selfishness, commonsense, arithmetic!

"In the present state of rent and taxes they must be left to the vengeance of Heaven. I allow fighting in such a cause to be a luxury; but the business of a prudent, sensible man is to guard against luxury."

Newspapers have commented widely on the figures released by the American Chamber of Commerce about the activities of 160 American manufacturing enterprises based in the UK. The group's exports in 1966 were valued at £600 million, compared with the previous records of 1965 (£579 million) and 1964 (£493 million). The ratio of the group's exports to total exports from Britain hovered around 12 per cent for each of the three years 1964-1966. The survey revealed that the number of people employed by the group in its labour force reached 404,000, an increase of 29,000 over 1965, and of 87,000 over 1964.

Ronnie is leaving tomorrow for the United States, and Penelope is remaining here for a few weeks.

Alice, Joanna, E and Nicky went off to an evening movie, arriving back just in time to receiv Susan Mary Alsop, who came in tonight from Moscow, now a three-hour trip. She said she and her son Billy Patten had a wonderful time with the Thompsons, but they found life in the Soviet capital almost unutterably dreary.

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We dined late and finished just as Joe Alsop came in from the airport. He left Washington this morning. He said apprehension there was great about the possibility of race riots erupting in the District of Columbia. The only precaution he had ta' .n was to put spikes on his garden walls, and tell his servants they could sleep in the house if they so wished.

The riots are continuing sporadically in many cities. Some commentator declare we are facing our greatest domestic crisis since the Civil War.

Joe's conversation is invariably picturesque. Commenting on his stepson Bill having bought a racing automobile, he said to us "If I had the guts of a mouse I would have stopped it."

August 1, 1967 - Tuesday

Francis McIntyre, returning from his Continental trip, came to see me this morning. He was not disturbed over the prospect for adequate petroleum supplies for Western Europe. He thinks the British Government should consider fixing the price for gas from North Sea wells on a temporary basis, with a proviso prices can be renegotiated at some future time. If the Government would agree to reasonably profitable contracts with the compn nies, there would be further explorations.

David Watt of the Financial Times, who has been their representative for the last three years in Washington, came to see me. He will start in September as their political editor here. We discussed many things, but I was most struck by his pessimism over any real solution of our race riot problem.

Alice, Joanna and Nicky came down to lunch with me at the office.

Tom Driberg, MP, called this afternoon. He wants tc write a personal profile article about me for the Evening Standard. He started off by questioning me about different positions I had occupied, but we soon branched off into a lengthy interchange about the late Daisy Fellowes, with whom he often stayed in Venice. She was a great beauty, self-willed, domineering, attractive and intelligent. When we rented for a time an apartment on Rue de Lille in Paris, we used to call on her in her splendid house next door. Tom is a Left Wing MP who lives luxuriously, and has a wide acquaintance here and on the Continent.

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Tonight we had the following for dinner:

This was quite a collection of people of rather disparate interests. Our guests seemed to enjoy themselves, for the last did not leave until 1:45 a. m.

John Shaheen telephoned me this afternoon from New York to ask me to give a character reference on him to Lord Goodman. This I did tonight. John is again engaged in some gigantic promotion scheme, and wants to have Goodman represent him here in a legal capacity.

Elizabeth Amis said she had cured herself of excessive smoking by resorting to herbal cigarettes purchasable on Baker Street. I tried some of hers, and think I understand the reason why they are less harmful than cigarettes with real tobacco in them, for I believe it would be difficult to overindulge in them because of their curious taste.

August 2, 1967 - Wednesday

Alice Longworth has had a huge success here. Everyone, regardless of age, who has met her importunes her to lunch, dine, sightsee, or just talk. She and Joanna, Susan Mary and Joe, make a wonderful combination as guests.

In one of our telegrams today I came across a Turkish proverb: "When annoyed by a mosquito, you don't burn your mattress."

This was an unusually quiet day at the office. I went in the early evening to see Leo d'Erlanger. He is worried about the eventual disposition of his marvelous house at Sidi Bou Said in Tunisia. He thinks at some point the Tunisian Government may decide to acquire it, and therefore has considered whether he might not offer it for sale to the United States Government. The expropriation of his citrus farms by the Tunisian Government has given him no reason to anticipate they will treat him fairly in any transaction. He has been offered only about 20% of the value of these confiscated farms, which should have produced a net revenue of almost £.250,000 a year. Next to his citrus properties is a similar holding with about one-third as much production, taken over from the French owner. 250 Tunisians are now employed on it, as contrasted with the 25 men who conducted Leo's operations. Against his eight tractors, they are using 25 on the other enterprise. He said such an escalation of expense is typical throughout the country in the management of nationalized estates.

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Dinner - Embassy residence - August 1, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

Mrs. Longworth

Mr. Michael and Lady Pamela Berry (Publisher, Daily Telegraph)

Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Watson (Director, Wallace Collection)

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Amis (She is Elizabeth Jane Howard, novelist)
(Heis novelist "Lucky Jim")a

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alsop

Mr. Bernard Levin (Columnist)

Mr. John Wells (Columnist, critic, actor)

Mr. Ian McCallum (Director, American Museum in Britain)

Lord Goodman (Chairman of Arts Council)

Miss Joanna Sturm

Mrs. Ian Fleming

Mr. Alan Pryce-Jones (Writer)

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The United States Government has been for some time negotiating for the acquisition of a site for an Embassy residence; this has just fallen through. d'Erlanger must tread warily in this matter, if he should eventually decide, which he has not yet done, to sell to us, if we would be interested. If the possibility of his so doing were to come to the attention of the Tunisiah authorities, they would probably move at once and take over this unique house and grounds for their own use.

I told him I would, if he agreed, write to Francis Russell, our Ambassador in Tunis, and suggest to him the possibility of acquiring this place, emphasizing the importance of not letting it be known it is under consideration.

Tonight we had for dinner Alice, Joanna, the Alsops, Anne and Michael Tree, Judy (Montagu) and Milton Gendel. The Trees have not yet had any bid for Mereworth, that magnificent Palladian house which was put up for sale 18 months ago. Anne is a most charming woman.

A couple of nights ago Francis Watson told me he was lately approached by the Lord Chamberlain--Cobbold--in connection with a letter written by an elderly lady to the Queen, offering her an emerald and diamond necklace said once to have belonged to the Empress Josephine, on condition the Queen would occasionally wear it. The people at the Palace had never heard of the lady, and asked Watson if he could make a quiet investigation of the affair. First he got a copy of the inventory of Empress Josephine's jewelry at Malmaison. One of the items listed was a diamond and emerald necklace, with five or six pear shaped emeralds, each six inches long. Then he went to the prospective donor's unimpressive house, where she showed him a collection of jewelry made by her father, a prosperous, but not especially wealthy man, and left by him to his two daughters. In this collection was a necklace exactly as described in the inventory. At one time it was given by Josephine to her daughter, Queen Hortense, and bought by her in settlement of some of her debts by Napoleon, who took it to St. Helena. After his death, it was found there he had left the necklace to one of his aides, who later sold it in England.

August 3, 1967 - Thursday

I walked in the sunshine this morning from Regent Street to the office.

Dick Neustadt came to see me. Went home for lunch, where I delivered my first attack on the mound of caviar Susan Mary generously brought us from Moscow.

Yesterday I had the following letter from Lynda:

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dear aunt waterbury

I know you'll be glad to hear from me. I suppose you thought I was dead? I would like to budget upon what the next letter will be up. You won't have to bother me of me in London. I only wish I could thank you enough.

I arrived back safely bringing about my friend Tom. My father was pleased to know that I had stayed out of trouble. I know he gave Ted the credit for me. He credits me with his days popularity all the time. He found the clippings regarding the football and the only good thing he has read in weeks.

I am not going to Scotland as he took but I guess it's the only honorable thing to do. You make my decision so reasonable that any walk looks like a trudge.

Please give my love to your wonderful wife and to Dudley

Love

P.S. I am pleased you're [illegible] of Plain [illegible]

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Dick Neudstadt has been cut in on the carefully guarded secret of our preparations to establish a defense line across Vietnam near the 17th parallel. He has talked to the scientists engaged on this project, which will require large cooperation by the Air Force, and that has only recently become feasible because of certain electronic and other scientific developments. It is doubted whether the plan will become operative before mid-winter or early spring.

We had drinks at home this evening for:

We had not seen Nicky Brown's lovely French wife since we attended their wedding years ago in Paris. Despite the opposing wishes of his father and mother, he decided to make the Navy his career, and is entirely content to have done so.

E, Alice, Susan Mary, Joe and I dined tonight with the Weidenfelds. They have moved into their new house at 42 Hyde Park Gate, but it is not yet in condition to receive dinner guests. Accordingly, we gathered in a private room at the White Tower restaurant in Soho. The Michael Berrys, Lord Shackleton, Sir Maurice Bowra, were the others present. I sat between Sandra Weidenfeld and Pamela Berry. As usual, Alice captivated every one. She had taken Joanna to Hatfield, where they lunched with the Salisburys and spent the afternoon. How she maintains her health and spirits in view of the activity that has marked her stay in London is remarkable. At midnight her gayety was undiminished.

August 4, 1967 - Friday

A quiet day at the office. Nicky has come down to take his examinations for the subjects, mathematics and physical sciences, in which he was found deficient at St. Paul's. If he does not pass these examinations, forwarded from his school, he will not be able to return this autumn. He seems confident he can handle the tests as a result of the intensive tutoring he has taken here. Each examination lasts two hours, and will be held under the supervision of Max Grossman as Proctor. The regulations are properly severe about such examinations being held under conditions where the student cannot possibly have recourse to books or other people for information.

I lunched at home with E, Alice and Joanna. Susan Mary and Joe went this morning to Woburn, in the company of Francis Watson.

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Mrs. Rowena Willis (sister-in-law of Adm McCain)

Miss Ann Shein (concert pianist, Cecil Lyon wrote to Amb. about her)

Lady Diana Cooper

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Joe is incorrigible about the purchase of antiques; Susan Mary has difficulty in restraining him. He saw at Kerin's a remarkable set of sofa and arm chairs in ivory, made about 1800 for an Indian Prince. The price of it is considered staggering. He gave us as a present a beautiful large silk box, bought at Mallett's.

There has been no word for some time about Tshombe in Kinshasha, the capital of the Congo. Only ourselves and the British have protested against his possible execution. The Papal Nuncio is ready to do the same. Representations by us and the British have been made secretly, for it it were known we have taken this stand, it might set the country ablaze. Meanwhile, he remains imprisoned in Algiers.

I wrote a letter today to Carl Humelsine as follows:

One of the pictures Paul Mellon lent us--a fine one of Woolaton Hall near Nottingham--cannot be exported, although nobody here has come forward with an offer for it. Therefore, although Paul bought it at auction, he may never be able to send it home.

Admiral McCain came in this afternoon with Admiral Kirn, to express his views about Aden. He regards the British pull-out set for the first week of January with dismay.

Tonight we had a dinner at home for the Alsops, Norman St. John Stevas, John Wells, Alice, Joanna and Nicky. Joe had restrained himself until this evening from expressing his views about Vietnam. Finally he burst loose on Norman, who turned his back and said he wanted to discuss nothing with him. Joe yielded more gracefully than I expected, and later apologized. Otherwise, all went well.

Although we usually serve a good many dishes at our dinners, our offerings would have seemed austere to Palmerston, who at the age of 80, "ate for dinner two plates of turtle soup; he was then served very amply to a plate of cod and oyster sauce; he then took a pate; afterwards he was helped to two very greasy-looking entrees; he then dispatched a plate of roast mutton; there then appeared before him the largest, and to my mind the hardest, slice of ham that ever figured on the table of a nobleman, yet it disappeared, just in time to answer the inquiry of his butler, 'Snipe, my Lord, or pheasant?' He instantly replied 'Pheasant,' thus completing his ninth dish of meat at that meal...."

[redacted]

411A

August 4, 1937

Dear Carl:

After receipt of your letter of July 25, 1937, about bringing the matter of obtaining an export license for a Chelsea tea set to the attention of the Foreign Office representative on the Reviewing Committee, I applied myself expeditiously to this affair.

I talked to Mr. Frank Tilley, the agent for the purchase, but formed no high opinion of his competence to be helpful with the Committee. Then I talked to Mr. Harris Lloyd, who seems to have his eye firmly on the ball. Following that, I addressed myself to Mr. W. E. Jeffrey, of the Department of Education and Science, who is Secretary to the Committee. He was, of course, noncommittal, and did not speculate over what action might be taken, except to tell me that the tea set was a fine one, was rare especially because it was complete, and he believed there was an offer pending by a museum in Great Britain to procure it.

Next I talked to the Foreign Office. Mr. Robin Cecil, head of their Cultural Relations Department, is away on vacation, but his second in command, [redacted], will attend the meeting on August 8 as an "observer." I told him I wanted to express an interest on behalf of the U. S. Government in obtaining an export license. He said this would be duly reported to the Committee.

I believe you have done everything that could be set in motion to safeguard your interests, and now you will have to await the decision of the Committee. If it is unfavorable, I would suggest you accept the findings of the Committee as gracefully as possible. We have had a good [redacted] many instances in the past of a

Mr. Carlisle H. Humelsine,
President, Colonial Williamsburg,
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

[redacted]

somewhat similar character, relating however usually to the export of paintings. When the decision has been unfavorable, we have found it is hopeless to try any further intervention at Government level.

With warm personal regards,

Ever yours,

David Bruce

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August 5, 1967 - Saturday

I was called early this morning by the chief British Security Officer in Liverpool, who said he had taken into custody a reputed friend of mine, Donald Ryan, a passenger on a Canadian Pacific vessel calling at the Liverpool Docks. Ryan came on the phone quite excited, saying that after a few drinks last night, for some inexplicable reason he had torn most of the pages out of his passport and thrown them away. He would not be allowed out of durance vile unless he could obtain a new passport. I gave him a severe dressing down, but later arranged for Miss McClelland, the Duty Officer at the Consulate General, to issue a replacement. To do this, she had to bring in a British employee who was on vacation in the country. Donald is a brother of my deceased friend John Barry Ryan, and one of the 80-odd grandchildren of Thomas Fortune Ryan, the majority of whom seem to have a failing for drink.

The Alsops left this morning, Joe for Baden Baden to take a cure, and Susan Mary to stay with Odette Pol Roger in Normandy. It has been great fun having them with us.

Read telegrams at the office, but nothing required action, which is lucky, since most members of the Government, as well as civil servants, have left London.

Went to Miss MacInnes for a massage.

August 6, 1967 - Sunday

Alice Longworth woke up with a high fever. We hope this will determine her to put off her trip on Monday to France, so that this best of all guests might remain longer with us. She came down to dinner tonight with us, Joanna, [redacted] Pauline and Philippe Rothschild, who arrived here this evening. The conversational interplay between Alice and Pauline was coruscating. Philippe is on his way to shoot in Scotland. He said that when he had his own place in the Beauce before the war, they killed an average of 10,000 partridges a season on 10,000 hectares. Some of the property was confiscated, other portions were sold, and the game Preserve no longer exists.

August 7, 1967 - Monday

Lunched at the Garrick. Sat next to Sir Trenchard Cox, the former Director of the Victoria and Albert. He is an amusing talker. I hope to meet him later on at the Beefsteak Club, which he frequents. He said the most time consuming duty he

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had at the V & A was dealing with personnel matters affecting the 500-odd employees. He mused on the egocentric way in which almost every individual fails to see himself in community perspective.

I never heard until last week that the body of Frank Longford's ancestor, General Lord Pakenham, had after his death in battle at New Orleans been shipped home in a barrel of rum. Last night, reading a recently published book on the Grand Courtesans, I learned a more gruesome story, namely that La Pal a was after death conserved by her husband in a great glass container filled with alcohol.

We had news today about meddlesome and foolish ex-King Saud. He is becoming increasingly restive in Cairo, where the Egyptian Government is extorting cash contributions from him. He is said still to have about 100 million dollars at his disposition.

George Soloveytchik came to see me this afternoon. He is [redacted] a free lance reporter and commentator. Also Ed Morgan called on me. He has been vacationing in Europe with Wendy, and is studying conditions in London before going home to comment.

George is finishing his book on Revolutions, which, as I gather, concentrates almost entirely on Russia. He thinks Soviet policy continues along its traditional lines, and their leaders, whoever they may be, will remain constant in causing trouble wherever they can in foreign countries.

Ed Morgan is opposed to the merger of his company, ABC, with I T & T. He thinks such a consolidation would breach the desirable independence of ABC.

August 8, 1967 - Tuesday

Last night John Leddy telephoned me from Washington, as later did Lane Timmons. Lane, after 3-1/2 years as Ambassador in Haiti, is under consideration for another assignment. I told Leddy I would inform Timmons why I thought it would not be appropriate for him to come here to replace Bill Armstrong. I did so, explaining that having already been a DCM and Ambassador, it would complicate matters internally if he arrived here as a Section Chief. He accepted this reasoning; I suggest. I because of his previous Treasury experience he might wish to offer his services to the IMF or to the World Bank. He is a brilliant man and of high character.

I had this letter this morning from President Johnson about Lynda's visit.

[redacted]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1967

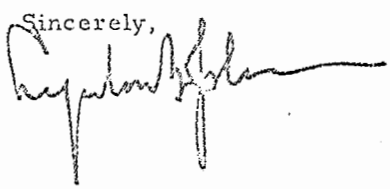
Dear David:

It was kind of you to write and I confess to enjoying your glowing report of Lynda's visit.

In return, I can tell you that she is still talking about the wonderful parties you and Evangeline arranged -- and how you were the most attractive man she met on the whole circuit.

So once again we have proof that travel is not only entertaining, but enlightening. The family thanks you for the lesson. We are always grateful for the comfort of your friendship and the strength of your loyalty.

Sincerely,



The Honorable David Bruce
American Ambassador
London

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Lunched at the Cafe Royal with Philip de Zulueta. He said he hoped some day to get into politics as a member of the House of Commons. I can think of few people better suited for such a career. He has an incisive intelligence, is attractive and wise. He says MacMillan, whom he refers to as Uncle Harold, chafes somewhat over being remote from political affairs, but is busily writing his memoirs, which will run to three or four volumes.

Colonial Williamsburg lost its Chelsea tea set today, for which it paid more than £6,000. Permission to export was refused, and the set will be bought by a British museum. I do not disapprove this action, for it seems to me the Government here is correct in keeping in Britain objects of rarity and art when of outstanding national importance, if prices offered by foreign museums are matched by a British museum.

Tonight we had for dinner:

John Betjeman is an interesting man. He is not only a good poet, but an authority on the history of buildings of the City of London. He advises visitors to go there on weekends at night, to view the Wren churches and other architectural monuments. Alistair Cooke is staying here for three weeks. His inexhaustible fund of apposite anecdote is like that of Alice Longworth.

The Jaretzkis moved in today to stay with us for the rest of the week.

Sometimes I wish those who come to dinner would not stay so late. Got to bed about 1:30.

August 9, 1967 - Wednesday

Herbert Kaiser, head of the Political Section in Warsaw, nephew of Phil. Kaiser came to see me this morning. He has been there for three years, after a five-year tour of duty in Yugoslavia, and speaks Polish. He seems intelligent, and I found his conversation interesting.

Went over to Admiral McCain's war room, where we were briefed on the continuing build-up of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean.

For lunch at home today, we had:

Georgina Forbes had taken an hour off from making a movie at Shepherd's Bush. She is a fascinating young woman, and a bibliophile; the books that most interest her are those printed between 1450 and 1700. I spoke to Jake Carter about the possibility of my selling at auction some of my own books now in

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Dinner - Embassy residence - August 8, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Baron and Baroness Philippe de Rothschild
Mr. Alastair Cooke
Mrs. Longworth
Mr. John Betjeman
Lady Elizabeth Cavendish
Mr. Edward M[illegible]rgan
Miss Joanna Sturm
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jaretzki
Mr. Alastair Forbes
Mrs. Watson
Mrs. [illegible]lliott
Mr. Skiff

Regretted

Mr. David Hicks
Mr. and Mrs. George Weidenfeld
Mrs. L[illegible]aster
Mr. and Mrs. Zinneman
Mrs. Edward Morgan

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Lunch - Embassy residence - August 9, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Mrs. Wilson Young
Duchess of Buccleuch
Baron and Baroness Philippe de Rothschild
Mr. Alistair Forbes
Mr. Norman St. John Stevas
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jaretzki
Mrs. Longworth
Miss Sturm
Mr. and Mrs. John Carter
Mr. Skiff
Nicholas Bruce

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Washington or Virginia. He thought there was little to choose between sending them here or to Parke-Bernet in New York. The auction charge in New York is 20%, whereas in London it is 15%, so taking into consideration the expenses of shipment, there is not much difference between the two. If I became seriously interested, he should give him a list of what I had to offer.

Alice and Joanna left this afternoon for Paris, so for the first time in weeks we have only two guests, the Jaretzkis.

Had a massage by Miss MacInnes.

For almost twenty years I have been the victim of letters and other pleas for entertainment from an Indian brother and sister who are confounded nuisances. The sister still calls herself the Marchioness of Winchester, though her husband, the devoted friend of Ian Fleming's mother, died some time ago in Monte Carlo. She appears at all diplomatic receptions to which she is invited, and frequently takes up her post in the House of Lords Gallery, where she is usually attended by her brother, Dasturzada Dr. Jal Pavy. I think he is a big fake, although he says he occupies in India a position in the religious world comparable to that of the Aga Khan. I had a while ago this letter from him:

August 10, 1967 - Thursday

Alfred Lager, Chairman of the Board of the American School of London, and Mr. Wendell Clough, of International Telephone and Telegraph, came to see me this morning about the possible purchase for the School of a property near Regents Park. This is the first time that anything seemed prospectively appealing and feasible in connection with the necessity for this excellent School to find new quarters. Subsequently I wrote a letter to Sir Percy Rugg, Chairman of the Greater London Council, bespeaking his assistance in the transaction.

I gave lunch today at the Cafe Royal to Georgina Forbes and niece Londonderry, two young beauties who [redacted] are marvelous company.

Jim Penfield came to see me this afternoon. He has been engaged on an inspection trip in the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Next year he will be [redacted] and, in the absence of receiving another mission, thinks he will resign from the Foreign Service and seek occupation elsewhere.

Bill Eagleton and his wife came to see me this afternoon.

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THE MAY FAIR HOTEL
BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON W.1

28th June 1866.

My dear Mrs Rebecca Rivers,

Mr. Thomas has my kind regards to Mr. Richardson of Newcastle and begs of him to have the kindness to call on Mr. Thomas on Thursday next between 12 & 1 o'clock at the May Fair Hotel, where Mr. Thomas has the pleasure of being introduced by the Governor & Mayoress and Archbishop to a party of the principal Gentlemen & Ladies of Canada in the National Gallery, where he has a large number of friends and acquaintances of long standing, including your Prince Consort the President, the Vice President and the Secretary of State.

Mr. Thomas desires to be

THE MAY FAIR HOTEL
BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON W.1

remembered to the family of Mrs Rivers in any communication he may receive - and if you can kindly let us hear.

Mr. Thomas, with our regards to your husband & yourself, Mrs Rivers,

Believe me yours,

Sarah Terry.

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August 11, 1967 - Friday

Lunched with Alistair Cooke at the Cafe Royal. He arranged with Alice Longworth while she was here to interview her for an hour long television show later this year. It will be a friendly question and answer period such as he so successfully carried out with President Eisenhower. Alistair was interesting about Adlai Stevenson, whom he knew well. He said at the 1960 Convention in Los Angeles, when Adlai was lifted to the platform by enthusiasts of the Illinois delegation, he had expected him to try to stampede the Convention. Instead Adlai made a few feeble wise cracking comments, then retired to loll against Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt in the gallery, where, as one disgusted delegate said, he was "nursing."

We had a drama at home today because I received a telegram from St. Paul's, stating that Nicky had failed his mathematics examination and could not return there this autumn. Consequently, we have been burning the wires to Atlantic College, where E, Nicky and I are going tomorrow to see whether there is a prospect of his obtaining admission as a scholar.

Jack McFall came to see me this morning. He is living in the Virgin Islands. I saw a lot of him when he was one of the best liaison officers State ever had with Congress. Afterwards, he went to Finland as Ambassador, but had to retire because of heart trouble. He says he still has almost daily attacks of angina, but is relieved of pain within a minute after taking pills prescribed for him. He is thinking of having an op en faced heart operation, now successful in about 85% of the cases. The other 15% die.

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August 12, 1967 - Saturday

Since Nicky failed his mathematics examination, and, consequently, cannot return to St. Paul's School, the problem of where he will henceforth study pressingly presses itself. At 8 this morning he and I started off by train to visit the Atlantic College in Wales. The poor boy's morale is shattered; he was a prefect, and popular at St. Paul's, but seemingly unable to penetrate the mysteries of Mathematics and the Physical Sciences. His great fear is that he will be unable eventually to enter Harvard, on which his heart is set.

We descended after a three-hour trip at a local station, whence we took a taxi to St. Donat's Castle, ten miles distant.

The College is the first major international boarding school to be founded in Britain. Its 220 students, most of them on scholarships, represent more than thirty nationalities. The instruction is in English, but there are exceptional facilities for learning foreign languages.

St. Donat's is one of the most impressive houses I have ever seen. About forty miles from Cardiff, it is sited on a hill, from which one sees the Atlantic Ocean.

The original medieval castle was conserved for hundreds of years in the same family. In this century, it was owned by Dick Pennoyer, then by William Randolph Hearst, whose building mania had full scope at St. Donat's. He restored, reconstructed, and modernized internally the huge complex of buildings. His collections thereof early English silver and furniture were famous. Then came his crash and everything was sold up. Luckily, a rich Frenchman, M. Antonin Besse, son of the founder of St. Anthony's College, Oxford, bought it, with 150 acres of land, and presented it to its present sponsors.

Nicky and I were separately taken in tow by attractive American students to see the sights. Dressed in my lightest summer clothes I almost froze in that breezy coastal clime. Life is austere for the scholars, amusements few, vacations infrequent.

I lunched with the headmaster, D. C. Hoare (a retired Rear Admiral), his delightful wife, and their neighborhood friend Mrs. Anthony Berry (now divorced, a niece of the late Cynthia Cary of Jericho, New York, and Newport).

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Had a satisfactory talk with Heard about Nicky, and left uncertain whether they will take him, in view of his deficiencies. I like this institution and its standards -- they will write to St. Paul's for a report, and then let us know.

We came back to London in time to dine and pack. Nicky is enthusiastic about the College, undaunted by its Spartan regime that includes life-saving and rock-climbing.

August 13, 1967 - Sunday

E., N., and I left by BEA at lunchtime for Venice, a two-hour flight. It will be our first experience of staying at the Hotel Cipriani on the Giudecca. Dined on pasta and drank goblets of fresh Soave drawn from a barrel.

Before leaving London, read the telegrams -- none required action by me.

August 14, 1967 - Monday

Sky overcast. Did not go to the Lido. Shopped and wandered.

August 15, 1967 - Tuesday

Glorious day. Went to the Lido. Beach better than ever as result of disastrous Spring floods. They also washed away the dreary old cabanas, now replaced by stunning tent-like structures arranged in crescents. Motor boats from the Cipriani ferry one back and forth. A cabana costs about fifteen dollars a day.

Polly and Joe Kraft swam with us, and we all dined tonight at Harry's Bar, where one still gastronomes as well as anywhere in Europe.

August 16, 1967 - Wednesday

Sheer happiness. Bathing at the beach this morning, long walks in Venice during the afternoon, late and ample dining in the evening. Have finished the excellent Venice by James Morris, a book packed with instructive information masterfully presented.

August 17, 1967 - Thursday

We are in the full swing of contented idleness. These water-bound islands seem on a separate planet; newspaper accounts of wars in Vietnam and Nigeria, of race riots in the United States, ring no alarm bells here. I have an omnibus of Edith Wharton's works; writings about New York dinosaurs are far from today's topicalities.

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August 18, 1967 - Friday

Slight overcast -- no Lido for E. and me, but Nicky shambled forth to spend the day in his favorite occupation, rowing a high-pooped boat in which he crouches like an elongated young gorilla. He is feeding Venice to all his senses, and it is a joy to be with one so keen and enthusiastic.

Went over with E. her obsolescent will that bespeaks revision.

August 19, 1967 - Saturday

Swimming. There is an enthralling Seventeenth Century (Italian Sixteenth) show of paintings at the Doge's Palace of Venetian scenes by Venetian painters, lent mostly by foreign owners, including the Dresden and Polish Museums. The best of all galleries here is, of course, the Accademia, especially because of its great Carpaccio room, and its wonderful Bellinis.

August 20, 1967 - Sunday

All quiet except for motor launches. How amazing it is never to see a motor car, and in a single day to be able to cover the whole island on foot.

August 21, 1967 - Monday

A small gale at the Lido, and bathing no pleasure. Mosie has been ill for days; he is at the veterinarian's. Eileen Gainfort telephones E. daily about him, and if he worsens she will fly back immediately to London. Phil Kaiser telephoned me about last night's attack on the Chancery, reported in this morning's British and Italian papers. About 11:30 p. m. three men in a white automobile drove past the Upper Grosvenor Street side of our building, and raked it with machine-gun fire. Windows were penetrated, and the holes were the size of tennis balls. Nobody inside was hurt, for the Marines and telephone operators were not in the vicinity of attack. The gunmen were not apprehended. There seems some reason to believe they were Latin Americans, possibly Cuban malcontents. According to the Daily Express, not notable for accurate reporting, there are threats to shoot me when I return.

Tuesday, August 22, 1967

Glorious day at the Lido.

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August 23, 1967 - Wednesday

...o, plus a trip to S. Giorgio to see an interesting exhibition of Seventeenth Century architectural drawings for villas, churches and palaces in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Mosie is better. N. can go to Atlantic College, but only if he undertakes to stay three years. This is reasonable and fair of them, but he is opposed to having an added year of school, as are his Mother and me.

We dined at Harry's Bar as host to the Reinhardts, Gerry and Bernice Smith, and their son.

August 24, 1967 - Thursday

The Chinese in Pekin have burned the British Embassy Chancery, ravaged the Residence, manhandled and wounded some of the British diplomats. Concurrently, sabotage and violence occur in Hongkong; one of the Hilton Hotel elevators was destroyed yesterday by a bomb. The U. S. has lost two planes shot down over China, after we attacked targets north of Hanoi.

August 25, 1967 - Friday

E. and I went, on an invitation arranged by the Reinhardts, to lunch with Count Cini and his wife in their palace on the Grand Canal. Most of the splendid things in this house are/Venetian. Cini, now over eighty, is one of the most attractive old men imaginable. There were fifteen or twenty guests.

Late in the afternoon, we went with the Reinhardts to call on former Ambassador Tagliani (his last post was Spain) and his wife -- an Austrian Archduchess -- at their unique Casino in the San Tomas District. This perfect little pleasure house, formerly an adjunct to a large Palazzo, is an entity with entrances from two canals and has a small garden. The only other person there was a cousin of our hostess, a member of the ex-Royal Family of Bulgaria.

We rearranged all our plans today, following conversations with Solie and Freddy, in order to try Nicky's luck for entrance in the American School at Rome. Its chief, Dr. John Patterson, once headmaster of Kent School, has agreed to see the three of us Sunday.

Tonight at the Hotel I ran into the Speaker of the House of Commons, Dr. Horace King, with his new wife. He is an enthusiastic honeymooner.

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August 26, 1967 - Saturday

E. and N. to the Lido. I stayed at the Hotel to attend to correspondence. We joined for a swim at Peggy and Paul Munster's house on the Giudecca, to my mind the most desirable in Venice. They installed a salt-water swimming pool last year in the garden; there is only one other in Venice. Their wonderful Italian maid, Leonora, was there -- she remembered we liked grilled sardines, so we devoured platefuls of them. Paul says the place is too bothersome and expensive for them since they only spend about a month in the year there, and it is impossible to let except in the summer. Although it has been advertised for sale, no offer has ever been received. The asking price is $200,000, complete with attractive furniture.

August 27, 1967 - Sunday

Ceremonies of bestowal of golden handshakes to the hotel staff. Took the one p.m. Alitalia for Rome, an hour and twenty-minute trip. There we were met by Dr. Patterson, and motored to his school, St. Stephen's, at 20 Via Rubens. The huge 70-room house (in 3 acres of land) was built by a rich Italian in 1920; after 1929 he was poor and sold it. The school picked it up four years ago. It is ideal for their classroom purposes. The 125 students -- the majority boys -- live in two nearby pensiones.

We explained N's difficulties. Patterson agreed to take him 'on faith', relying largely, I think, on the generous recommendation of the Reinhardts.

Caught a 5 p.m. Alitalia for London (2-1/2 hour trip). Roy Jenkins was aboard, returning from Sardinia. Home for dinner -- end of a perfect vacation.

August 28, 1967 - Monday

Bank Holiday, therefore Embassy holiday. I opened it up, however, with Henrietta and Bob Skiff, to dispose of urgent business, including telephoning to St. Paul's School to thank them for offering to help us about Nicky's future.

Then I called Father Patterson in Rome to confirm our arrangements to send Nicky there. There are many loose ends to be tied up, such as having him take medical examinations, paying fees, and a variety of other details.

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an old friend of his. DECLASSIFIED

David Wills came to see me. I have been following with interest the disease that has this year attacked salmon, trout, and even eels. David says its prevelence has diminished somewhat, but it has caused serious losses and apprehension for the future. He is leaving for Germany tonight in connection with the plans to establish an Atlantic College there. He has in mind a project for having a history written of the causes of the First World War. A group of French and German historians have already largely agreed upon its contents. He would now like British, American and other foreign historians to examine these findings and see whether they can establish a consensus. I told him I thought this could be a long, complicated negotiation between individuals who often cherish strong differences of opinion. I suggested before proceeding further it might be well to have the feasibility and advisability of such a subject considered at a Ditchley Conference.

Karl Meyer of the Washington Post has just returned from the capital. I gathered he is against the President's policy on Viet Nam. He describes the controversies in Washington over Viet Nam as vehement, virulent, distasteful, and unpleasant.

Tonight Kisty Hesketh, her son John, and Professor Charles Reiskamp (professor of English at Princeton) dined with us. Kisty generously brought down from Scotland six well-hung grouse, which we consumed.

August 30, 1967 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning.

John Kelly came to see me. He is a dear fellow in his 71st year.

After lunching at the office, I joined E. and John Fowler at Albany, where we looked at various plans for the refitment and decoration of the two small flats we have leased. They were left in shocking condition, and much has to be done to put them in order. The kitchen arrangements must be entirely revamped.

Desmond Gorges came to see me. He is going out again to Saudi Arabia next month for his Public Relations firm. He is always amusing company, but especially so when he recounts his experiences in Arab lands. He said a friend of his, a painter who is about to do a portrait of The Queen, has offered to do one of me. I told him I did not want to be painted, but in any case would not consider the matter unless I knew in advance what her charges would be.

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Cleaned up a lot of administrative matters today, but they are never ending.

August 31, 1967 - Thursday

Tom Driberg, MP, came to see me this morning. He wanted to check some items in connection with the article he insists on doing for the Evening Standard. Afterward, we had a lengthy talk about China and Hong Kong. He is leaving in a couple of weeks for a visit to Hong Kong.

Sidney Gruson came to see me. He feels aggrieved and disappointed that he was not made Publisher of the new Herald Tribune combination in Paris. He said he had suggested the basis for the deal that resulted in the Herald Tribune, Washington Post, and New York Times becoming joint owners of the enterprise. His understanding at the time was that after twelve months he would be made Publisher. This does not now appear likely. He will remain here for some weeks until Punch Sulzberger arrives in October, at which time he hopes to settle his future. Aside from other assignments, Sidney has been the Times correspondent in Germany, in Great Britain, in France, chief of their Foreign Services in New York, and believes it would be difficult for him to be appointed to a position of the status he might logically expect.

I lunched at the Turf Club with Sir John Wheeler Bennett. He is a delightful companion. Ruth and he are leaving next week for the University of Virginia, where he will remain for six months as a guest lecturer.

Admiral Griffin came to see me this afternoon, and afterward Louis Fischer, who is still working on his Soviet Union book. He expects it will take three more years to complete his writing. He is only up to the year 1936; the British will release their 1937 papers bearing on this subject on January 1, 1968.

He believes the Soviet Union will not be helpful to us over Viet Nam unless and until we have ceased -- even if only temporarily -- bombing of the North.

Don Griffin will retire next January at the mandatory age of 62. He is a fine fellow.

In the last couple of days we have received and sent messages to Washington about the consideration being given by our Government to throwing the Viet Nam issue into the UN. This would, I believe, please the British, but it is by no means certain the Security Council would permit it.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Origin: STATE

Info: USUN TO?

LONDON EMBO

EXDIS

FOR THE SECRETARY FROM THE AMBASSADOR

REF: STATE 81693 and 81695

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1. While British interest in checking Wilson's unilateral consideration, a UN initiative as discussed in both reftels would have considerable side benefits by, toward easing the Prime Minister's problems and, consequently, helping him maintain a reasonably stout British defense on the UK position in Vietnam.

2. Left wing British criticism of UK policy is chronic and, though a nuisance, is not a serious embarrassment to the Prime Minister. What is more disturbing, to him is evidence of erosion in traditional middle-of-the-road opinion as exemplified in recent private criticism by and in the boardroom, in the North and shipping constituencies (London info 1071, 1085, and 1088). The Prime Minister is thoroughly satisfied that he understands the President's mind and purposes. But he is concerned about holding

Drafted by: A.M.Palmer
3/30/67

Approved by:

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September 1, 1967 - Friday

Fred Lazarus of Cincinnati paid me a long visit this morning. He is a good citizen at home, as well as an exceptionally gifted businessman. He is appalled at the racial rioting; having been especially active in the field of race relations, he is now discouraged over what he considers the lack of effective leadership amongst the Negroes themselves. Almost all the damage in Cincinnati was to houses and shops owned by colored people.

Lazarus has been on the board of the American Red Cross for many years, and thinks Al Gruenther, now a director of his company, the best President the Red Cross had during his own participation in its affairs.

Stan Cleveland came over from Paris to see me. He will replace Bill Armstrong later in the month. In view of Bill's resignation from the Foreign Service, which I much regret, I am happy to have Stan replace him. He worked closely with me for several years in Paris, is a man of unusual competence, and one of whom I am genuinely fond.

Lunched at the office with E. and Nick; we waded through the usual sheaves of social invitations and charitable requests.

Jerome Landay of Westinghouse Broadcasting Company came to see me this afternoon. They are planning a monster symposium in London this autumn for the chief executives of the top one-hundred U. S. corporations and businesses (most of which have international interests), the general theme to be 'Patterns of Change'. In that connection, they wish to invite Anthony Eden (Lord Avon) to be their principal guest and speaker at the Inaugural Dinner of The Conference on October 29. He has written to Avon, and I have undertaken on his behalf to suggest acceptance of this invitation.

Tonight we had for dinner Steven Runciman and Katharine Sansom. Katharine is writing a biography of her husband, George, expecting it to be published next year. She finds the British climate too inclement for her and will probably move to Switzerland.

Steven, a remarkable conversationalist, got on the subject of Royalties. Whether his remarks were merely unfounded gossip or are verifiable we will probably never know. He is convinced that Queen Victoria married John Brown, and that some of their descendants now live in the United States. He mentioned some of the children of George V by an earlier, morganatic marriage. The

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King of Norway's Mother was not the one reputed as such, but the English Princess's sister, a spinster who had been rather casually seduced on a Palace terrace by a loitering guardsman. The scene must have been skillfully arranged. The most surprising of all was his tale about Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Her husband was impotent, so the physical services of a Dutch peasant were brought to bear on the problem, with the results as we know them.

I had a short conversation this afternoon with Eugene T. Kinnaly, Administrative Assistant to Speaker McCormack. He comes here every year, and for a man in his 80's is remarkably buoyant.

I was sorry to miss Joe Fowler last weekend. He came to London to attend a meeting of the Ten concerned with international monetary reforms. Their long drawn-out negotiations seem to have concluded successfully, and they hope to have ratification of their proposals at the Rio meeting of the International Monetary Fund in October. Fowler, Martin, and Deming are widely praised for the way they have handled this tortuous and difficult affair, and great credit is being given to Jim Callaghan, who chaired the recent negotiations.

September 2, 1967 - Saturday

Went to the office, read correspondence and telegrams.

Another of Steven's stories last night was about King Zog of Albania. I met him here during the War, when he was in exile with his beautiful Hungarian-American wife and a number of so-called "sisters". They were quartered, as I recall it, in the Ritz Hotel; later they moved to Long Island, New York, where I believe Zog died. According to Runciman, the true King, always subject to assassination in Albania, had a double; Zog himself was assassinated, and his double proceeded to London with the families. If true, this is an extraordinary story, and reminds one of Rudolph Rassendyll in Hope's Prisoner of Zenda and Rupert of Hentzau.

September 3, 1967 - Sunday

An idle day. I went this afternoon to see Diana Phipps, just returned from a vacation in Rapallo, Sardinia and other places.

September 4, 1967 - Monday

An American holiday--Labor Day--so the Embassy is closed. We had a lunch today at home for Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Tevis and Mr. and Mrs. William Tevis of San Francisco. Kisty Heskett and Charles Farrell were the others.

Gordon, now 75, is a famously gregarious, almost Bacchanalian character in California, a pre-eminent story teller. He is said to make the best martinis on the Coast. His younger brother, William, once a top polo player, told me, to my utter surprise, that George Gordon Moore was still alive and flourishing in Los Angeles at the age of 92. This odd personality, who made and lost many fortunes, had at one time one of the best ranches in California, with a private polo field. I knew him in New York, where he was an especial friend of Tommy Hitchcock. He had a wonderful memory, like that of Alice Longworth, for quotation. Diana Cooper, of whom he was a devoted admirer, has a good deal to say about him in her autobiography. He was almost run out of England during the first World War because of the allegation that he distracted Field Marshal French from his military duties by bringing to his headquarters in France bevies of beautiful women.

This afternoon we went to a farewell cocktail party given by the Armstrongs. Amongst the numerous guests was Sir Richard Powell, with whom I had an interesting talk. He has for years been one of the most helpful and constructive British civil servants with whom we have dealt.

The Tevis family once owned the huge ranch in California, now the property of the Kern County Land Company. Unfortunately for them, they sold it before oil was discovered on it. Most of the fortune of the Hesketh boys derives from a participation through their grandmother's family in what is called the "Tevis Trust."

September 5, 1967 - Tuesday

Dr. Robert Frosch, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Development, came to see me this morning. In recent conversation with friends and old acquaintances in the British Navy, he has found them profoundly discouraged about the future of their profession, and not inclined to be as forthcoming as they formerly were in their discussions of joint plans for R and D.

Lunched at the American Club with Bill Fitzgerald and others.

Gerry Smith spent an hour with me this afternoon. He brought in the second issue of his magazine Interplay. To date, he has been successful in attracting articles of excellent quality from Americans and Europeans.

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September 6, 1967 - Wednesday

Mary and Arthur Kinsolving came to see me this morning at the office. He took over Dean Riddle's functions at the American Cathedral in Paris this summer, and is now returning home. He said reports from his family at Fisher's Island and Cape Cod said that the vacation period was climatically the worst for years in that area, with long periods of rain and fog. In contrast, August here was the warmest and sunniest in eight years. Arthur has always been, from an audience standpoint, considered one of the star preachers in the Episcopal Church. Like his father, however, he has been unlucky in not being named a Bishop, a distinction accorded to so many of his uncles and cousins. He is now 68, and expects to retire next year from the Ministry. They are an unusually attractive couple.

We had lunch at the house today for Katie and Walter Louchheim. The others were Sir John and Lady Wolfenden, the Kaisers, their son Charles, Nicky, Dorothy and De Myers. Lady Wolfenden said their recent cruise in the Black Sea was a great success: Sir John goes each year on a trip of this sort, and lectures to the other cruise members on the history of the places they visit. Since this must be a stimulating experience, I asked her to give me the schedule of the next tour they contemplate making. He is in some respects the most powerful individual in the British educational world, and a man of great distinction.

E has scarcely slept for some nights, since Mosie has not yet fully recovered from his stroke, and now Milou is suffering from a huge tumor on his chest. Yesterday he was unable to lie down, and slept fitfully propped up on his haunches against the wall. E took him down to the country today to the surgery in Surrey of the veterinarian Mr. Singleton, who will operate on him this afternoon. One of the most amiable of all dogs, his perpetual good nature persists, but he is obviously pathetically ill.

I attended tonight at the Theatre Royal a performance of the Merchant of Venice. This was a benefit for the American Field Service the evening before its formal opening.

I read today Dr. Johnson's definition of taste as "intellectual relish or discernment."

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The house was crowded for the performance. This is a beautiful theater, established when George I was King of England. In 1821 the present edifice was erected in accordance with the designs of Thomas Nash. Sir Ralph Richardson played Shylock. He did it well, but I would not like to have been a Jew in the audience. The great part of Portia in the play seemed to me badly miscast. Although the girl is pretty, she gave the impression of a chorus girl acting as a Judge.

September 7, 1967 - Thursday

Miss Lin Root, (recommended to me by Jack McFall) a scientific writer of considerable repute, came to see me this morning. She is in London doing research re British attitudes on the 1954 Bikini nuclear explosion. I found her conversation interesting on atomic energy matters.

I lunched at the Cafe Royal with Tommy Frost. He has only two horses in training this year, both of which have twice finished second in the four races in which they have been entered. His only other horse is a stallion, standing at Newmarket. He remains a Director of Canadian Superior Oil Company, and attends the meetings regularly in Canada. He is enthusiastic about its prospects.

De Myers came to see me this morning in a state of considerable distress, for he had been severely admonished by Bill King for Dorothy and himself having usurped places in the box at the theater last night, where I sat with them and David Harlech. As we were put into the box by the representatives of American Field Service, I never gave the matter a thought, but stewing over it in the early morning hours King seemed to feel that the rules of diplomatic precedence had been disregarded and he had been relegated to a secondary position by being placed in a box above us with his wife. Since all of us were innocent parties, I told De to advise Bill toforget the whole affair and blame it on the organizers.

I talked to Harlech last night about his duties as Film Censor. He finds it at times difficult, especially in passing on the showing of scripts like Ulysses, but they have had no major public quarrel over their decisions.

I went to the Navy Dispensary for a check-up with Commander Chappelka. pulse and blood pressure The former was 78, and the latter 130 over 88.

Afterwards, I attended a reception under the auspices of the Kennedy Memorial Trust, the Chairman of which is David Harlech, at the Connaught Rooms on Great Queen Street, for the departing Kennedy Scholars.

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The Trust is sending this year eleven scholars to MIT and Harvard, four of them women, seven men. I talked to them, as well as some of the returnees, and was impressed by their high level of intelligence, as well as by the enthusiasm of those who completed their stay this year, over their experiences in the U. S.

Tonight I took Georgina Forbes to the Playboy (Bunny) Club, near the Hilton Hotel, for dinner. We dined about nine o'clock in a large, gloomy, candle-lit place called the VIP Room. A bunny came up and introduced herself as our waitress. She was not topless, nor were any of the other girls, but each wore on her stern an enormous white ruff, an exaggeration of a rabbit's tail. This most prominent portion of their costume is in constant display, for as dishes are served they approach the tables backwards, and it is quite a contortionary feat to handle plates in this manner. The room was crowded, the food good. On other floors gambling was in full swing, with Bunnies acting as croupiers. Since Georgina had never been to Annabel's, we went on there before midnight. Things were in full swing, and there was hardly room to put a foot down. To me, it was an enjoyable evening, for my companion was not only intelligent and lovely, but interesting as well. She hopes to continue indefinitely with her movie and stage career.

Got to bed about 1:30.

September 8, 1967 - Friday

This was the end of a dull week, in the course of which I had almost no strictly professional duties.

Diana Phipps brought her daughter Alexandra to lunch with E, Nicky and myself, and afterwards went with E to look at Albany.

Admiral Ephraim Holmes (SACLANT) called on me. He is a fine looking Naval Officer. Later, Admirals McCain and Kirn called. McCain, just back from Washington, gave a gloomy account of the atmosphere there. We talked about Soviet Naval activities in the Mediterranean; it looks as if they were trying to make a deal with the Algerians for the use of the great naval base at Mers-el-Kebir.

George Morgan, Ambassador of the Ivory Coast, came to see me. It was cheerful to have a report at last of stability in an African country. Tshombe presumably remains in detention, the Nigerians are tearing each other apart, and the Congolese have still found no way to get rid of the Mercenaries serving under Col. Schramme.

Had a haircut; bought a couple of small porcelains.

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September 9, 1967 - Saturday

To the office, there to read telegrams. Otherwise spent an idle day swimming, walking and reading.

September 10, 1967 - Sunday

In the afternoon I went with Nicky and his friend Richard Thoron to see a movie--The Heat of the Night. It was excellent, narrating the experiences of a colored police officer in the community of Sparta, Mississippi. I wish the industry would produce more pictures of this caliber.

September 11, 1967 - Monday

Rev. Irvin C. Wise and his wife came to see me this morning. I last met him in Germany. He is Pennsylvania Chairman of International Relations for Kiwanis International. Otherwise, he is a Congregational pastor, and is delivering sermons in the United Kingdom, particularly in Wales.

I visited the Travel Center with Harold Hall, and met the seven employees of the Department of Commerce there. They have an enviable office set-up, just off Regent Street, and I was favorably impressed by the services they offer the public.

Bob Schaetzel flew over from Brussels to lunch with me today. We spent a couple of hours talking about his duties and the chances of British entry into the Common Market.

Tonight we had for drinks at the residence Mr. and Mrs. Warrington Gillet (Baltimore), Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hyde (New York City), Mr. and Mrs. John Sharon (San Francisco), Ambassador George Morgan (Ivory Coast), Ambassador Ray Thurston (Somaliland), and Lady Hesketh.

September 12, 1967 - Tuesday

Ray Courtney came to see me this morning. He is our Consul General in Vancouver, British Columbia. They have had a happy stay there, and when he retires from the Foreign Service next year he may remain on the West Coast. On the other hand, he may seek a position in Washington at the Brookings Institute or elsewhere. He is an accomplished Foreign Service Officer, and I think well deserving of a Mission.

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UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
22 SACKVILLE STREET LONDON W.1 TELEPHONE REGENT 5805

TEMPORARY VISITORS (1) TO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE PURPOSES (2)

CALENDAR YEAR	TOTAL
1961 (3)	93,653
1962	111,812
1963	125,755
1964	152,497
1965	174,863
1966	196,819

NOTE (1) Based on Immigration and Naturalization Service data. Figures may vary with other official reports on travel since only visitors entering the United States on business and pleasure visas (B1 and B2 visas) are counted.

(2) INS figures show that approximately 2/3 of all visitors go for pleasure and 1/3 on business.

(3) USTS program began in U.K. - November 1961.

TRAVEL A NEW WORLD IN SEE THE U.S.A.

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THE U.S. - U.K. TRAVEL DEFICIT

CALENDAR 1966

	Number of Visitors	Dollars Spent
U.S. Visitors * to U.K.	754,200	$145,600,000
U.K. Visitors ** to U.S.	196,819	$ 78,760,000
	U.S. Dollar Deficit	$ 66,840,000

* Average length of stay 9.9 days

** Average length of stay 21-30 days

A lot of odd things happen in the diplomatic profession. We have locked horns with the British Government over the use of Aldabra air facility in the Indian Ocean. Considerable misgivings have been expressed here about the possibility of the establishment of such a Base being inimical to the preservation of the almost unique concentration of bird species on the Island. The British finally decided to go ahead with the project, despite the complaints of conservationists. Now we are having second thoughts at home, since some of our own wild life protectionists have come up with parallel criticisms. A few of our scientists maintain the dense wild bird population on Aldabra may present a serious strike hazard for aircraft. An official is being flown over here to discuss this matter, to borrow a bureaucratic phrase, "in depth."

The engagement of Lynda Johnson to Captain Robb, U. S. Marine Corps, was announced by the White House last weekend. This was somewhat unexpected, as certainly when she was here Lynda's affections were centered elsewhere.

September 14, 1967 - Thursday

Went this morning by train to Bath, for American Day at the American Museum. This is one of the best services on British Railways, and the journey now only takes an hour and a half. The US press people who were the guests of honor were, I'm sure, like myself intrigued by the food and wine, which was:

Prepared by a local caterer, it was all delicious. Ian McCallum made a speech summarizing the activities of the Museum; there were over 65,000 visitors to it last year, of whom 90% were British, 5% American, and 5% from other countries. The Southern Railway System of Washington [redacted] given the organization an observation platform from an old business car. It has been placed at the Museum in such a way that [redacted] those who mount it have a wonderful view of the surrounding terrain. They have also received a covered wagon of the Conestoga type.

Later in the afternoon Mary Lee Fairbanks and I made a quick tour of some of the antique shops in Bath, but purchased nothing.

On the train my spirits were a little dashed by reading in the course of an article on Americans abroad the bitter comment of Dr. Samuel Johnson: "I am willing to love all mankind except an American."

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The American Museum in Britain
14th September, 1967
18th Century American 'Dinner' in honor of the U.S. Press

Sherry Cobbler

"VEAL GLUE or CAKE SOUP
TO BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET"
from "The Lad[illegible]'s Companion", 1753

Sesame Crackers
Jefferson brought sesame seed back from France

Sercial Madeira

"COUNTRY CAPTAIN"
An old recipe from Savannah, Georgia, consisting of Fried Chicken, curry, paprika and toasted almonds

EASTERN PILAU OF RICE
Jefferson's recipe
Rice was first imported into the New World before the 17th century by a ship's captain from Madagascar

MIXED GARDEN STUFF
including Tomatoes and Avocados
Washington and Jefferson grew Tomatoes and Cortez mentions Avocados as early as 1530

CORN BREAD and SALLY LUNNS
The Sally Lunns are made from a recipe used in 1770 by Governor Spottswood's granddaughter. The originals were baked by Mistress Lunn for Beau Nash, leader of fashion at Bath in the 18th century

Volnay Burgundy

LEMON SYLLABUB
Mrs. E. Smith's "Compleat Housewife", 1742

Caraway Cookie
Caraway Seeds were grown in the Blair Ha[illegible] Garden at Williamsburg

Royal Solera Maderia

Coffee

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September 15, 1967 - Friday

Gene Rostow, with Phil Kaiser, came to breakfast with me at the house. He talked about the difficulties of trying to bring about a settlement between the Israeli and Arab States. He left this morning for Bonn.

Tom Hughes, the accomplished Chief of Intelligence in the State Department, came to see me. The subject matter of the speeches he makes at home always interest me, and his literary style is excellent.

Nicholas Carroll, Foreign Editor of the Times, called on me. He is going to the United States for a two weeks visit to replace Henry Brandon during the latter's absence on a European-Vietnam tour.

I picked up Odile de Gramont at Claridges, to take her out to the house, where we gave a small lunch for Princess Alexandra and Angus Ogilvy. The other guests were Wally Barbour, George and Grace Thomson. George said he was even busier with his Cabinet responsibilities and heading the Commonwealth than he had been while at the Foreign Office. He is an exceptionally high grade man, and his wife is delightful. It is a real boon to the American Government to have Wally in Israel. His imperturbability, his skill in reporting and negotiation, are great, and his judgment is held in proper esteem in Washington. The only Gramont child is now 16; he goes to Scotland each summer to stay with relatives there. Odile herself is having a [redacted] difficult time in Paris, since they have thus far been unable to dispose of her father-in-law's huge house.

Princess Alexandra is a charmer, as is her husband. They are going to the United States in October on a Board of Trade sponsored trip. The schedule outlined for her seemed to me excessively crowded.

This afternoon I went at 3:30 to the back door of 10 Downing Street, at the invitation of the Prime Minister. He did not want my presence there to be known. He was in his customary optimistic mood. I reported the gist of our conversation in the following letter to the Vice President:

Mr. and Mrs. Wetenhall, with a letter from my brother Jim, came to see me at the Embassy. He has retired as President of the National Dairy Company, but still goes to his office every day. They are a genial couple.

Tonight E and I gave a reception for the Fulbright Scholars and many distinguished British educationalists in the Embassy cafeteria. 300 people were [redacted] invited, and we shook hands with the 280 who showed up.

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September 15, 1967

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PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Vice President:

The Prime Minister sent for me this afternoon and asked me to express to you directly and unofficially his hope you would be able to accept the invitation you have received from the English Speaking Union to address them when they give their Churchill Banquet on Thursday night, November 30. Last year, as it will be again this year, this dinner was regarded as an event of outstanding importance. It was attended by many of the most prominent men in British public and private life, including the Prime Minister, as well as members of the Churchill family. The Prime Minister believes that if you could accept such an invitation, it would be considered a significant contribution to Anglo-American understanding.

What he has, however, even more strongly in mind is that your presence here would give him an opportunity to have a frank discussion with you about our political problems in the United States and his relationship to them.

He said as a politician he was fully aware of what strains the President and you would be subjected to during the forthcoming election period, and he wishes, as far as his own policies are concerned, not to add to your burdens. He does not believe these matters can adequately be discussed by him with the President, either in correspondence or on the telephone. Also, he feels that a trip made this year by him to the United States would expose the President and himself to undesirable speculations. He thinks a frank talk with you for repetition to the President might be helpful on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Vice President,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

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I entirely agree with the Prime Minister as to the desirability, if you found yourself able to accept this invitation, of your so doing. Not only would you have an admirable forum on this occasion for a major speech, but some of the matters now proving vexatious to both Governments could be discussed between you.

I had expected the Prime Minister to mention his embarrassment over the recent action of the Congress in forbidding British firms to make bids on the building of ships, payment for which would constitute part satisfaction of their offset arrangements with us. Also, the ABM issue is, as you have no doubt observed from our telegrams, certain to give rise to comments, when the House of Commons reconvenes, highly critical of us. In addition, there is the perennial question of bombing in North Vietnam. He did not dwell on these matters.

The PM does not anticipate his Party Conference the first week of October getting out of his control, but he does expect various denunciations of certain aspects of the support he has generally given to US foreign policy.

I also agree with him in thinking that such a conversation with you would be far more useful than attempting to deal with these problems through non-political, viz. bureaucratic channels.

I am not repeating this conversation to any one here, or to any one at home, and would suggest that either you communicate your answer to the PM, or if you wish, send it by me to him. I sincerely think that the PM is more acutely aware than any other political leader in England of the stresses to which our Administration is and will continue to be subjected during this period. I believe he is anxious not to add to them by any criticism, explicit or implied, that he might be urged to make, unless our respective interests diverge vitally.

The Prime Minister unfortunately has engagements on Friday and Saturday, December 1 and 2, which he cannot cancel. On Wednesday, November 29, he has thus far a fairly free day. On Thursday, November 30, he has a Cabinet meeting in the morning, must answer questions in the House of Commons starting at 5:30 that afternoon, but would have free time during the afternoon and again after the dinner.

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Last year he spoke at the dinner, but does not intend to do so this year as presently planned. However, if you came over, I feel sure he would attend the dinner, and it is possible would speak if invited to do so.

If you should come, we hope you and Mrs. Humphrey, if she could accompany you, will give us the honor and pleasure of staying with us while you are here.

With best personal regards, I am

Ever yours,

David Bruce

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I had only a moment today to speak to Joe Palmer, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. He has any number of troubles in his area.

Earlier in the week at lunch I met Paul Getty. Although his already immense fortune is said to have doubled this year, it has not caused him to look less like a disconsolate bloodhound. He is an oddity. I asked him when he was going to take up residence in Rome; he said he had to postpone doing so since his favorite dog was ill--this I found endearing.

September 16, 1967 - Saturday

Went to the office this morning, then had a massage by Miss MacInnes.

September 17, 1967 - Sunday

E and I went to Paris this morning. She has offered me a trip at her expense, and I am to do nothing whatever involving payments. It was a heavenly afternoon and evening in the city, and we had a long walk to familiar places which we once knew so well. Many of the shop keepers are still on holiday, and the streets were pleasantly deserted.

September 18, 1967 - Monday

I went with E to Courreges this morning. While she was looking at clothes I conversed with Courreges, a man of many interests apart from his dress business. In spite of his meteoric success he confessed to a slight boredom with life in France; he thinks there is much more creative imagination at present in the United States, although he has no desire to live there. He is contemplating the idea of establishing a shop in New York, and perhaps another in California.

I went to call on my friends the Porthaults on Avenue Montaigne, but they were both out. I find this establishment the most attractive I know anywhere, and could not resist the temptation of buying some flowered sheets as presents.

In company with E, I then fell on the men's shop, next door to Porthaults, of Guy Laroche, where E bought for me a raincoat lined with hamster fur. It only weights three or four pounds, and should be extremely useful.

This afternoon I started on Episode I of Tolstoy's "War and Peace", made in Russia, now dubbed in French. The battle of Austerlitz was dramatically presented. The interiors of the private palaces in which many of the scenes were taken were ornately beautiful. There seemed to be no Communist propaganda in

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the spectacle. After a ten-minute interval, E joined me for the second Episode, which deals with the unhappy love life of the charming Natasha. Altogether I spent about five hours looking at what many people consider the most satisfying movie ever made. There are two more episodes which will complete the work.

September 19, 1967 - Tuesday

Returned to London at noon today on Air France. Their lunches are a pleasant relief from the more elaborate ones served on trans-Atlantic airlines. One is hardly aloft before a platter is presented, with cold food such as lobster, galantine of chicken, mushrooms, cheese, pastry, champagne or other wines. By the time one finishes, the 50-minute trip is almost over.

It seems to me the presentation of articles in Paris shop windows is better done than in London. We wandered yesterday into Ceralene, on Avenue Montaigne; everything was arranged so temptingly that I succumbed and ordered a modern Limoges teaset, copied from an 18th Century Sevres original in the Louvre.

Yesterday we lunched at Mere Michele, near the Etoile. Madame Michele is now 80, but bustling and active as ever. Her little restaurant with eight tables has always been famous for the excellence of its beurre blanc. We had it as an accompaniment to pike and a fresh bottle of Sancere.

At the office this afternoon I heard from Bronson Tweedy an account of the story featured in today's British papers of a Soviet scientist being abstracted by the British police from an Air Flot plane on to which he was being dragged by members of the Soviet Embassy for embarkation to Moscow. It seems he had been seen by some London citizens receiving rough handling as he was bundled into an Embassy car. This is the beginning of difficulties for the British Government, for this man, who was studying in a technical college here, is apparently ill and drugged. He announced he did not want to go on the plane, although his wife, who was with him, tried to persuade him to do so. Anyhow, he was placed under British medical care, and when he became more rational announced his wish to go back to Russia. This was granted and he has probably now taken off, but the Soviet authorities immediately announced that the British Secret Service had interfered with him and tried to recruit him.

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Richard Fowler, President of the Kansas City Star, introduced by Stuart Symington, came to see me. He says his two papers cannot afford permanent American correspondents abroad, but he has decided to send journalists from time to time from headquarters to make tours in various parts of the world. I thought him exceptionally sensible and alert.

Jeff Kitchen came to see me. He has been temporarily assigned to handle the bird question of Aldabra Island. Naturalists on both sides of the Atlantic have joined in the fray, and the outcome is doubtful. I suggested he try to enlist Dillon Ripley's support.

Since the most pressing preoccupation of British politicians, as well as of American observers of the scene here is Britain's economic and financial situation, I had Jim Griffin, our Treasury Attache, bring me up to date on the subject. He supplemented this with the following memorandum:

In connection with the economy, one of the great providers of foreign exchange is the tourist traffic. On present estimates, American visitors to Britain increased by a tenth this year to about 830,000. In 1966, with 754,000 American visitors, Britain went ahead of France for the first time, having moved from fifth to first place in Europe in 18 years:

1949
Italy .. 259,000
Switzerland .. 209,000
America .. 181,000
France .. 169,000
Britain .. 168,000

1966
Britain .. 754,000
France .. 694,000
Italy .. 615,000

A subject of frequent agitation in the E[illegible] e question of what governmental funds should be given each year to the Queen. This morning it was announced that the Netherlands Government would give their Queen a personal income of the equivalent of £250,000 a year, and an additional £300,000 for the upkeep of the Royal household. The comparable figures on other Royal incomes are: King Baudouin of the Belgians £357,000, King Frederic of Denmark £215,000, King Gustav of Sweden £185,000, King Constantine of the Hellenes £178,000, and King Olaf of Norway £90,000.

The income of the Queen is £475,000 a year. This is made up of £[illegible] for the Privy Purse, £[illegible] Household salaries, £[illegible] Household expenses, £15,200 Royal Bounty, alms and special services, and £95,000 as Supplementary Provision.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has done the unheard [illegible] Las Vegas, but has refrained of course from gambling. and seems to have made a great hit during his American trip. He told a crowd in Las Vegas that it was "a very exhilarating experience to meet such lovely humanity." After a dinner there he told a story which is an old chestnut here, but which brought great applause from his listeners. His joke was the one about the priest taking a Protestant Minister to the races:

The priest blessed two horses—and both won. In the third race the Protestant saw him go up to a horse and make a blessing—but this time the horse dropped dead.

Said the Protestant: "I'm watching the way you choose horses—what happened in the last race?"

Said the Priest: "Can't you feel the difference between a blessing and the last rites?"

I. Capital Goods						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private nonresidential investment expenditures	5,265	5,268	5,284	1,321	1,321	NA
Less: Domestic fixed capital formation	5,274	5,257	5,301	1,325	1,313	NA
Net exports	-9	11	-17	-4	8	NA
Change in stocks and work in progress	630	615	602	-117	71	NA
II. Internal Economic Data			1972 = 100			
Consumer price index (all manufactured products)	112	117	120	121*	121*	121*
Wholesale price index	115	121	125	127	128	129
Index of industrial production*	128	132	133	131	132	132
Unemployment (%)*	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2
			Billions			
Net Public Debt Financed**	5,042	5,122	5,221	5,331	5,415	NA
Net Indebtedness to the Public	1,035	1,133	926	141	182	NA

* Seasonally adjusted
** Amount at end of period
+ December, March, June, respectively.

Balance of Payments Data						
Current Account						
Trade Balance						
Government Expenditure						
Other Invisibles (net)						
Current Balance						
Capital Account						
Official Borrowings						
Private Investment (net)						
Capital Balance						
Balance of Payments & Long-Term Capital Transactions						
Balancing Item (Short-Term Capital etc.)						
Total Net Change in Sterling Resources**						
Sterling Liquidity - Monthly Averages*						
Reserves and Liquid Assets (U.K.)	3,4	3,3	3,5	3,1	3,5	3,9
Imports (C.I.F.) - Excludes U.S. military aircraft	1,5	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8
Trade Balance (S/P Basis)	-5	-2	-9	-11	-10	-15
External Liabilities in Sterling (net)*						
Total Sterling Area:	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3
India	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3
Middle East	7	7	7	7	7	7
Australia, New Zealand, South Africa	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
Non-Sterling Countries	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
International Organizations	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4
External Liabilities (net) in Non-Sterling Currencies of the Banks*						
U. S. Dollars	2	2	1	1	2	1
Other Currencies	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total	1	1	-	-	1	-

*Seasonally adjusted.
**Amount at end of period.

U. S. National Bank and Trust Company
[illegible]

[illegible]

Current
Short-Term

Official:
Gold and Dollar Reserves (August 31, 1937) [illegible]
Dollar Deposits [illegible]

Private:

Total Short-Term Assets:

Long-Term

Official:

Private:
Securities [illegible]
Real Estate

Total Long-Term:

Total Estimated Assets:

Current
Short-Term

Official:
Exchange [illegible] (August 31, 1937)
Other

Private:

Total Short-Term Liabilities:

Long-Term

Official

Private:
Securities Investments in U.S.
Direct Investments in U.S.

Total Long-Term:

Total Estimated Liabilities:

In regard to our discussion of a week or so ago on sterling liabilities, page 2 of the attached shows external liabilities in sterling (net) of £4.7 billion as of end June 1967. This net figure is the difference between gross liabilities of £6.0 billion and gross claims of £1.3 billion.

You should bear in mind that the question of sterling liabilities is more a matter of analysis than of fact. The table on page 3, for example, showing all UK external assets and liabilities, shows that total liabilities amounted to £15.7 billion as of end of [illegible] and technically all of these holdings of sterling assets represent a potential claim on UK reserves since conceivably any and all of them could be liquidated. The most realistic measure, however, of sterling liabilities which represent potential claims on UK reserves is probably the £4.7 billion figure.

Attachment
Table "UK Current Economic Indicators"
(3 pages)

minimal conditions. Hanoi categorically rejected the first message, repeating as terms that the bombing cessation should be complete and unconditional, that American troops should be withdrawn from South Viet-Nam, etc. A few days ago we sent another signal saying we thought Hanoi had misunderstood our offer. To this there has not yet been a response. George is leaving this afternoon for New York to attend the UN meeting there; he will discuss this question with Dean Rusk.

This afternoon Gen. James Polk, Commander, Central Army Group and C. in C., US Army, Europe, called on me. He has been here trying to arrange for a large storage dump for shells and other equipment in Wales. There is some opposition from residents in the selected area, but he thinks permission will be granted.

Not many of the telegrams from our posts are facetious, but one arrived this morning from Accra worthy of repetition. It was:

Our newspapers at home, unlike those here, seldom carry the kind of reporting that many British readers find amusing. An example of this type of writing is the following by Peter Simple; it appeared this morning in the Daily Telegraph:

Asylum

[redacted]

1. ANKRAH'S CHILDREN. NLC PRESS SECRETARY HAS PROVIDED LIST OF TEN DAUGHTERS AND SEVEN SONS RANGING IN AGE FROM NINE TO THIRTY-ONE AND ALL BORN BEFORE ANKRAH MET WIFE MILDRED. ALL CHILDREN UNEMPLOYED. ANKRAH ALSO STILL MARRIED TO MOTHER OF SEVEN OF CHILDREN, WHO NOW APPARENTLY RELEGATED TO NUMBER TWO POSITION. IN CIRCUMSTANCES, WOULD BE PREFERABLE AVOID REFERENCES TO CHILDREN, ESPECIALLY IN PRESENCE MRS. ANKRAH. NAMES WILL BE PROVIDED UPON REQUEST.

2. BIO ON MRS. ANKRAH. MILDRED CHRIUGTIANA ANKRAH, NEE AKOSIVOR, BORN 1938 IN LULUABOURG, CONGO (KINSHASA), WHERE GHANAIAN FATHER EMPLOYED AS ACCOUNTANT FOR 33 YEARS. FAMILY, INCLUDING SIX SISTERS AND ONE BROTHER, IS DEVOUT METHODIST AS IS GENERAL ANKRAH. MRS. ANKRAH LEFT CONGO IN 1953 AND COMPLETED PRIMARY SCHOOLING AT KETA GIRLS' CONVENT IN VOLTA REGION OF GHANA. SHE TOOK THREE-YEAR SECRETARIAL COURSE AT COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AT SOMANYA, EASTERN REGION, AND WORKED INTERMITTENTLY UNTIL 1966, INCLUDING BRIEF EMPLOYMENT WITH UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN FIRM. SHE MARRIED GENERAL ANKRAH IN 1965. MRS. ANKRAH SPENT SIX MONTHS IN LONDON 1966-67 AND ATTENDED CHARM AND WEIGHT-REDUCING COURSES. NOW A FULL-TIME HOUSEWIFE, SHE IS INTERESTED IN GARDENING AND SEWING AND INTENDS TAKE MUSIC LESSONS AS SOON AS TIME ALLOWS. SHE HAS STRONG PREFERENCE FOR HARMONIUM. SHE SPEAKS LINGALA FLUENTLY. MRS. ANKRAH IS LARGE, PLEASANT WOMAN BUT NOT EXTROVERTED OR SOCIALLY ADEPT. HER INTERESTS AND FIELD OF KNOWLEGE ARE LIMITED AND SHE IS POOR CONVERSATIONALIST.

3. GIFT FOR MRS. ANKRAH. RECOMMEND PIECE OF STEUBEN GLASS AS SUITABLE GIFT.

4. ENTERTAINMENT FOR MRS. ANKRAH. BELIEVE MRS. ANKRAH WOULD ENJOY SEEING SIGHTS OF WASHINGTON, SUCH AS NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND FAMOUS HOMES, RATHER THAN ART GALLERIES, ETC. BOTANICAL GARDENS, DUMBARTON OAKS, OR GARDENS IN PRIVATE HOMES WOULD BE APPROPRIATE IN VIEW HER INTEREST IN GARDENING.

GP-3.
WILLIAMS

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

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I went out this evening to see Nico Londonderry in Old Grove House in Hampstead. Her husband [redacted] sold the famous Londonderry House opposite the Hilton Hotel, and moved to this outskirt of London. Unfortunately, the traffic is heavy there in the mornings and afternoons, but the compensation is an area larger than Chelsea and more countrified. Londonderry's sister, Lady Annabel Birley, was there with her three children, as well as Nico's eight-year old daughter, who devoured a succession of apples. I told her that Queen Victoria was also an avid eater of apples, and was responsible for the prosperity of a portion of Virginia, where Albemarle Pippins were produced.

September 21, 1967 - Thursday

I lunched today at Bucks Club as the guest, in spite of my remonstrances, of Harold Macmillan. I rate him in the top bracket as a conversationalist. His flow of anecdote, comments on history, on his own personal experiences, is, if not unique, at least unusual. He rather exaggerates his references to being an old man, since mentally his reflections are acute, and his memory perfect.

He is going to the United States in January to deliver a lecture at Columbia University, then on to De Pauw University, attended by his American grandfather, and will deliver a final speech at Los Angeles. Evidently he has much in mind the historical discourse of Winston Churchill at Fulton, Missouri. He is casting about for a theme upon which he can play. His present inclination is to point out the necessity of dealing ultimately with China. He still thinks, as he did years ago, that a summit conference of principal powers should be called at some time [redacted] to discuss major problems. He deprecates the rise in importance of the General Assembly of the United Nations, thinking it has become a forum for inconclusive tirades by representatives whose nations bear no real responsibility in the grave issues of war and peace. He believes the permanent members of the Security Council should assume the responsibilities to which they have a right, and should endeavor as once did the Concert of Europe to bring about some accommodation between conflicting interests.

The second volume of his Memoirs has already had a huge success here and is at the head of the best selling books. The man has a thorough knowledge of history, and was interesting about the rise and fall of Empires. He believes China, Egypt, Rome, Venice, Britain qualify under the heading of great Empires,

Rome, Venice, Britain

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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TRIANGULAR

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please go, and that I [illegible]

7. [illegible] hope that I will [illegible] to Washington. I will [illegible] between attending to [illegible] Washington now to really [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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I took Daphne Straight to lunch at the Café Royal. She is a charming woman.

Al Wedemeyer came to see me this afternoon. He is here as a Director of AVCO. He served in all eleven years in the Far East theater, most of it in China. He favors having Chang Kai Shek send some of his 600,000 troops to help us in Vietnam, believing this would not provoke the Peking Government into intervention. I do not share this view.

Jack Heinz called on me. He has recently returned from Pittsburgh. For six months he has been organizing a movement on the part of American business men in activities relating to food production, packaging and agricultural production to stimulate by aid and investment an increase of food production in the less developed countries.

Mr. Grainger, of the Chemical Bank of New York, came to see me. He is 72 years old, but still goes to his office at 7:30 every morning. This routine must benefit him, for he seems [redacted] in excellent health. He said he saw brother Jim frequently at Chemical board meetings, but finds him much less alert than he was before his accident.

We had drinks tonight with the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at 42 Chester Terrace. It was Iain's 50th birthday.

On this occasion I renewed my conversation with Sir Isaac Wolfson about Middle East affairs. He said he had been in frequent communication with the Israeli Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, Eban, who is actually in London. He has counselled them to refrain from the commission of any act that could possibly be construed as aggressive. It is clear that the Israelis are depending almost entirely on the United States to intervene militarily if the situation requires it.

We have not yet had news from Washington about George Thomson's conversations there, nor of U Thant's talks in Cairo. The British appear to be cooling off somewhat about their insistence on freedom of navigation in the Strait of Tiran. We have reasserted our own stand against interference there, but do not yet seem to have aroused any feeling of partnership on the subject amongst other maritime nations, with the exception of the British. I feel we should be careful not to have the whole responsibility in this affair wished on us, which could easily happen if we proceed unilaterally.

Mac Bundy has left us a huge tin of caviar and a bottle of Soviet export vodka, brought by him from Moscow. Pilar de Waldner has given me another container of L'nabit rouge perfume.

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Tonight we dined alone with Michael and Marina of Greece. Michael told us in confidence that his cousin, the King, proposed he become a Greek Ambassador abroad. In preparation for it, the King suggested he might serve as a Secretary for a short time, in order to qualify himself for a later elevation. Since Michael sought my advice, I told him frankly I thought it would be a great mistake on his part to start as a Secretary. Being a member of the Royal Family, he would be a source of considerable embarrassment to any [illegible], and I felt if he were inclined to do so, he should become an Ambassador at once and leave it to the King to decide whether or not allegations of nepotism would carry any real weight. Michael happens to be a friend of all factions in Greece, and having taken no part in politics but confined himself entirely to his activities as an Army Officer and a member of the University world and intelligentsia, I thought he needed no further preparation, if a nomination of him were acceptable to all political parties. He is obviously well equipped to be an Ambassador in London, Paris, Rome, or Madrid, since he speaks the languages of these countries. I do not know what he will decide to do, or how his cousin would view an immediate appointment.

May 25, 1967 - Thursday

Ex-Senator Neuberger came to see me this morning. She was in Israel yesterday, where she said the native population seemed calm, but the American Hebrew tourists who were leaving in great numbers were in a state approaching hysteria. I had not met her before, but am delighted she is a public member of our inspection team, for she seemed to me poised, sensible, and especially well informed.

I was invited today by Messrs. Brubeck, Skoufis, Pettus and Skiff to a lunch at Carrier's Restaurant in Islington, given by them as a farewell to Harry McKee, who is leaving us in June for an assignment to the Paris Embassy. This group tries to meet once a week for luncheon, to explore the fare and wines of London eating places. The majority favor Mirabelle as the best place in London for gourmet meals, with the Guinea as a close second. They are also enthusiasts of Chinese cooking. Robert Carrier has made a great reputation for himself in London with his books on gastronomy. Our dishes today were of top quality. There is a fixed menu, and the only complaint one could possibly make about its arrangement might be the profusion of courses, for it took us two hours to eat our way through them.

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I went this afternoon to the Greek Embassy, where I signed a book of congratulations in connection with the birth last Saturday of Queen Anne-Marie's son, heir apparent to the throne of Greece.

Afterward, I went to a cocktail party given by the Deputy High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Geoffrey Murray, in honor of the new High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Charles Ritchie. Charles is an old friend from Paris days, one of the most astute and delightful members of the Canadian Foreign Office.

E had one of her ladies' parties this morning at the residence. She has a cold, and has almost lost her voice. Michel and Marina left at an early hour for France, so only Lulu remains with us.

I had an opportunity to talk to Charles Ritchie about President Johnson's trip to Canada in the course of which he visited Mike Pearson. Charles said from a Canadian standpoint this sudden decision by the President was "a stroke of genius." He thought it would have an excellent effect in his own country. Later Field Marshal Alexander of Tunis (once Governor General of Canada) and Roy Thomson expressed to me more or less the same opinion.

Pearson might become useful in the Middle East crisis. His career has in some respects resembled that of Anthony Eden. As Minister for External Affairs he was a great success, certainly insofar as acquiring a higher prestige in foreign countries than had any of his predecessors in that office, but as Prime Minister his course has often been vacillating, and he has seemed to lack firmness on many issues. No one could fail to like him, for he has an engaging personality and a witty turn of speech.

As yet there is no reliable reporting on what U Thant may or may not have accomplished during his Cairo trip. He will be back in New York tomorrow. Meanwhile, Eban is trying to extract from our authorities at home a definite pledge of military support for Israel in certain eventualities. He has not yet seen the President, but will probably do so before returning home.

In the course of Anthony Avon's speech today in Nice before the International Rotary Club, he strongly backed our declaration re freedom of passage through the Straits of Tiran.

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As respects the newspapers here, almost more space is currently devoted to the round-the-world voyage of Sir Francis Chichester than to infiltration in the Levant. Chichester, who has become a national hero, is due to arrive at Plymouth on Saturday or Sunday; later he will be formally dubbed a Knight by Queen Elizabeth II, who will tap his shoulder with the same sword used by Queen Elizabeth I when she accorded this honor to Francis Drake.

May 27, 1967 - Saturday

The Embassy will be closed for business during the next four days, the longest of our holidays. Monday is a British summer bank holiday, and Tuesday is American Memorial Day.

At the office this morning we reviewed telegrams sent from Washington during the night. In considering their content one has to bear in mind the summary of the tripartite declaration of May 25, 1950, by which the UK, France, and the US declared "their unalterable opposition to the use of force or threat of force between any of the States in that area. The three governments, should they find that any of these States was preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines, would, consistently with their obligations as members of the UN, immediately take action, both within and outside the UN, to prevent such violations."

The leader in the London Times this morning is informative and useful about the legalities attaching to the problem of the Gulf of Aqaba. It was:

Neither the New York nor London stock markets have displayed profound unease over developments in the Middle East. This surprises me.

The flood of telegrams on the Middle East is such that with a few exceptions I shall no longer put them in this diary.

May 28, 1967 - Sunday

At the office this morning we considered another lot of telegrams, including one from the President to the Israeli Prime Minister, in which the President referred to an important secret message he had received from the Soviet Government counselling caution. I talked to Paul Gore-Booth this morning. Brubeck and others in the Embassy are in constant touch with their counterparts in the Foreign Office. In Washington, Eugene Rostow has had a series of conversations with Ambassadors there. He has outlined to them the two-phase plan on which the UK and US are

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ENCLOSURE POOR QUALITY

TIMES PAST — THE TIMES

PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4. TELEPHONE: 01-236 2000

LAW AND THE GULF

Egypt's claim to control shipping passing through the Strait of Tiran touches one of Israel's most sensitive nerves as an established nation state. At the northernmost point of the Gulf of Aqaba is Eilat, Israel's only point of access to the east and thus to her main sources of oil. The gulf itself is bordered by Egyptian territory on the west and Saudi Arabian on the east, save for the northern shores, where both Jordan and Israel have access. A hundred miles long, it varies in width from seventeen to twenty miles. The narrow Strait of Tiran, further blocked by islands, allows Egypt to control shipping by asserting rights over territorial waters at the entrance to the gulf.

Such control exerted over the vital lifeline of another state has long been an issue secured by international law. Its best known and geographically most classic case is the access to the Black Sea through the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. These famous straits fell under sole Turkish control with the capture of Constantinople in 1453, but it was not until 1774, when CATHERINE THE GREAT brought the northern shores of the Black Sea under Russian rule, that an agreement was reached giving free use of the straits to Russian ships. Thereafter, the debate went on over the conditions of such use, notably in the question of warships. A succession of treaties all through the nineteenth century, coloured by the interests of the major signatories, broadened the principles of free navigation and ended any possibility that one state should ever be allowed to dominate another purely by such accidents of geography. With the fall of the Ottoman Empire, an international commission took charge, to be followed by the Lausanne Treaty of 1923 and the Montreux Convention of 1936, which still holds.

The Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba fall precisely into this pattern and call forth the same cause of international freedom in navigation. That this freedom is and should be internationally acknowledged was the purpose of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone reached at Geneva in 1958 after discussion among all interested powers. One article in that convention declares that "there shall be no suspension of the innocent passage of foreign ships through the straits which are used for international navigation between one part of the high seas and another part of the high seas or the territorial sea of a sovereign state".

The Egyptians contest this provision in several ways. Another article in the convention defines innocent passage as "not prejudicial to the peace, good order, or security of the coastal state", which the Egyptians might argue is the case with Israel's traffic up this waterway in strategic goods. Alternatively there is the argument that albeit a participant at Geneva, Egypt has not ratified the agreement. A third argument claims that the gulf itself—given the now accepted limit of twelve miles for territorial waters—falls wholly into this category and cannot be regarded as the high seas for the purpose of the 1958 convention. Finally there is the argument to embrace all others that Egypt is at war with Israel and is no longer bound by any such agreements over rights of passage.

Some of these arguments are untenable in law: all of them run against the accepted international principle of rights of access which needs to be upheld whatever other opinions may be held of the crisis. The argument over the gulf as itself territorial waters is not accepted in international law where several littoral states exist—what applies to the Jordanian port of Aqaba must apply equally to its neighbour Eilat. Egypt's claim to be at war runs against the Security Council resolution recording the progress of the Israel-Egypt armistice and establishing its permanence as an end to the war even if no settlement were possible. Egypt is not attempting to maintain belligerent rights at any other port or in any other way. Finally the case for the agreed convention has the ratification of twenty-two interested countries, among them the United States, Russia and Britain, as well as the force of two centuries of international evolution.

To allow Egypt's rights in the Tiran strait would depart from this accepted principle. There is not only the example of Turkey and access to the Mediterranean by Russia, Rumania and Bulgaria. The Baltic is a sea that could be closed if Sweden and Denmark chose to apply the geographical arguments that Egypt does at Tiran. In asserting the freedom of navigation of the gulf Israel, and Britain and the United States, have the merit of international law behind them.

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PC
[illegible]
POL:L
POL:LA
E:AG
E:AID
E:COMM
E:CUS
E:FN
E:GEN
E:IRS
E:LD
E:MAR
E:SCI
E:TRC
TRCEN
ADMIN
A:BF
[illegible]
A:CS
A:TU
A:VIS
A:COMM
A:
A:SY
ATO-3
CG:D
CG:P
CG:S
CG:V
ADM:T
AEC
FAA
DAO-3
SUPVR

AT THE REQUEST OF THE UK, INTENSIVE US-UK TALKS OCCURRED ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY ON THE NEAR EAST CRISIS. THE BRITISH DELEGATION WAS HEADED BY GEORGE THOMSON, MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND THE US DELEGATION BY UNDER SECRETARY ROSTOW.

THOMSON REPORTED THAT THE CABINET FEARED THAT THE IMMINENT CLOSURE OF THE GULF OF AQABA WOULD INSPIRE A COUNTERSTRIKE BY THE ISRAELIS. THIS, IN TURN, MIGHT LEAD TO A BLOODIER WAR THAN OCCURRED IN 1956, POSSIBLY INVOLVING THE MAJOR POWERS. IN VIEW OF THESE DANGEROUS POSSIBILITIES, THE CABINET AUTHORIZED DISCUSSIONS IN WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW, A PUBLIC STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER REAFFIRMING THE RIGHT OF FREE AND INNOCENT PASSAGE IN THE GULF OF AQABA, A CAUTIONARY WARNING TO THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT, AND APPROACHES TO THE MARITIME POWERS PROPOSING A MULTILATERAL DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF INNOCENT PASSAGE.

[illegible] SHARED THE BRITISH ASSESSMENT OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE NEAR EAST CRISIS.

THE ENSUING DISCUSSIONS RESULTED IN TENTATIVE AGREEMENT ON A STAFFING AND AD REFERENDUM BASIS ALONG THE FOLLOWING LINES:

1. PRESS FOR EFFECTIVE ACTION THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS, AND IN PARTICULAR AT THE CURRENT MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, TO GUARANTEE FREEDOM OF PASSAGE THROUGH THE STRAITS OF TIRAN AND THE GULF OF AQABA. WE SHOULD SEEK TO ENSURE THAT ANY RESOLUTION INCLUDED AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF PASSAGE; IF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ABSTAINED, THE PRINCIPLE WOULD HAVE RECEIVED UN APPROVAL. IN THE EVENT OF A SOVIET VETO, ACTION BY THE MARITIME POWERS WOULD NEVERTHELESS BE SEEN TO HAVE RECEIVED WIDE INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT.

2. US AND UK DIPLOMATIC APPROACHES IN THE CAPITALS OF MARITIME STATES TO CANVASS SUPPORT FOR A MULTILATERAL DECLARATION TO ASSERT FREEDOM OF PASSAGE THROUGH THE STRAITS OF TIRAN. THIS DIPLOMATIC ACTION WOULD TAKE PLACE AT THE SAME TIME AS ACTION IN THE UNITED NATIONS. THE COUNTRIES TO BE APPROACHED MIGHT INCLUDE DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, ITALY, GREECE, FRANCE, PANAMA, LIBERIA, JAPAN, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, HONDURAS, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PHILIPPINES, ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND MALAGASY REPUBLIC.

3. US AND BRITISH MILITARY ADVISERS WERE TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITIES AND MODALITIES OF MILITARY ACTIONS DEEMED NECESSARY TO ASSERT FREEDOM OF PASSAGE THROUGH THE STRAITS OF TIRAN AND THE GULF OF AQABA. DISCUSSIONS COMMENCED ON THE BASIS OF A TENTATIVE BRITISH PLAN INVOLVING (A) A SMALL UK-US PROBING FORCE TO ESCORT MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE STRAITS OF TIRAN; (B) A COVERING FORCE CONSISTING OF THE BRITISH CARRIER HERMES AND ITS ESCORTS; AND (C) A DETERRENT FORCE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN CONSISTING OF THE 6TH FLEET, THE BRITISH ATTACK CARRIER VICTORIOUS AND THE BRITISH BOMBING FORCE ON CYPRUS. THE BRITISH CONTEMPLATED THESE FORCES TO BE UNDER US COMMAND.

THE JCS PREFER THAT THE FORCE BE DESIGNED AS A PROTECTIVE PRESENCE--NOT FOR ESCORT DUTY--AND BE CAPABLE OF DEFENDING ITSELF. THERE IS AS YET NO MEETING OF THE MINDS BETWEEN THE MILITARY ON THE DESIGN OF THE FORCE, WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE TAKEN UP BY THE TWO GOVERNMENTS, IF A DECISION IS TAKEN TO PURSUE THIS PROPOSITION. RUSK

61C

APART FROM DISCUSSIONS ABOUT THE RISK OF IMMINENT ATTACK, REPORTED IN SEPTEL, THE MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER EBAN WERE FOCUSED ON THE FIRMNESS OF THE ULTIMATE AMERICAN COMMITMENT TO KEEP THE STRAIT OF TIRAN OPEN. THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY WAS PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED ALONG THESE LINES: 1) AN ENERGETIC EFFORT IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AS A POLITICAL NECESSITY BOTH FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL. WE SHARED GOI'S DOUBTS ABOUT SECURITY COUNCIL. BUT ITS MYSTIQUE IS A FACT TO ACCEPT; 2) A PUBLIC DECLARATION BY THE MARITIME POWERS, EMBODYING THE IDEAS IN THE STATEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER, AND ASSERTING AN INTENT TO SEE THE LAW VINDICATED. THIS WOULD BE ISSUED AS SOON AS IT COULD BE DRAFTED, AGREED, AND CIRCULATED. IT WOULD BE DEPOSITED AT THE U.N., HOPEFULLY WHILE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS IN SESSION; 3) AN INTERNATIONAL NAVAL PRESENCE IN THE AREA OF THE GULF, TO BE MADE OPERATIVE PRESUMABLY ONLY IF SECURITY COUNCIL FAILED TO KEEP STRAITS AND GULF OPEN TO THE SHIPPING OF ALL NATIONS AS A MATTER OF RIGHT.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY, EBAN MET WITH SECRETARIES RUSK MCNAMARA, AND, ON FRIDAY EVENING, HAD A LONG VISIT WITH THE PRESIDENT. THE PRESIDENT STATED HIS QUOTE DETERMINATION UNQUOTE TO MAKE THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME PLAN WORK, AND HIS QUOTE FEALTY UNQUOTE TO THE COMMITMENTS HE AND HIS PREDECESSORS HAD MADE.

THE KEY PASSAGE IN HIS STATEMENT IS AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE

THE UNITED STATES HAS ITS OWN CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES WHICH ARE BASIC TO ITS ACTION ON MATTERS INVOLVING WAR AND PEACE. THE SECRETARY GENERAL HAS NOT YET REPORTED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE COUNCIL HAS NOT YET DEMONSTRATED WHAT IT MAY OR MAY NOT BE ABLE OR WILLING TO DO, ALTHOUGH THE US WILL PRESS FOR ACTION THROUGH THE UN. IT IS OUR CONSIDERED JUDGMENT, BASED UPON INFORMATION FROM MANY SOURCES, THAT AN IMMINENT SURPRISE ATTACK IS NOT INDICATED.

I HAVE ALREADY PUBLICLY STATED THIS WEEK OUR VIEWS ON THE SAFETY OF ISRAEL AND ON THE STRAIT OF TIRAN. REGARDING THE STRAIT, WE SHALL PURSUE VIGOROUSLY THE MEASURES WHICH CAN BE TAKEN BY MARITIME NATIONS TO ASSURE THAT THE STRAIT AND GULF REMAIN OPEN TO FREE AND INNOCENT PASSAGE OF THE VESSELS OF ALL REPUTABLE NATIONS.

I MUST EMPHASIZE THE NECESSITY FOR ISRAEL NOT TO MAKE ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INITIATION OF HOSTILITIES. ISRAEL WILL NOT BE ALONE UNLESS IT DECIDES TO GO ALONE. PARENTHESIS THE PRESIDENT REPEATED THIS SENTENCE AT LEAST THREE TIMES PARENTHESIS. WE CANNOT IMAGINE THAT IT WOULD MAKE THIS DECISION. UNQUOTE

DURING COURSE OF CONVERSATION EBAN SAID, QUOTE CAN I TAKE IT THAT I CAN CONVEY TO MY PRIME MINISTER THAT YOU HAVE DECIDED TO MAKE EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO ASSURE THAT THE STRAITS AND THE GULF WILL BE OPEN TO FREE AND INNOCENT PASSAGE. THE PRESIDENT RESPONDED, YES. UNQUOTE.

ISRAELIS AGREED TO COOPERATE IN IMPROVING INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION, AND WE UNDERTOOK TO LOOK INTO POSSIBLE LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS THROUGH DOD.

GP-3. RUSK

SECRET

E:AG
E:AID
E:COMI
E:CUS
E:FN
E:GEN
E:IRS
E:LE
E:MAR
E:SCI
E:TRC
TRCEN
ADMIN
A:BF
A:BFM
A:GS
A:TU
A:VIS
A:COMI
A:PER
SY
AIO-3
CG:D
CG:P
CG:S
CG:V
ADM:T
AEC
FAA
DAO-3

HEREWITH MESSAGE RECEIVED YESTERDAY FROM PRIME MINISTER TO PRESIDENT:

QUOTE I HAVE NOT BEEN IN TOUCH WITH YOU DIRECT SO FAR ABOUT THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION BECAUSE OUR PEOPLE HAVE BEEN IN SUCH CLOSE AND CONTINUOUS TOUCH AND PARTICULARLY BECAUSE GEORGE THOMPSON HAS HIMSELF BEEN IN WASHINGTON DISCUSSING ALL THIS WITH DEAN RUSK. BUT WE HAVE TAKEN STOCK TODAY IN THE CABINET IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT WE HAVE HEARD FROM GEORGE BROWN IN MOSCOW - (WHICH I AM BOUND TO SAY, IS NOT SO FAR PARTICULARLY ENCOURAGING ON THIS FRONT): OF GEORGE THOMPSON'S REPORT: OF MY OWN TALK YESTERDAY WITH EBAN (YOU WILL HAVE HAD AN ACCOUNT OF THIS VIA GEORGE THOMPSON): AND, FINALLY, IN THE LIGHT OF DE GAULLE'S PROPOSAL THAT THIS SHOULD BE HANDLED, AT LEAST INITIALLY, ON A FOUR POWER BASIS.

THE FRENCH HAVE TOLD US - AND NO DOUBT YOURSELVES - THAT THEY ARE THINKING IN THE FIRST INSTANCE OF A MEETING OF THE FOUR PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES IN NEW YORK. THEIR APPROACH RESTS AS YOU KNOW ON THE BASIC PROPOSITION THAT, IF ANY GOOD IS TO COME OUT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, IT CAN ONLY RESULT FROM SOME FOUR POWER UNDERSTANDING. IT IS NOT ALL CLEAR TO ME HOW FAR DE GAULLE HAS THOUGHT THROUGH THIS PROPOSITION. HIS POLITICAL PURPOSES ARE, OF COURSE, FAIRLY TRANSPARENT IN TERMS OF FRENCH INFLUENCE AND OF SEEKING TO AVOID FRANCH INVOLVEMENT IN ANY EXCLUSIVELY WESTERN APPROACH. (EBAN TOLD ME THAT DE GAULLE ADVISED HIM STRONGLY NOT TO GET TOO CLOSELY INVOLVED IN ANY EXCLUSIVELY WESTERN TIE-UP).

BUT THE FACT THAT THIS APPROACH MAY BE DESIGNED TO ENHANCE FRENCH STANDING AND, PERHAPS, TO CUT DOWN TO SIZE SOME OF THE GENERAL'S WESTERN ALLIES, NEED NOT, IN MY VIEW, PREVENT OUR RECOGNISING ITS INTRINSIC MERITS. IT SEEMS TO US TO HAVE TWO POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES. FIRST, IF WE CAN GET THE RUSSIANS INTO A FOUR POWER DISCUSSION - FOR AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNED I WOULD BE GLAD FOR THIS TO HAPPEN EITHER AT AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL IN NEW YORK AS AT PRESENT SUGGESTED BY THE FRENCH, OR EVENTUALLY AT A MUCH HIGHER LEVEL SOMEWHERE ELSE (SUMMIT IF [illegible]) IN VIEW OF THE TERRIBLE DANGERS INVOLVED) - THIS COULD MEAN THAT THEY ARE CLEAR-HEADED ENOUGH TO SEE THE IMMENSE DANGERS OF A MAJOR CONFRONTATION WITH THE WEST IN A APRT OF THE WORLD WHERE NEITHER SIDE CAN CONFIDENTLY EXPECT TO CONTROL THE PASSIONS OR REACTIONS OF THE LOCAL PARTICIPANTS. IN THAT SITUATION, THERE MIGHT BE A PROSPECT OF REACHING AGREEMENT WITH THEM. SECONDLY, IF THE FRENCH INITIATIVE PETERS OUT BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT, THE FRENCH CAN HARDLY THEN JUST FOLD THEIR HANDS AND PLAY NO FURTHER PART. THE PROSPECT OF DRAWI THEM INTO A WIDER WESTERN OPERATION SHOULD BE SOMEWHAT ENHANCED. EITHER WAY, THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE SHOULD BE A LITTLE BRIGHTER.

THERSE ARE THE REASONS WHY WE DECIDED TODAY TO ANNOUNCE OUR SUPPORT FOR THE FRENCH PROPOSAL - AND I DARE SAY THAT IN AUTHORIZGING ARTHUR GOLDBERG'S STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR THE IDEA, WHICH I SAW LAST NIGHT, YOUR GOVERNMENT HAD THE SAME KING OF CONSIDERATIONS IN MIND.

MEANWHILE, WE HAVE, AS YOU WILL HAVE HEARD, AGRED THAT GEORGE THOMPSON SHOULD CONTINUE TO WORK OUT WITH DEAN RUSK THE TERMS OF ANY EVENTUAL APPROACH TO THE OTHER MARITIME POWERS AND OF THE DRAFT DECLARATION FOR WHICH WE MIGHT CANVASS THEIR SUPPORT. WHEN THE CABINET DISCUSSED THIS THIS MORNING, IT WAS CLEAR TO US, FROM THE REPORTS ALREADY RECEIVED FROM OUR AMBASSADORS IN A NUMBER OF KEY MARITIME COUNTRIES, THAT WE SHOULD NOT GET THE KIND OF SUPPORT THAT IS REQUIRED FOR ANY SUCH DECLARATION UNTIL ALL EFFORTS TO GET SOMETHING CONSTRUCTIVE OUT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAVE DEMONSTRABLY FAILED. IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, AND GIVEN THE INTRINSIC VALUE OF THE FRENCH PROPOSAL ANYWAY, WE FELT THAT BEFORE WE COULD FINALLY DECIDE ON THE TERMS AND METHOD OF PROPOSING THE JOINT APPROACH TO THE MARITIME POWERS, WE MUST GIVE THE FRENCH FOUR-POWER APPROACH A CHANCE TO PROVE ITSELF.

RUSK

POL-3 S E C R E T SECTION TWO OF TWO STATE 202732
POLR:A
POLR:F NODIS
POLR:N
POL:L AS I WRITE THIS, I LEARN THAT BY THE TIME IT REACHES YOU,
POL:LA YOU WILL PROBABLY HAVE TALKED WITH MIKE PEARSON. I
NEED NOT SAY HOW MUCH I WELCOME THIS MEETING. CANADA HAS
E:AG A KEY ROLE TO PLAY IN ALL THIS AND WE SHALL OF COURSE
E:AID BE KEEPING IN THE CLOSEST TOUCH WITH THEM TOO. THIS IS
E:COMM INDEED A FURTHER REASON WHY I AM VERY GLAD THAT I SHALL
E:CUS BE ABLE NEXT WEEK TO SEE BOTH MIKE AND YOURSELF. CLEARLY
E:FN WE SHALL HAVE TO GIVE A GOOD DEAL OF TIME TO THE MIDDLE
E:GEN EAST SITUATION. I HOPE THINGS THERE WILL BE A BIT CLEARER
E:HRS BY THE TIME WE MEET - AND I HOPE EVEN MORE THAT THERE WILL
E:LE NOT HAVE BEEN A MAJOR EXPLOSION THERE - BUT I AM SURE YOU
E:MAR SHAREMY OWN DESIRE THAT, OVERSHADOWED AS EVENTS MAY BE
E:SCI FOR THE TIME BEING BY THE ARAB-ISRAEL CRISIS, WE SHALL BE
E:TRC ABLE TO HAVE A GOOD TALK ABOUT THE OTHER IMPORTANT ISSUES
TRCEN ON OUR AGENDA. IF, MEANWHILE, YOU CAN LET ME KNOW HOW
YOU SEE THINGS, ESPECIALLY IN THE LIGHT OF YOUR TALKS WITH
MIKE, I SHALL WELCOME THIS.

ADMIN
A:BF
A:BFM PAGE 2 RUEHOR 202732/2 S E C R E T NODIS
A:GS FOLLOWING MESSAGE DATED MAY 25, 1967, FROM THE PRESIDENT
A:TU TO THE PRIME MINISTER SENT 2:30 P.M. EDT MAY 26:
A:VIS
A:COMMBEGIN TEXT
A:PER
A:SY I HAD A GOOD TALK TODAY WITH MIKE PEARSON. HE CAN,
ATO-3 EVIDENTLY, TALK FOR HIMSELF. BUT IT IS MY IMPRESSION THAT
HE WISHES US ALL TO STAY TOGETHER IN THIS MIDDLE EAST CRISIS:
CG:D FIRST, TO SEE IF ANYTHING USEFUL CAN BE ACCOMPLISHEDIN THE
CG:P UN; AND THEN TO WORK OUT SOMETHING ALONG THE LINES THAT
CG:S YOU HAVE SUGGESTED AND ABOUT WHICH GEORGE THOMSON HAS
CG:V BEEN TALKING WITH OUR PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON. I HAVE THE
IMPRESSION THAT--IF IT COMES TO THE POINT--THE CANADIANS
ADM:T WILL JOIN THE PARTY.
AEC
FAA WE HAD HOPED--AND STILL HOPE--THAT THIS TRACK WILL KEEP THE
DAO-3 ISRAELIS STEADY; BUT I SHOULD REPORT TO YOU THATDEAN CAME IN THIS
AFTERNOON TO DEAN RUSK, ON A VERY URGENT BASIS, WITH THE
FOLLOWING.

HE REPORTED THAT A MESSAGE FROM HIS PRIME MINISTER INDICATES THEY
FEAR AN EARLY GENERAL ATTACK ON ISRAEL BY THE UAR AND SYRIA.
SUPVR WHAT THEY HAVE ASKED FOR IN THIS SITUATION IS IMMEDITE
MASTR APPLICATION OF THE U.S. COMMITMENT, BACKED UP BY A PUBLIC
ROUTER

(OVER)

SECRET

61F

P. 2 CN 3357

DECLARATION AS WELL AS PRACTICAL ACTIONS. THEY WOULD LIKE A STATEMENT BY US THAT AN ATTACK ON ISRAEL IS EQUIVALENT TO AN ATTACK ON THE U.S. THEY ALSO WANT THIS ANNOUNCEMENT ACCOMPANIED BY AN INSTRUCTION TO U.S. FORCES IN THE AREA TO COORDINATEACTION WITH THE ISRAELI DEFENSE FORCE AGAINST ANY POSSIBLE ATTACK.

OUR OWN INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE DOES NOT BACK UP THEIR STATMENT, AND WE ARE NOT INCLINED TO BE AS ALARMED AS THEY APPEAR TO BE. WE ARE TAKING THE LINE WITH THEM HERE THAT OUR OWN KNOWLEDGE DOES NOT COINCIDE WITH THEIR ESTIMATES. WE ARE ALSO POINTING OUT THAT AS FAR AS THE US IS CONCERNED, THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS MUST PROCEED TOGETHER IN DEALING WITH THIS PROBLEM, AND ON A MULTILATERAL BASIS.

WE ARE ALSO URGING UPON EBAN THE REAL DANGER OF ANY PRE-EMPTIVE ACTION BY THE ISRAELIS WHICH WOULD CREATE AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST AS WELL AS IN THE US. IT. WOULD, WE FEAR, CREATE REAL DIFFICULTY IN GETTING THE SUPPORT OF OTHER COUNTRIES, TO SAY NOTHING OF CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT IN THE US.

PAGE 4 RUEHC 202732/2 S E C R E T NODIS
I WILL SEE EBAN TOMORROW, AS I FEEL I MUST. I PLAN TO FOLLOW THE SAME LINE WITH HIM DEAN RUSK IS TAKING TONIGHT.

I WOULD BE INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER YOUR INTELLIGENCE PEOPLE SHARE OUR JUDGMENT THAT THE ISRAELI ASSESSMENT IS OVERDRAWN; AND, INDEED, WHAT YOUR ESTIMATE IS OF NASSER'S INTENTIONS.

I SHOULD ALSO LIKE YOU TO KNOW DIRECTLY MY OWN VIEWS ABOUT THE NOTION OF FOUR-POWER MEETINGS OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS. I AM AGAINST THEM, FOR REASONS WE CAN DISCUSS WHEN WE MEET ON JUNE 2. I AM, OF COURSE, QUITE CONTENT TO HAVE THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEET IN NEW YORK; BUT I DO BELIEVE IT WOULD BE UNWISE NOW TO ENCOURAGE QUADRIPARTITISM OUTSIDE THAT FRAMEWORK.

I MUST SAY THAT THE INITIATIVE YOU HAVE SHOWN IN THIS CRISIS THUS FAR HAS BEEN GREATLY APPRECIATED HERE WHERE OUR CAPACITY TO ACT HINGES SO GREATLY ON SOME OF US AT LEAST BEING ABLE TO MOVE TOGETHER.

END TEXT.

GP-1
RUSK

SECRET

now working which might provide an alternative to what Israelis see as a choice between surrender and war. First, we would exhaust all possibilities of working through the Security Council; second, we would seek to get maritime nations to join in a declaration of international rights of passage through the Straits of Tiran; third, somewhat later we would organize an international naval presence to escort vessels as necessary through the Straits.

The trouble with this approach is that it does not cover the situation if war broke out across the land frontiers or in the air. If the Egyptian Air Force were to make a preemptive attack on the congested Israeli population, the strike capability of a small but efficient Israel Air Force would be greatly reduced. What the Israeli Government really wants is a guarantee by the United States that in the event of war we will intervene with our own military forces. Such a decision is in many respects graver as regards its consequences than anything we have been faced with over Vietnam.

May 29, 1967 - Monday

At the office this morning. Nothing definite has been decided about our policy in respect to the Arab-Israeli confrontation, nor do I think any decisions will be taken until after the discussions expected to commence today in the UN Security Council. Meanwhile, the Chiefs of State concerned are firing off messages to the parties in conflict, begging each of them not to act precipitately.

At Admiral McCain's invitation I went over to the War Room at Naval Headquarters to have a thorough briefing on the present position in the Mediterranean, Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Atlantic, and elsewhere of naval vessels of all nations. They also explained the location and size of air and ground forces.

E is still abed with a fever, and I suspect she is having a mild go of influenza.

May 30, 1967 - Tuesday

This is Memorial Day. I went to St. Margaret's Westminster, where I read the lesson--highly appropriate for the occasion, from the Book of Micah, Chapter 4, Verses 1 through 5. I thought the selections for the Service were, with the exception of one hymn, unsingable in spite of the doughty efforts of the choir to cope with it, the best I have heard on any such occasion. If I were to dictate what

SECRET

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THE BOOK OF MICAH -- CHAPTER 4, Verses 1 thru 5

BUT IN THE LAST DAYS IT SHALL COME TO PASS, THAT THE MOUNTAIN OF THE HOUSE OF THE LORD SHALL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAINS, AND IT SHALL BE EXALTED ABOVE THE HILLS; AND PEOPLE SHALL FLOW UNTO IT.

AND MANY NATIONS SHALL COME, AND SAY, COME, AND LET US GO UP TO THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LORD, AND TO THE HOUSE OF THE GOD OF JACOB; AND HE WILL TEACH US OF HIS WAYS, AND WE WILL WALK IN HIS PATHS: FOR THE LAW SHALL GO FORTH OF ZION, AND THE WORD OF THE LORD FROM JERUSALEM.

AND HE SHALL JUDGE AMONG MANY PEOPLE, AND REBUKE STRONG NATIONS AFAR OFF; AND THEY SHALL BEAT THEIR SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES, AND THEIR SPEARS INTO PRUNINGHOOKS: NATION SHALL NOT LIFT UP A SWORD AGAINST NATION, NEITHER SHALL THEY LEARN WAR ANY MORE.

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BUT THEY SHALL SIT EVERY MAN UNDER HIS VINE AND UNDER HIS FIG TREE; AND NONE SHALL MAKE THEM AFRAID: FOR THE MOUTH OF THE LORD OF HOSTS HATH SPOKEN IT.

FOR ALL PEOPLE WILL WALK EVERY ONE IN THE NAME OF HIS GOD, AND WE WILL WALK IN THE NAME OF THE LORD OUR GOD FOR EVER AND EVER.

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ACTION: SecState WASHDC PRIORITY

LONDON

EXDIS

FOR THE SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

1. The Prime Minister will come to Washington Friday expecting US interest to focus on international affairs; his own approach to these problems may be largely governed by British domestic preoccupations. Important as the Far East and Middle East are, for the British they are less compelling than domestic economics and politics and the Common Market. Since the sterling crisis of July, 1966 the Prime Minister has been progressively committing himself to a bold political gamble -- a set of policy commitments that are, in the short run, economically painful and politically distasteful to the British people -- trusting to long-term results for his political vindication. Deflation, tight control of wages and prices, rising unemployment, defense at the expense of social welfare -- these are shorthand reminders of the host of domestic

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Approving Officer: Ambassador Bruce

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issues that now beset him. Things will get worse before they get better. The latest (April) indicators show unemployment still rising, production sluggish, and a further rise in imports as against exports. Even public support for the Common Market bid, in the wake of DeGaulle's public opposition, is slipping according to the polls.

2. In the face of these problems, the Prime Minister has bet nearly all his political stock of chips on his Common Market application. Now, having done so, he finds himself in trouble because of DeGaulle's intransigence, even perhaps on the question of negotiations.

3. While Wilson has persevered in his long-range strategy through the winter and the spring, the political cost has mounted. Labor has slipped badly in Parliamentary by-elections and lost disastrously in the nation-wide local elections. Labor's public support has been steadily declining in the polls; in the past two months, for the first time in over three years, the Conservatives hold a lead in public favor. Even the Prime Minister's personal popularity in the polls, always higher than his Party's, is down.

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4. Along with wide spread public disaffection, there is trouble within the Labor Party. Large scale revolts in the Parliamentary Party on the defense budget and the Common Market application have posed a serious disciplinary problem. Wilson's tough and sensational lecture to a Parliamentary Party meeting in March had at best a temporary effect. While the trouble is mainly on the left, it spreads across the Party. The defense budget, East of Suez, the Common Market, Viet Nam, and domestic economic policies all each have their special critics. While they may not all unite on one issue, their sum is a range of discontent that infects a large section of the Party. Even the loyalists are unhappy over the Prime Minister's failure to punish leftist rebels.

5. Wilson has shown no signs of retreat on what he regards as the basic issues -- the domestic economy and the Common Market -- to placate his critics. On the contrary, he continues to take a position well ahead of his Party (and apparently) of the general public, counting on the fact that, between now and 1971, he can pick his own most favorable moment for a general election.

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...Parties, no longer can be held apart to the measure ...direct ... party, but be able, so far as possible, do what he can to improve ... general political position. He is putting ... personnel ... into repairing ... interviewing ... and trying to ... keep down the harmful and publicity visits ... from the Labour Party. Most important, he is unquestionably ... in ... issues ... union, without sacrifice of his basic purposes, to open ... concession to public and party opinion.

7. There may be, for example, some minor improvements in social welfare measures in a July mini-budget and an wage increases ... revised on a cost-of-living basis, there may be some politically ... concessions there (the Government has conceded that it expects ... to rise six percent during this calendar year ... some politically important wage claims are pending).

8. In this context, the proposed ... reduction ... political significance. An announcement in July or August ... saving ... next year, looking ahead to what may otherwise be ... stormy Labor Party Conference in September, is probably the juiciest

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[illegible] his critics. It [illegible] in [illegible] by [illegible] savings (as [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] investment incentives [illegible] in view [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible], for [illegible] and [illegible] reasons, tend to reduce Britain's world role. Furthermore, it is [illegible] to [illegible] about the Common Market bit.

9. The Prime Minister is, then, most busy, politically [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] to political interest. There is no sign, however, that he is weakening in his long term strategy. He is firmly committed on both domestic and economic policy and the Common Market; it would probably be easy to retreat on [illegible] if there is [illegible] to it, the Common Market bid will [illegible] [illegible] question).

10. In this difficult situation, the Prime Minister shows every sign of [illegible] his nerve. He is visibly self confident, [illegible] his critics in public utterances, and apparently [illegible] his tactics over his Cabinet and his party. He is [illegible], of course, [illegible] [illegible]; the swing in public opinion [illegible] more

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[illegible] conversation with Lord [illegible] report [illegible] Prime Minister's personal popularity remains at [illegible] level. [illegible] still present[illegible] present course [illegible] [illegible] extensive exhibition of military [illegible] [illegible] crisis. We [illegible] should not [illegible] [illegible] difficulties [illegible] Nasser[illegible]. Even [illegible] obtain his objective, he is under real pressure to accept an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SECRET DECLASSIFIED

May 31, 1967 - Wednesday

The end of one of the wettest Mays in British history.

Phil Kaiser came out to see me this morning, and we talked about matters I should take up in Washington.

Had an early lunch at home, then left at 2 p.m. on Pan American's through flight to Washington. It was a smooth seven hour trip. Was seated next to Mrs. Pinckney Love, widow of my Baltimore schoolmate.

The Iranian Ambassador to Washington, a pleasant diplomat, discoursed about his Government's difficult position in the Arab-Israeli difficulties. He said the Shah has no use for Nasser, and is stoutly pro-West.

I holed up at the Metropolitan Club. Called E after midnight, London time, and found her dinner guests had just departed. They were:

June 1, 1967 - Thursday

Reported at State to John Leddy. The beehive on the seventh floor is swarming, so I conducted my personnel affairs quietly in the EUR offices. Pat Dean and Michael Palliser dropped in to see me. We traded surmises of what the PM and the President will be most interested in tomorrow--I opted for the Middle East and Vietnam, after cursory treatment of East of Suez and the British Common Market application.

Lunched with Joe Alsop at the Club. We drank bullshots. He has just finished a 50,000 word article for the New Yorker, titularly on French furniture, but actually a treatise on taste.

Joe feels the Israelis should attack Egypt at once, and win or lose all, instead of relying so hopefully on us.

Afterwards, I conversed with Joan Graham on Vietnam, the Middle East, and life insurance.

I am befuddled as a result of days of brooding and talking about the Arabs and Israelis. I can imagine no long range solution to this problem unless it be an international guarantee (impossible at present to obtain) of Israel's independence and integrity. Our public continue only lightly disturbed over the possibility of war in the Middle East--I hope I am mistaken in considering it a probability. The weakness of the UN machinery is obvious; there is little faith in its ability to function usefully.

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Dinner - Embassy residence - May 31, 1967

Mrs. Bruce
Sir Frederick Ashton
Lady Antonia Fraser
Mr. John Pope-Hennessy
Mr. Michael and Lady Pamela Berry
Knight of Glin and Madam Fitzgerald
Mr. and Mrs. George Weidenfeld
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Gendel
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wrightsman
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Heinz
Mr. and Mrs. Yann Weymouth
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thomas
Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan Miller
Mr. Cecil Beaton
Mrs. Yehudi Menuhin
Mr. Angus Menzies
Mrs. Sylvia Clark
Mr. Tristram Powell
Mrs. Phipps
Miss Beatrix Miller
Mr. Skiff

Regretted

Mr. McIlhenny
Lady Hesketh
Sir Steven Runciman
Mr. and Mrs. Zinneman
Mr. and Mrs. Alastair Forbes
Mr. and Mrs. Alan Brien
Mr. John Wells
Mr. and Mrs. Rory McEwen
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Astor

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Between interludes of interviews on personnel matters, I called on Averell. Old Ulysses has fully recovered from a recent hernia operation; he will be off in a couple of days to Paris and Brussels to speak at Marshall Plan commemorative celebrations. He thinks the Middle East crisis might have been avoided if we had kept on bribing Nasser with aid. I disagree.

He advanced a theory about ceasing our bombing in North Vietnam, except on the infiltration routes, in the hope of reaching in time an agreement with the Soviets to cooperate with us to effect a truce of sorts.

Sissie Harlech's death, day before yesterday, in an automobile accident near her house in England, has aroused unusual sympathy here. As I wrote David Harlech, the Gods had been liberal in their gifts to her. She had beauty, charm, grace, intelligence, wit, and so many good qualities it was impossible to fault her.

The official UK delegation (in order of precedence) will be:

Prime Minister and Mrs. Wilson, Sir Burke Trend (Secretary of the Cabinet), Sir Solly Zuckerman (Chief Scientific Adviser), Mr. A. N. Halls (Principal Private Secretary), Mr. T. F. Brenchley (Head Arabian Department, Foreign Office), Mr. A. M. Palliser (Private Secretary), Mr. Donald Murray (Head South East Asia Department, Foreign Office), Mr. T. Lloyd-Hughes (Press Secretary), Miss James (Assistant Press Secretary), Dr. E. Stone (Prime Minister's Personal Physician).

It is cheering to find steady sunshine here, with the temperature cooler than usual for Washington at this time of year; it has ranged today from 50 to 72 degrees. In England summer has been late in arrival. Yesterday at the residence the chestnuts were still in full bloom, the lilacs and hawthorns also, and I saw on Sunday the first wild ducklings.

John Cooper came to see me this evening at the Metropolitan. He discussed his Senate speech on a partial de-escalation of air bombing, to be followed by a complete cessation of bombing of North Vietnam if Hanoi would agree to a conference. His argument was substantially in accord with the views I expressed in my letter to Bob McNamara.

This speech has aroused wide commendation. John is rightly respected by his colleagues and the public for his ability, integrity, and independence.

For the Middle East crisis, he has no panacea. The prospects for a tolerable settlement are gloomy in the extreme. The Soviets are in a heads I win tails you lose position. Despite our having saved Nasser almost ten years ago from the

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Israel-French-British Suez Expedition, we are regarded in the Arab world as responsible for whatever Israel does. The fact is we can influence, but not control its Government.

The Arab nations are united against Israel in demanding its "extermination." Kuwait has declared it will nationalize the foreign oil companies operating there if Israel,--an Anglo-American stooge--goes to war. Hussein has just made his journey to Canossa, and Faisal will be repudiated by his countrymen if he does not join the pack.

June 2, 1967 - Friday

Met the British delegation at the White House this morning. The President and Prime Minister were closeted together for two hours while the rest of us waited in the Cabinet room. There, Dean Rusk and Birke Trend exchanged comments on the Middle East situation, with occasional contributions by McNamara and Joe Fowler.

Pat Dean had arranged a large lunch at his Embassy, and the dishes must have already been hot when he cancelled it. His guests were offered a light snack by the President; instead we enjoyed an excellent full course meal with wine.

I had a chance for a good talk with Dean Rusk both before lunch, and later while riding back with him to the Department. He said he has now served longer as Secretary than had Foster Dulles, but finds each crisis leaves him more fatigued than the preceding one. Despite this, he looks sturdy, and his mind is wonderfully acute.

After lunch most of us spent an hour with the President in his oval office, talking about the Middle East and future British East of Suez dispositions.

Tonight Truman dropped me at the White House for an eight o'clock black tie dinner. Before following the President, Mrs. Johnson, the Wilsons and others downstairs, behind the flag-bearers, about twenty of us had drinks in the lovely second floor drawing room. Lynda Johnson talked to me about her hope of coming to London in July; she looked [redacted] attractive. Arthur Goldberg and I went into a corner to mull over Middle East problems. He seems to favor having Israel chance its fate in battle; he has no expectation of the UN taking effective action, and considers the Gulf of Aqaba is now almost a minor issue.

Earlier in the day, it was said by our Secretaries that under present conditions it would probably be impossible for the President to obtain a grant of power from Congress to force passage through the Straits of Tiran into the Gulf. The British

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are using their best efforts, in conjunction with our own, to obtain signatures from maritime nations asserting the right of free passage by all nations; they have not, however, reached any decision about the use of force to accomplish this.

McNamara said our military believe Israel can take on the whole Arab world and defeat its armies and air units. If Israel were to strike first it would be in a considerably better military posture than if it responds to an Egyptian attack. The British have a somewhat less optimistic judgment of Israel's military capabilities, but think she would probably succeed in smashing the Arabs.

The financial and economic aspects of a long war would be dangerously unfavorable to the West, especially to the UK.

At dinner, I sat at the President's table between Mrs. Kuchel (wife of the California Senator) and Mrs. Gilbert, also a Californian.

After the President had toasted the Queen, and the PM had responded with a toast to the President, Mr. Johnson asked the guests to drink the healths of "two deserving and very great citizens, the British Ambassador Sir Patrick Dean, and the US Ambassador to Britain, David Bruce." This chore accomplished, the President and PM made speeches.

After dining on crabmeat Chesapeake, roast sirloin of beef, strawberry cream York, and drinking Paul Masson Emerald Dry, Inglenook Pinot Noir and Almaden Blanc de Blancs, we all adjourned to the South Lawn, to view comfortably a performance on the outdoor stage, of "Salute to American Musical Theatres." This was good entertainment, well presented, and the guests, on this perfect, starry night, looked as if they were participants in a pageant.

June 3, 1967 - Saturday

I went to 1640 Wisconsin Avenue this morning, where, with Truman's assistance, I laid hands on Gould's American Partridges; I purpose taking it to London for sale.

Lunched at the Metropolitan with Kay Halle.

To the Department, there to consult Eugene Rostow, who is heading a Middle East task force. He told me what he knew; the prospect is ominous. The Dutch Ambassador came in while I was with Gene; these reliable people will sign the declaration, and can be counted upon to help.

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Dined with Lorraine and John Cooper at 2900 N Street. In addition to being attractive, and infinitely gay and good natured, Lorraine has original taste in decoration and housekeeping. We all discussed the "Cooper plan" for deescalation in Vietnam, and the dark threats in the Middle East.

June 4, 1967 - Sunday

I had a satisfactory talk yesterday with Bob Bowie, who remains calm and judicious, when others give way to frenzy and despair. He is not being consulted about the Middle East, where Gene Rostow appears to have staked out an exclusive claim. I think this is a mistake, for much as I admire and like the Rostow brothers, I find them sometimes impetuous and faulty in political judgment.

Lunched with Kay Graham on the verge of her swimming-pool. She had Donnie and his wife, Stevie, Tommy Thompson (just over from Moscow), and Tish Alsop as guests.

I expressed hawk-like views, saying if I were in the Israeli Government I would advocate provoking war immediately. I would not trust the UN or friendly countries if they moved at all not to do so too late. Their military potential deteriorates slightly each day.

Afterwards, I plodded the street, bare of taxis, for an hour, seeking to find my way to Carrie and Macgill James' new apartment on Cathedral Avenue. Finally, Fisher and Debby Howe breezed by, on their way to tennis, took pity on my forlorness, and laid me on the doorstep of a mammoth building.

The James are completely happy in their location. Their amazing array of blue and white Canton, or is it Nanking, china makes a brave show. Macgill, who will be seventy in August, was in splendid form. He neither knows nor cares about current political events at home or abroad, a happy insulation.

Dined at the Metropolitan tonight with Ben Thoron. We mulled over the problem of Evergreen House, which both of us wish could be the residence of the President of Johns Hopkins University. Also saw Ridge and Bengie Knight (on home leave), Mark Childs and his wife, Dillon Ripley, John and Mrs. Kenney, the Julius Holmes, and others.

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June 5, 1967 - Monday

Awoke to the tidings of War having commenced early this morning between the Arabs and Israelis--each accuses the other of having made the first attack. What happens in the air is all important--extravagant claims are already being made by both sides, and no doubt by tonight both air forces will have been eliminated by propaganda. I suspect the Israeli have better pilots and will perform well.

I skulked up to see my friend Dr. Alexander Chase, who had devised a grand design to replace three fillings in my teeth; he claims they have become impaired by age and gnashing. Since I have had no major work of this kind done on me for over six years I am submissive to his orders, and he says he will guarantee me several decades of dental ease. I found him grievously perturbed over the War. He has frequently visited Israel, and his wife was born in Jerusalem.

After an excavation, painless because of the Doctor's skill, I went to the Department to attend an intelligence briefing. I would have done as well if I had gone to the nearest television set. Nobody knows nothing.

Alarm has, however, spread to the New York stock market, for gossip in the Met lobby reported a twenty point drop in Dow Jones averages during the first trading hour. I talked to Rowland Evans and Kim Roosevelt at lunch; Kim is a real expert on the Middle East.

Had a marvellous letter from E today; I think she is one of the best living writers in this medium.

Back to Dr. Chase this afternoon who filled the gap he created this morning.

Dinner at the Joe Alsops.

Today the mercury soared into the eighties, and the forecast is for a continuance of hot weather. It was, however, delicious and comfortable in the Alsop garden, filled with the greenest of box and magnolias.

Our host and hostess had gathered in the McNamaras, Tommy Thompson, CIA Director Dick Helms and his wife, MacGeorge Bundy, Oatsie Leiter, Francis Bator from the White House, Kay Graham, Cy Sulzberger's son David, John and Lorraine Cooper, General Westmoreland's G-2 (General Mac Something) and wife, a trio of pretty young girls, and a pair of maritally unattached men.

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Joe was jubilant over the early successes of the Israelis; he buffeted the table until the glasses shivered. I was twitted a bit over my belligerent anti-Nasser stance, and there are still people who think the United Nations is important in this crisis.

The McNamaras conducted me to the Club, Bob driving the car. Neither at home nor abroad does he have a secret service man accompanying him. I like them both immensely. I think he is a rare character. He said when he returned from Vietnam, at the end of this month, he intended to ask the President to call me home for consultation on our policy there. The President mentioned the same thing to me a few nights ago, and I would welcome such a participation.

June 6, 1967 - Tuesday

A session with Dr. Chase at 9;15. The rest of the morning at the Department. Jaw swollen with novocaine, indisposed to eat, I swallowed, in Stanley Woodward's company, a couple of Bullshots (a nourishing drink, compbsed of a tin of Campbell's beef bouillon and vodka). Perennially youthful looking Stanley, retired from the Foreign Service, is occupied with good works in an effective way. His Woodward Foundation lends American paintings to our Embassies. Shirley and he have a house in Georgetown, one near Charlottesville, Virginia (designed by Billy Delano), a cottage in Salzburg (which they use each summer during the musical festival season), and an apartment on the Left Bank in Paris. This last they seldom occupy, and are thinking of selling. He thinks he would obtain between 100 and 200 thousand dollars for it. A duplex penthouse, in an old private hotel, it has a roof garden with enough lawn to require cropping by a mower.

More departmental work. Sasha called this evening, to say she was leaving Boston for London on Friday to stay a week or ten days with us before going out West for the summer. Her plans to dig in Syria, or elsewhere in the Middle East, did not materialize, so she is anxious, which I applaud, to make an intensive exploration of her own country. It is a joy to talk to this balanced, attractive young woman. Her lilting voice sounds always untroubled, unless it be over some one else's misfortune or grief.

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Nicky telephoned me from St. Paul's. He is going through examination agonies. Having been made a class councillor (an esteemed school honor) I had hoped he would be in a more relaxed mood than he is. He is said to be popular with his schoolmates, but not with members of the faculty. I can understand why he does not get along well with the Masters. He is inordinately shy, and when under tension becomes almost inarticulate. I am sure his teachers construe this as stubbornness, and indicating an uncooperative attitude. Actually the poor fellow has a demoniac interest in almost every intellectual pursuit, but is a lamentable showman. It is, however, indubitably true that he is unable to grasp the principles of physics.

June 7, 1967 - Wednesday

Another bout Chez Chase, another perusal of reports at Foggy Bottom on overwhelming Israeli victories. I repeated my new lunchtime diet of Bullshot with George Garrett, my oldest friend in Washington. Approaching eighty, he is as genial in disposition as when he first came to Washington from Chicago fifty or more years ago. The doctors have recently, because of his heart ailment, reduced him to one drink of Bourbon a day. On this occasion, he exceed their instructions by matching my second bullshot.

I presented myself for the last time during this trip at the Department.

From six thirty on, I spent a couple of hours with Davie, who arrived from Harvard some time before dawn this morning, to stay with Kay Halle, his freshman year terminated. He is steamed up over the US not resisting the establishment of what he calls a "Fascist Government" in Greece. He is opposed to our policies in Vietnam and Latin America, saying we support dictators against democrats. I must confess I was delighted to hear him express himself so fluently and passionately on these topics, although I thought his judgments [redacted] jejune and juvenile. He is strikingly handsome, and has a decided liking for girls. He has applied for work with a construction gang in Washington, but I imagine after a few weeks of blistering labor his feet will itch.

Marian Leiter dined with me. She [redacted] retrieved Victoria this morning from St. Timothy's. This cub of the Montgomery, Alabama, tigress is already beautiful. Today was her seventeenth birthday, but she generously commanded her mother to desert her for me.

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Oatsie is a southern belle who learned long ago to adapt herself to every circumstance. She has indestructible gayety, courage, curiosity, charm, with a saving realistic ruthlessness.

I sat up late reading David Finley's draft of his history of the National Gallery of Art. It will be an indispensable reference source for future scholars; only David could have written so complete an account of the inception and development of this magnificent institution. Also his relation is a sort of memorial to [redacted] remarkable, distinguished, admirable Andrew Mellon.

June 8, 1967 - Thursday

Had my last encounter with Dr. Chase, who I hope will come to see us during August in London. Packed, and shuttled to New York, where I stayed at the Links Club. I had never before spent a night there; its few bedrooms are below the standard of the Brook, but I thought I ought to try it. I was wise in taking out life memberships in the Links, the Brook, and the Racquet and Tennis Clubs. The capital outlays were considerably less than if I had paid annual dues; it was a gamble on life expectancy.

Susan Mary Alsop was on the plane with me, and I was delighted [redacted] with [redacted] her always enlivening conversation.

It was too late for me to do more than buy a few books. After drinking with old friends, I downed two portions of soft shell crabs, then read until early morning.

June 9, 1967 - Friday

Spent part of the morning with George White on business affairs. Drew cheques for June 15 income taxes, felt poor.

Lunched with Ailsa at 2 East 67th Street. This sport of medical misfortunes has a bursted blood vessel in one eye and a cataract in the other, so has been unable to read for weeks. The grandchildren, having finished their school terms, are at Kinloch, in Virginia, with their guardians, the Simons. [redacted] We disposed of all outstanding family matters, before I accompanied her to look at her new Fifth Avenue apartment. I would hate to tackle such a move; between strikes and building regulations it has been maddeningly delayed. Anyhow, we had a joky, agreeable afternoon.

Saw other old friends, went to the movies, and crawled into bed about 1 a.m.

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June 10, 1967 - Saturday

More 80-degree weather. Took Pan American 100 at 10 a.m. I was breakfastless, since the Links kitchen is closed on Saturday morning. I have five books with me, including an omnibus of Edith Wharton, so I anticipate hours of undisturbed pleasure. The only person I have spotted aboard is dear Ben Sonnenberg, who is snoozing away, but when aroused is sure to furnish amusement.

Thinking about my Washington visit, I feel the US was lucky in having the Israelis battle as they did. We might never have obtained Congressional approval to open the Straits of Tiran to Israel shipping by force; even if we did we might perhaps have been obliged to act unilaterally.

Now the great problem will be to develop a satisfactory settlement. What is to be done about Jerusalem, the Suez Canal, Tiran, the West Bank of Jordan, resumption of petroleum shipments, Palestinian refugees, and other difficult questions? Fortunately, President Johnson has borrowed Mac Bundy from the Ford Foundation to act as Secretary of a Government Committee to deal with such matters.

Nasser resigned, but oddly acclaimed as a hero by the Egyptians has decided to remain in office. His lies about American and British planes having participated in the campaign have found wide credence in the Arab world. Many of our diplomatic establishments have been attacked, damaged, and one or two destroyed. Six or seven of our Ambassadors have been expelled by their hosts. The situation is murky.

I got home before midnight to find E and Sasha waiting for me. Ronnie Tree is staying with us, but is away for the weekend.

June 11, 1967 - Sunday

A blissful day of conversation and reading. Mollie Buccleuch and Ben Sonnenberg came out this evening for a talk fest.

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June 12, 1967 - Monday

I missed Derby Day last week, and Trooping the Colour on Saturday, June 10. As usual, we had many more demands from compatriots for seeing the latter ceremony than could be filled.

E, Sasha and I lunched at The Guinea on asparagus and what must be almost the best steak in the world. This small restaurant adjacent to a pub seems to me to have the foremost simple cuisine in London.

Dr. Kistiakowsky came to see me this afternoon. He was at one time Science Adviser to the President, and is now a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He is still classified for access to secret papers, and I had from my standpoint an especially useful talk with him.

John Burns, our Ambassador in Tanzania, called on me. I have a high opinion of him. His position there is difficult, since although he gets along well with Nyerere, the latter is rather antagonistic to the United States. John regards, as I do, Bill Attwood's book about his assignment in Kenya as having been harmful to our interests throughout Africa, where for some time all American Ambassadors will be viewed with considerable suspicion.

I had a long talk with Bob McClintock about Vietnam. He has had wide experience in the Middle East, and will reduce his views to writing and forward them to Mac Bundy.

I saw Ronnie Tree for the first time tonight. He spent the weekend with Anthony Avon, who is cheerful over the Israelis having given such a drubbing to his detested Nasser.

June 13, 1967 - Tuesday

I had an interesting conversation with Bronson Tweedy this morning about the Middle East situation.

We had lunch at home for Betsey and Jock Whitney, Nancy Dunraven, and Ronnie. Sasha and Nicky, who arrived this morning, joined us.

Jock said he was relieved on the whole at being quit of the hopeless task of trying to make a success of his New York newspaper syndicate. He has high expectations of the continental Herald-Tribune, which has now swallowed the international edition of the New York Times, and is owned by himself, the Washington Post, and the New York Times, increasing its circulation, quality, and profits.

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Cleanth Brooks came to see me this afternoon. He is not only a great scholar, but an admirable man.

Our new Treasury Attache, James Griffin, who has replaced Sam Cross, came to see me this afternoon. He has started his rounds in the Treasury and the Bank of England. He thinks the British have ahead of them a difficult financial period, particularly because of the impact of the Middle East war. Some of the Arabs have probably withdrawn large balances from London, and if Britain is cut off from part of its sterling petroleum supplies the balance of payments will be adversely affected.

June 14, 1967 - Wednesday

Country team meeting this morning. It was attended by all the Inspectors. Admiral McCain reviewed the Naval situation in the Mediterranean. General Schaefer, representing General Box, told us about the dispositions being made of American Air Forces in Britain. An excellent officer, he is leaving this month for Wiesbaden, where he will become Deputy Chief of USAFE .

E and I attended the Preview of the Antique Dealers' exhibition. There were many beautiful things, but prices seemed even higher than ever. The object I most admired was a [redacted] bronze bust of Le Grand Dauphin (son of Louis XIV) owned by Kerin, for sale at £3,000.

We lunched with Clare and Hank Luce at their attractive house, 10 Upper Brook Street. The other Clare Luce (Harry's widow) was there. She is a really remarkable conversationalist.

Jock Whitney came to see me this afternoon, and we had a long talk about Art and politics. I like him immensely.

We had a cocktail party at home tonight for over 200 people. Afterwards, Ronnie and the children dined with me, while E went on to the Golden Eagle Ball at Hurlingham, given by the American Womens Club, of which she is Honorary Chairman. I feel sorry for the guests, for they have all been invited for 7:30, but not expected to sit down to eat until 9:00 o'clock. As a consequence, the alcoholic consumption should be high.

I had thought of ordering American champagne for the 4th of July party, but upon inquiry ascertained that British wholesalers cannot carry American champagne, since court cases here held it unlawful to market beverages labelled "champagne" which do not originate from that area in France.

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We get from time to time interesting Gallup opinion poll reports which are not given to the newspapers. A recent one was taken asking those interviewed whether they would approve or disapprove if Britain gave up its atom bomb. The percentages of approvals were 19, disapprovals 69, and don't knows 12.

June 15, 1967 - Thursday

I went this morning to Admiral McCain's office to look at their war map. There is now a heavy concentration both of US and Soviet naval vessels in the Mediterranean.

The closed hatch of our ship Liberty was finally opened, and all the crew members within it were dead. The Captain was severely injured by shrapnel in both legs, but never left the bridge. We lost 30-odd men and 70 or more were wounded. The Israeli undoubtedly mistook this ship for an enemy one, attacking it first by air [redacted] then by torpedo boats. One torpedo missed, but the other hit it and caused most of the damage, although it was able to proceed under its own power to Malta, where it is now being repaired. Unarmored, it carried communications equipment, and has been termed by the Egyptians a "spy ship".

The Israelis are said to have lost fewer than 700 men in their [redacted] engagements, and less than 3,000 wounded, whereas the Egyptians alone are believed to have suffered considerably more than 10,000 deaths. Nevertheless, Nasser, thanks largely to lying propaganda about US and British intervention, [redacted] is a hero in the Arab world. The Algerians have taken over all American and British oil companies in their country, and the other oil producing States in the Middle East still debar petroleum shipments to us and to the United Kingdom.

Secretary Rusk's statement on the subject of the Middle East, made in restricted session to the Nato Council in Luxembourg yesterday or the day before, covers rather completely, I think, the most prominent questions that are being currently discussed about that situation. It was:

Peter Grimm came to see me at the office. He [redacted] for cocktails yesterday with his wife, but we had a better chance for conversation here. He is well informed, and something of a power in the New York financial world. Once in the Foreign Service, he has continued his interest in foreign affairs.

Sir Alexander Spearman called on me. He has taken over the secretaryship of the Anglo-American Parliamentary Committee that meets annually. On our side the senior representative is Wayne Hays. Spearman wants to attract members

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(FOLLOWING UNCLEARED, FYI, SUBJECT TO REVISION UPON REVIEW.)

1. EMPHASIZING IMPORTANCE TO THE VALIDITY OF VISIT AREA FROM MOROCCO TO IRAN, THE SECRETARY PRESENTED US ASSESSMENT OF MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT AND ITS MEANING. HE OUTLINED EVENTS LEADING UP TO OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES; ATTITUDES OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT; VIEW OF US ON MAJOR PRESENT ISSUES; AND THE SOVIET ATTITUDE. HE CONCLUDED WITH EMPHASIS ON NEED FOR NATO CONSULTATIONS ON THE MIDDLE EAST.

2. THE SECRETARY IDENTIFIED THE IMMEDIATE BUT NOT IMMEDIATE ORIGINS OF THE CONFLICT AS SYRIAN TERRORIST RAIDS IN MARCH AND APRIL. HE NOTED THAT JORDANIAN AND LEBANESE GOVERNMENTS HAD TRIED TO LIMIT INCURSIONS FROM THEIR TERRITORY INTO ISRAEL BUT THAT SYRIA HAD TAKEN DIFFERENT POSITION. THE SECRETARY INDICATED THAT TENSION HAD MOUNTED AS THE SYRIAN-EGYPTIAN ALLIANCE CAME INTO PLAY AND EGYPTIAN FORCES WERE DEPLOYED IN SINAI.

3. THERE FOLLOWED NASSER'S REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL OF UNEF. THE SECRETARY SAID WE BELIEVE THAT EVEN NASSER WAS SURPRISED BY SPEED WITH WHICH U THANT AGREED TO WITHDRAWAL AND FACT THAT U THANT'S ACTIONS WENT BEYOND NASSER'S REQUEST, FOR EXAMPLE, PULLING OUT OF GAZA STRIP.

4. THE SECRETARY EMPHASIZED THAT U THANT'S DECISIONS ON ABOVE MATTERS REPRESENTED A MAJOR TURNING POINT IN THE CRISIS. UP TO THIS POINT, THE SECRETARY CONTINUED, USSR HAD SUPPORTED THE ARAB POSITION AND GIVEN THEM ENCOURAGEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL SOVIET BACKING. CLOSING OF THE STRAITS TO [illegible] WHICH NASSER PRIVATELY MADE CLEAR EXTENDED TO PETROLEUM, REPRESENTED CASUS BELLI IN ISRAEL'S VIEW.

5. CLOSING OF STRAIT ALSO RAISED SERIOUS QUESTIONS OF PRINCIPLE FOR MARITIME POWERS. THE SECRETARY NOTED THAT US HAD BEEN FAIRLY SPECIFIC ON FREE PASSAGE IN 1957 AS PART OF THE EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI AT THAT TIME.

6. THE SECRETARY SAID THAT NASSER'S MOUNTING PRESTIGE FORCED OTHER ARAB GOVERNMENTS TO SHOW SOLIDARITY WITH EGYPT. MOBILIZATION BEGAN ON BOTH SIDES. ISRAELI CONCERN FOR ITS NATIONAL SECURITY GREW IN AN APOCALYPTIC ATMOSPHERE. INTRODUCTION OF IRAQI FORCES INTO AREAS ADJACENT TO ISRAEL, AND PROSPECT THAT ALGERIAN FORCES WOULD BE INTRODUCED, ADDED TO TENSION.

7. THE SECRETARY STATED THAT THE SITUATION IN THE UN WAS CLEARLY INADEQUATE AT THAT STAGE. DISCUSSIONS OF POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO REOPEN THE STRAIT OF TIRAN BEGAN AMONG MAJOR MARITIME NATIONS. BUT PROCESS FOLLOW AND NATIONS CONCERNED DID NOT DISPLAY GREAT VIGOR OR DETERMINATION. THE SECRETARY RAISED QUESTIONS WHETHER ALL NATO COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE US, SHOULD NOT ASK THEMSELVES WHETHER THEY HAD ACTED WITH SUFFICIENT SPEED AND VIGOR TO GIVE ISRAEL HOPE OF PEACEFUL SOLUTION.

8. THE SECRETARY SAID THAT WE THOUGHT WE HAD RECEIVED PROMISES FROM BOTH SIDES NOT TO INITIATE HOSTILITIES DURING THE PERIOD IN WHICH WARFARE ACTUALLY BROKE OUT. HE EMPHASIZED THAT WE HAD NO PRIOR INFORMATION THAT EITHER SIDE INTENDED TO OPEN FIRE; THAT WE HAD NOT BEEN INVOLVED IN ANY PLANNING OR COLLUSION; AND THAT WE HAD TAKEN NO PART IN ACTUAL FIGHTING.

9. TURNING TO SOVIET POSTURE, THE SECRETARY NOTED THAT JUST BEFORE THE OUTBREAK, US AND USSR HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH EACH OTHER ON THE BASIS OF TRYING TO RESTRAIN EACH SIDE. HE EMPHASIZED THAT LIMITED CHARACTER OF PARALLEL US/SOVIET ACTION ON THE MIDDLE EAST MUST BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD. THERE WAS NO PARALLEL ACTION PRIOR TO OUTBREAK OF THE CRISIS. SOVIETS HAD ENCOURAGED THE MORE RADICAL ARAB GOVERNMENTS AND HAD BEEN WORKING AGAINST WESTERN, AND PARTICULARLY US, INTERESTS IN THE AREA.

10. SECRETARY SAID WE HAVE NO EVIDENCE THAT ARABS CONSULTED SOVIETS ABOUT CLOSING THE STRAIT OF TIRAN. WHEN WAR CAME THE SOVIETS SOUGHT A CEASE-FIRE EVEN AT COST OF APPEARING TO LET DOWN THE ARAB SIDE. THE SECRETARY ALSO STATED THAT WE DO NOT SEE THE PROSPECT OF MUCH PARALLEL ACTION NOW THAT HOSTILITIES HAVE CEASED. USSR CAN BE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE PRESS ITS INTERESTS AND SUPPORT MORE EXTREME ARAB VIEWS IN THE UN.

11. ASSESSING RESULTS OF THE WAR, THE SECRETARY EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT ALL CONCERNED HAVE LOST: ISRAEL LOST IN TERMS OF LONG-RANGE RECONCILIATION WITH SURROUNDING COUNTRIES. NASSER LOST PRESTIGE EVEN THOUGH ARAB POPULATIONS HAVE ACCEPTED STORY OF ANGLO-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR. MODERATE ARAB LEADERS HAVE LOST GROUND. SOVIET POLICY HAS RECEIVED A SETBACK. THE US HAS LOST CONSIDERABLE GROUND WITH ARAB OPINION. OTHER NATO COUNTRIES MAY ALSO HAVE LOST ALTHOUGH THAT WOULD BE FOR THEM TO ASSESS. BOTH SIDES ARE NOW DISENCHANTED WITH UN. HARRIS

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(FOLLOWING UNCLEARED, FYI, SUBJECT TO REVISION UPON REVIEW.)

12. STRESSING THE GREAT DIFFICULTIES AHEAD, THE SECRETARY IDENTIFIED NUMBER OF POINTS WHICH HE FELT MUST BE DEALT WITH: ISRAEL SHOULD BE WILLING TO WITHDRAW TO ARMISTICE LINES OF A SETTLEMENT STATE. DIFFICULT QUESTIONS REMAIN AS TO FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS. THE REFUGEE PROBLEM REMAINS. THE SECRETARY SAID HE ARE CONVINCED THAT A REPUBLICLY FREE AND SECRET CHOICE BY THE INDIVIDUAL EFUGEES WOULD RESULT IN PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS WITH

WHICH BOTH ISRAEL AND THE SURROUNDING ARAB STATES COULD LIVE. THE SECRETARY SAID THAT WHILE SOVIETS DO NOT WANT NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST THEY HAVE SHOWN NO INTEREST IN LIMITING CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS. HE THOUGHT THAT, IF COMMUNIST COUNTRIES SHOULD NOW RE-EQUIP THE ARAB FORCES, A VERY DANGEROUS SITUATION WOULD RESULT. THIS WOULD BE ESPECIALLY TRUE FOR AIRCRAFT SINCE THE ARAB NATIONS HAVE JUST SEEN RESULTS OF QUICK AIR STRIKES.

13. THE SECRETARY SAID OUTSIDE POWERS WILL HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY IN A SETTLEMENT BUT THAT THE HEART OF SOLUTION MUST BE AGREEMENT AMONG PARTIES DIRECTLY CONCERNED. OUTSIDE COUNTRIES CANNOT IMPOSE SOLUTIONS.

14. THE SECRETARY THOUGHT THAT WESTERN COUNTRIES WOULD DO WELL TO RECOGNIZE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES THAT REMAIN BETWEEN "PROGRESSIVE" ARAB STATES AND OTHER, MORE MODERATE, ARAB COUNTRIES. HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE FOR NATO COUNTRIES TO ADOPT SOVIET PRACTICE OF REFERRING TO "THE ARAB NATION" OR "THE ARAB

PEOPLE".

15. CONCLUDING HIS PRESENTATION, THE SECRETARY EMPHASIZED IMPORTANCE WE ATTACH TO NATO'S WATCHING MIDDLE EAST SITUATION CLOSELY. NAC SHOULD HOLD ITSELF IN READINESS FOR INTENSIVE CONSULTATIONS ON THE MIDDLE EAST. THE SECRETARY SAID HE DO NOT SUGGEST A COMMON NATO ATTITUDE OR STANCE TOWARD THE MIDDLE EAST. HE THOUGHT SOME ALLIANCE MEMBERS WOULD BE IN A BETTER POSITION THAT OTHERS TO COUNSEL ISRAEL. OTHERS WOULD DO BETTER WITH THE ARABS. EVENTUALLY SOME NATO MEMBERS MIGHT BE ABLE TO HELP WITH MEDIATION. SOME MIGHT BE IN A GOOD POSITION TO TAKE THE LEAD AS QUESTIONS ARISE IN UN. NEVERTHELESS, THE SECRETARY STRESSED THERE WAS A COMMON NATO INTEREST IN THE MIDDLE EAST. AMONG OTHER THINGS, THERE IS THE SOVIET ANGLE. HE THEREFORE HOPE FOR CLOSE ALLIANCE CONSULTATIONS.

16. DEPARTMENT SEND TO MIDDLE EAST POSTS AS DESIRED. RUSK. HARRIS

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of the Government and leading figures of the Opposition to a more active participation in these meetings, and is going over to the United States this autumn to talk over his plans with Bill Fulbright and other members of our Congress.

E and I lunched with Diana Cooper in her garden. It was a brilliant summer day. The others were Lady McEwen, her daughter Kisty Hesketh, David and John Sebastian McEwen, and Tony Lincoln.

Charles Ritchie came to see me this afternoon. We have known him since his Paris days. His first Ambassadorship was to the Federal Republic of Germany. Subsequently he was permanent representative to the UN and Ambassador to the United States. His most recent previous assignment was as permanent representative and Ambassador to the North Atlantic Council. He is one of the best men in the excellent Canadian Foreign Service, thoroughly responsible, and with a delightful personality.

Tonight we dined at Lancaster House at the annual dinner given to the Diplomatic Corps by the Foreign Secretary and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

In addition to the Diplomatic Corps, there were many members of the Government and of the Opposition present, including the former Foreign Secretaries Selwyn Lloyd, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and Rab Butler. George Brown made a meandering speech considerably below his usual form. The response was delivered by our Doyen, Gunnar Hagglof, and it was, like all his oratoric productions, rounded, amusing and perfectly fitted to the occasion.

June 16, 1967 - Friday

E and I attended the memorial service for Sissie Harlech at the Farm Street Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. Patrick Plunkett, representing the Queen, occupied a majestic seat in front of the first row of pews. As the clerics filed in and out each bowed to him. It was a Low Requiem Mass, and we thought the selections especially well made. Everyone else seemed to be familiar with St. Francis's Prayer that I found particularly appropriate in the case of Sissie. It was:

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Lord, Lord make me an instrument of thy Peace,
Where there is hatred, let me sow love,
Where there is injury, let me sow pardon,
Where there is doubt, let me sow faith,
Where there is despair, let me sow hope,
Where there is darkness, let me sow light,
Where there is sadness, let me sow joy.
O Divine Master,
Grant that I may not so much seek
To be consoled, as to console,
To be understood as to understand,
To be loved as to love,
For it is in giving that we receive,
It is in pardoning that we are pardoned,
It is in dying that we are born to
Eternal Life. Amen.

It was followed by one of the most moving prayers I know:

O Lord, support us all the day long of this troublous life, till the shadows lengthen and the evening comes, the busy world is hushed, the fever of life is over and our work is done. Then, Lord, in Thy mercy, grant us safe lodging, a holy rest, and peace at the last, through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

For lunch at home we had Marietta and Ronnie Tree, Marian Schlesinger, and the children. Marietta has just arrived in London for a short stay before she returns to her duties as a member of the delegation engaged in framing at Albany a new Constitution for the State of New York. She looked beautiful. Ronnie moved from the house yesterday, and they have taken an apartment, where Penelope will join them shortly.

Lew Douglas came to see me. He expounded the virtues of a plan whereby the US would make an over-all settlement with the Soviet Union, the most tempting ingredient of which would be the permanent renunciation by Germany of any share in nuclear weapons. Peggy and he are leaving for South Africa tonight, and coming back here later to stay two weeks.

The new South African Ambassador, Dr. H. G. Luttig, called on me. He has a doctorate in literature and philosophy, but his wife is a medical doctor, trained at the Mayo Clinic and the Johns Hopkins Hospital before completing her studies in London. He gave me the works about the way in which South Africa would eventually settle its racial problem, asserting that within thirty years there would be no illiteracy whatever in the country.

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Virgil Barr, formerly Petroleum Attaché here, now working for the Department of the Interior in Washington, came to see me. He has just attended the OECD meeting in Paris, where a survey was made of how to deal with the disruption of petroleum supplies caused by the Arab-Israeli war. Here he is interviewing some of the officials of American oil companies resident in London. He thinks the situation could become grave, although not as respects the United States domestic needs. The US, he told me, could increase its output of crude over the present level of 9,500,000 barrels a day by about another 2-1/2 million barrels per day by removing State restrictions on allowables. The stand taken by Libya gives him great concern, for if they retain their embargo on crude shipments, the pipelines will become fouled and it will take several months to restore the flow. The Iraq Petroleum Company will be out of business for as long as the Syrians stick to their present policy of not allowing the use of pipelines running through that country. He said our military needs in Vietnam for petroleum and products could continue to be satisfactorily met.

We had word yesterday from Libya that its Government had demanded the abandonment by the US and the UK of their [redacted] Bases there.

In the early hours of the morning, after we returned from the Lancaster House dinner last night, Michael Palliser called me from 10 Downing Street to say George Brown was with the Prime Minister to discuss news just received of the expected arrival in Paris this afternoon at five o'clock of Kosygin, who would be on his way from Moscow to New York. Messrs. Wilson and Brown wanted to know what the President's reaction was to this news. I telephoned the White House, finally got through to Francis Bator, who said the committee set up to handle Middle East affairs was in closed session, but he would try to get a message through to the President about the British inquiry. Later he called me back to say the President had as yet reached no decision as to whether he would go to New York and make a speech at the United Nations General Assembly meeting [redacted] tentatively scheduled for Monday. The President thought he would not make up his mind about this until today, but when he did so, would inform the Prime Minister. I passed this on to Palliser.

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Phil Kaiser and Bill King came to see me this evening, to impart the troublesome news that Bill had been asked by Michael King (son of Cecil) of the Daily Mirror whether the rumor of George Brown having behaved like a fool last night, and into the bargain insulting Evangeline, was true. I told him to give Michael a categorical denial without entering into details. I said, which indeed was a fact, that George had conducted himself as a cordial host, and as far as Evangeline was concerned, had only saluted her as he did many other ladies by kissing her on both cheeks.

George often does give the appearance, and this was dvident last night, of conducting himself foolishly, even though perfectly sober. His sense of humor is seldom well attuned to the mood of a large assembly. As regards Evangeline, they have always been great friends and are genuinely fond of each other's company. I do think it quite disgraceful to attack poor old George about such manifestations of affection; he is sufficiently vulnerable otherwise.

Edgar Ansel Mowrer stopped in to see me. He is on his way to Paris, where he expects as usual to have a private interview with President de Gaulle. He still writes from time to time a column for a newspaper syndicate, but begins to show his age.

In mid-afternoon, I was thunderclapped by fits of sneezing, almost as frequent as if I had hiccups. I wondered if it were caused by the heating vents in my office being shifted today to bring in fresh air. Perhaps accumulated dust was breathed in, or some pollen to which age has made me susceptible. Anyhow, I was glad, after receiving the South African Ambassador's call, to take to my bed. By that I mean the winter bed, a great Polonaise affair, with red toile de jouy adorned with balloons, bought when we had the Embassy in Paris. The summer one fills most of the remaining room space. It was Pauline Davis's, Portuguese Chippendale, and really beautiful. At last we have found all its appurtenances, such as fringes and embroidery, and it had to be assembled somewhere, so it came to rest with me.

I sniffed and sneezed all night.

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June 17, 1967 - Saturday

We intended to leave this morning to stay with the Michael Astors in the country; Anne Fleming, Lord Goodman, and the Gordon Richardsons are the other guests. I had to cry off, for I probably have flu. E would not forsake me, for which I am grateful, though I am in a sorry state as a companion.

Another night of the horrors, during which I exhausted two cartons of Kleenex.

June 18, 1967 - Sunday

We had expected to motor from the Astors' to Bath, where the musical festival is in full bloom. We were to be guests of the Strathconas for Yehudi Menuhin's performance this afternoon, which will be featured by his entire family playing together.

June 19, 1967 - Monday

This is Ascot week, and I am glad it is happening at last, for it marks the end of our compatriots applying for tickets permitting entry to the Royal Enclosure. The Duke of Norfolk's office that handles these matters for the Queen has always been generous in allowing us to nominate for admittance, but in the past few years has strictly enforced a rule as to the terminal date for such applications. Similarly, we have an annual problem over fellow countrymen who wish to attend one of the Queen's Garden Parties. There are three such to which the Diplomatic Corps are invited, and we always draw the third--this year on July 20--because of coming at the end of the procession under the letter "U". It is on that occasion only that I can sponsor invitations. Here again the authorities are generous but exact in not receiving applications beyond a fixed date. Trooping the Colour is another ceremony where seats are greatly in demand. Here reservations are made through the Brigade Major of the Household Brigade of Guards, and since the space is limited, there are many disappointments.

I could not rouse myself to go to Christies to see the preliminary show of the famous Watney pictures that Michael Tree had arranged for me, but since I was not a potential purchaser this was not a major disappointment. I was, however, depressed over falling out of our annual awards ceremony for community relations held in the Chancery. Phil Kaiser kindly replaced me and received the guests with Evangeline.

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June 20, 1967 - Tuesday

Still feeling seedy, I went to the office this morning, where the new Ambassador from the Philippines, Narciso G. Reyes, called on me. He served the last five years in Djakarta, and told me many amusing stories about his conversations with and observations of Sukarno, whom he considers in an advanced state of megalomania. Reyes has also been a journalist and a poet. I found him an engaging conversationalist. Reflecting on his experiences in Huck warfare, he expressed the opinion that the situation in Vietnam would not materially improve unless the South Vietnamese became as proficient as the Viet Cong in guerrilla warfare. He said that according to his information many of the South Vietnamese military leaders were lousy Generals.

I lunched at the Savoy as guest of the US press correspondents, seated between William Stringer of the Christian Science Monitor and Tony Lewis. Thereafter I spoke, confining myself to Middle East problems, with particular attention to the ominous importance of Soviet penetration in that area. Afterwards we had a long session of interrogation, so the whole affair lasted almost 2-1/2 hours.

After the press party I went to bed, leaving E to cope with our cocktail guests.

June 21, 1967 - Wednesday

Again I forsook the office, remaining at home. E went on her annual Encenia pilgrimage to Oxford.

Marian Schlesinger arrived to spend the night with us, and she and Derek Hill dined at the residence. Afterwards Derek finished the two sketches of E and myself he had commenced some weeks ago. We thought them excellent, and were glad to have this opinion confirmed by Marian, a professional painter.

Derek, aside from his talent as an artist, is wonderfully good company. He ascribes unpopularity of his beloved Ireland as a place of residence to its atrocious climate, but said an exception should be made for County Wexford, where weather conditions are about the same as those in London.

June 22, 1967 - Thursday

This is Gold Cup Day at Ascot, in some respects the greatest meeting of the racing year. I was sorry to miss it, and to have to leave my grey cutaway and hat in mothballs. We had intended to spend the night with Drue and Jack Heinz at their country house not far from the track, where they are giving a huge dance tonight.

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David Hillenbrand stopped in to see me this morning. He said the agrement for his father as Minister to Hungary has not yet been accepted. John Leddy told me in Washington of its being sent, and thought it would certainly be granted. David likes Duke University, where he has completed two years of study; he has now applied for a year at the University of Berlin, for which he would be given credit at Duke. His younger brother finishes this summer at the Atlantic College. I am sorry he is going off to Germany tomorrow, for I would like to have had him talk to Nicky with the hope of possibly persuading him to shift from St. Paul's to the Atlantic College.

Mort Goldstein came to see me this afternoon. He has just returned from Malta, not optimistic about political or economic stability there.

Art Hartman reported on his recent trip to Paris, where he said the cost of living has soared to almost unbelievable heights, and there is considerable dissatisfaction with President de Gaulle over his attitude toward British entry into the Common Market and his behavior during the Middle East crisis. Art says there is strong majority pro-Israeli and anti-American sentiment in France. The General's remarks to his Cabinet yesterday, duly reported in the press this morning, constitute the most severe and bitter criticism he has ever made about the United States.

I talked to Bob McClintock this afternoon. He continues to be satisfied with the results of his inspection of this Embassy, and believes it is functioning exceptionally well.

Apropos of our continuing discussions about British East of Suez policy, we sent off this telegram, largely drafted by Ron Spiers:

June
~~May~~ 23, 1967 - Friday

Word came through this morning that the President is meeting Kosygin this afternoon at the small college of Glassboro, about 20 miles from Philadelphia. Major Satterthwaite talked to me at length this morning about the recommendation made in the Defense Department to close his office here and divide its activities between CAS and CINCUSNAVEUR. This is a complicated, delicate question, and I shall have to examine it in detail. From an Embassy budgetary standpoint it makes little difference to us, for Satterthwaite's unit of five persons is paid for by Defense Department funds.

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Nicky came down to lunch with me at the office.

This evening I went with E to unveil a plaque erected at 14 Princes Gate by the present owners of our former Embassy residence there. This house, originally a gift from the elder J. P. Morgan to the U. S. Government, is now the headquarters of the Royal College of General Practitioners. The plaque is affixed to the front of the building, and states that President John F. Kennedy once lived there. There were several speeches, including one by myself, after which I pulled a cord to draw aside the covering flags and reveal the memorial. Although there were many people present, the rain was so violent that there were no outside spectators except cameramen. Afterwards, Harry Levitt, Chairman of the Council of the College, took E and myself for a tour of the house. I was particularly interested to see that the pine panelling in the library was still there. When Winthrop moved from 14 Princes Gate to Winfield House, I [redacted] strongly advised him to extract this particular woodwork and install it in the new residence. I think it is the finest small pine panelled room, as far as quality of carving is concerned, [redacted] I have ever seen. It was bought by Mr. Mellon when he was Ambassador and placed in the residence under the urging of Joe Duveen, who said if Mr. Mellon did not purchase it he would do so and make a gift of it to the American Government. It came from Hamilton Palace in Scotland, and cost £5,000.

I could not help reflecting how lucky we are to be in the house at Regents Park, rather than [redacted] at Princes Gate. I once spent most of a year in it, and consider it absolutely unsuitable for our governmental purposes. Whenever the garden was to be used for a reception, all the other householders in the vicinity had to be asked for permission to do so. The dwelling is composed of two separate houses which Mr. Morgan threw into one by removing walls between them. The servants' quarters were literally under ground. On the other hand, it was a generous thing of Morgan to have done, for until that time, American Ministers and Ambassadors had always been under the necessity of renting their quarters.

[redacted] June 24, 1967 - Saturday

Went with E this afternoon to Albany to look over sketches she has made for re-fitting the apartments there. Afterwards to the office, where the most interesting telegram was a message from the Prime Minister to the President about his interview in Paris with President de Gaulle. The PM found the General in a

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gloomy and apocalyptic mood, apparently discouraged over his talk with Kosygin last Friday. This message was excellently phrased, and touched picturesquely on the reconstituted imperial splendor of the Grand Trianon, where the Wilsons were guests.

The President sent Wilson a graceful reply, also informing him that in his first discussions with Kosygin they concentrated on major issues in the fields of arms control and Southeast Asia, as well as the Middle East. The two are meeting again tomorrow, and the President promised the Prime Minister a report on this Monday.

June 25, 1967 - Sunday

I spent the afternoon and a good part of the evening on efficiency reports due June 30. I always tackle this task with reluctance, since it is extremely difficult to be really informative and judicial about people unless one has almost daily intimacy with their work. In the case of their personalities and character, this is even more complicated. I believe the forms of the reports are too long and detailed. The most essential element in them is the statement of what the rating and reviewing officers think of the future potential of the individual under consideration. Here again it is hard to write a proper narrative, for it may well be that a man or woman with considerable talent is miscast in the assignment presently occupied.

June 26, 1967 - Monday

Kay Graham from Washington, Virginia Chambers, and Carmen Esnault-Pelterie are staying with us. Nicky started today with his tutor, to try to redress in the future his poor performance during the school year in mathematics and physical science. We have suggested to him that he might leave St. Paul's and take two years at the Atlantic College in Wales, but he has rejected this proposal and wants to return this autumn to New Hampshire.

The Venezuelan Ambassador (Dr. Miguel Angel Burelli-Rivas) called on me this morning. His last post was as Ambassador at Bogota. Before that he was Minister of Justice, and also served for a time as Director-General in his country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He started his career as a lawyer, and has a Ph. D. in political science. He is concerned over the terrorist activities of Cuban trained bands in Venezuela. They dynamite oil installations and pipelines, and are particularly addicted to assassination.

Marc Miller and a friend, both of them on the staff of the Daily Princetonian, came to see me, to ask me to compare conditions at Princeton when I was a student there to those prevailing at the University today. I told them I was completely without competence to do so, since following my stay of a year and a half at Princeton I had returned only once during a period of fifty years. They have come abroad to make an automobile tour of Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries, and appeared to be well informed--and certainly enthusiastic--seekers after knowledge.

Bob Manning called on me. He was an excellent public relations officer in the Department, and is now Editor of the Atlantic Monthly. He induced Moshe Dyan to write an article for the Atlantic on his experiences in Vietnam, but for one reason or another it has never been published. Dyan felt that the training given the South Vietnamese army, militia and police was entirely deficidnt in fitting them for guerrilla warfare. He thought they should be instructed in the same night fighting tactics which have been so successfully adopted by the Viet Cong.

We had these guests for lunch at home today:

Billy Graham is really an extraordinarily attractive character, and is again having a tremendous success in his meetings here, the majority of the attendants being under 25 years of age. He is a vigorous saint.

Bill Foster came to see me at the office this afternoon, and I read the speech he is to deliver tonight at the Institute for Strategic Services. He thinks the non-proliferation pact draft will be tabled by the Russians and ourselves within a week or two at Geneva, and has high hopes of its being signed by a large number of governments before the end of the year. He has been engaged in this work for over six years and, as is natural under the circumstances, believes it the most important task on earth.

I went down to hear him speak. He handled a difficult question and answer period skillfully.

Admiral McCain and Admiral Kern came to see me this afternoon, and we talked chiefly about possible negotiations to settle the Arab-Israeli affair. McCain feels, as I do, that the Israelis would be foolish to withdraw their military from presently occupied positions until they feel assured a satisfactory settlement is in hand.

LUNCHEON - MONDAY 26th JUNE 1967 - 1.15 for 1.30 pm.

Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce
H.E. The Brazilian Ambassador
Mrs. d'Erlanger
Mrs. Henry Villard
Mr. Antonio Ribeiro Pinto
Sir John & Lady Wheeler-Bennett
Dr. & Mrs. Billy Graham
Mr. & Mrs. Robin Edmonds
Amb & Mrs. Robert McClintock
Senator Maurine Neuberger
Mr. & Mrs. Milton C. Rewinkel
Mr. Arthur Jones
Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Cook
Mr. Milton Berger
Dr. & Mrs. Aubert
Rev. Joseph McCulloch
Mr. & Mrs. Irving Fuller
Miss Henrietta Morris
Mrs. Barklie Henry
Nicholas Bruce
Brenda Sweeney
Bunny Graham
Averil Meyer
Joan Meyer
Charles Kaiser
Jim Hurt
Mr Frederick Cook jun.

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The President's second conversation with Kosygin on Sunday does not seem to have resolved any of the problems between us, except possibly the non-proliferation agreement. I would suppose that under the Soviet system Kosygin was not in a position to do more than listen, and then expound the usual Soviet line. He has now gone to Cuba to visit Castro.

June 27, 1967 - Tuesday

Senator Tower of Texas called on me this morning. He is meeting with officials of the Foreign Office to try to interest them in supporting a British commercial exhibition in the San Antonio HemisFair next April. The British Government has to date refused to finance any such participation, but Tower expects to take it up with the British National Export Council and the Federation of British Industries.

Al Friendly came to see me. He has been in Israel for some time, arrived here last night, and expects to return there tomorrow. We had a long discussion about how the city of Jerusalem might be somehow internationalized. I suggested he study the possibilities of ecclesiastical control by the different religious bodies primarily interested. I told him also I thought it was of great importance for the Israeli Government to move swiftly in expressing an intention to deal justly and generously with the Palestinian refugees.

Al had flown over the battlefields, and was especially struck by the carnage in the 12-mile pass where Israeli aircraft had largely incinerated Egyptian tanks, vehicles and their occupants. He said he was privately informed by Israelis on Saturday night of the probability of war breaking out on Monday.

Bill Clark came to see me. He is spending two weeks here, partly on USIA business, partly on pleasure.

We had a lunch at the house today for Marian and Jack Javits, with the following guests:

I sat between Edna Healey and my fellow Baltimorean, Mrs. Anthony Crosland. They are both agreeable. It was quite an unusual array of people of varying political tendencies, but no crockery was broken.

Jack Javits came back to the office with me and I read the draft of the speech he is to make to the Pilgrims tonight. Its burden is the proposal of an Atlantic Free Trade Area, as an alternative to what he calls the better plan for Britain entering the Common Market. I think his timing is bad for such a presentation.

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Lunch - Embassy residence - June 27, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Senator and Mrs. Javits
Mr. and Mrs. Denis Healey
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Crosland
Mr. and Mrs. George Thomson
Mr. John and Lady Margaret Walker
Mr. Michael and Lady Pamela Berry
Mr. Max and Lady Jane Rayne
Earl of Longford
Lady Melchett
Lord Shackleton
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Sir John Foster
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Littman
Mr. and Mrs. Elie Abel
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Bernstein
Mr. Jim Haynes
The Minister and Mrs. Kaiser
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Woodruff
Lord Goodman
Mrs. Legendre
Mrs. Ordway
Mr. Weidenfeld
Mrs. Ryan

Mrs. Philip Graham

Regretted

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown
Mrs. Chambers
Lord and Lady Robens
Sir Solly and Lady Joan Zuckerman
Sir Isaiah and Lady Berlin
Lord Melchett
Lord and Lady Chalfont
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Tree
Mrs. Clare Booth Luce
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wintour
Mr. and Mrs. David Astor
Lady Longford
Mr. Benjamin Sonnenberg
Lady Diana Cooper

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During his stay in London he will see the Prime Minister and many leading officials. He has an imaginative mind, and I always find him a stimulating companion.

John Charles Daly, the new head of VOA, came to see me this afternoon. I was favorably impressed by him, perhaps especially because he seemed to agree with my expression of despondency over the failure of our propaganda machinery to take advantage of some of the opportunities presented us in the last two weeks by Middle East occurrences.

Ambassador Arthur Goldschmidt of ECOSOC called on me. His tale of that organization's activities in Geneva was interesting, but seemed somewhat remote from the realities of our present international political problems.

I went to see Paul Gore-Booth at the Foreign Office. I derived little comfort from his views about the situation in the Middle East. He thinks it will be almost impossible to find a satisfactory solution for the future of Jerusalem. I cannot but think that after more than a thousand years of contention over that small area of the earth's surface, the Governments involved should at least be sensible enough to reach some sort of accommodation with each other. Apart from the enmity between the Arabs and Jews, the Christian sects in Jerusalem have almost always been at each other's throats, but this time they should be beaten into a form of cohesion.

I asked Paul whether he would pass on to 10 Downing Street a message I had from the Department about President Johnson being ready to sign a world leaders' statement on population. This is a matter John Rockefeller had taken up with me previously. Paul said it discussed earlier today, and the indications were that the Prime Minister would sign, but he would let me know more definitely about this later.

David Harlech came out to the house this evening to have a drink with Kay Graham; it was the first time I had seen him since Sissie's death. He has decided to resign as Deputy Leader of the Conservatives in the House of Lords, because of the responsibilities he has taken on as head of a consortium to which has been awarded one of the best TV areas for exploitation.

For the first time in the history of the Pilgrims, tonight's dinner was a black tie affair. I sat between Gavin Astor, henceforth Chairman of the Executive Committee (replacing Christopher Chancellor, who has occupied that post for the last five years) and Harold Watkinson. Both of them are old friends

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of mine, so I was happily placed. The toast to the guests was proposed by Hartley Shawcross, whose aptness of speech never fails him. The response by Jack Javits went well. There are no interrogations at the Pilgrims, but for a time it seemed possible that George Brown might take the microphone. At one point he asked Chancellor, who was presiding, to allow him to do so, but later gave up the idea. George has been particularly accident prone during the last two weeks, but in the short conversation I had with him appeared as buoyant as ever. Watkinson told me he thought George Brown was much more popular, both in the country and in the House of Commons, than the Prime Minister, and dropping him from the Cabinet might cause the Prime Minister great trouble within his party.

E went to a dinner tonight at Lady Melchett's. Melchett was at the Pilgrims, and I thought of going with him to his house, but, probably wisely, betook myself home.

June 29, 1967 - Wednesday

Phil Kaiser went this morning to Wilton Park to make a speech, so I presided over the staff meeting. As a diversion from our ordinary procedure I suggested we have a symposium on Arab-Israeli affairs. I thought it successful, for it elicited wide ranging comments from many individuals.

Admiral Dennison came to see me. He was followed by Mr. and Mrs. Walker, a mature couple making their first visit to Europe. They have a son studying international law at the University of Paris, and a daughter who is a Fulbright scholar in England. Walker is an official of S. Klein & Company in New York, of which my brother Jim is a Director. Jim's directorships are so numerous that few days pass without some business friend of his coming to the Chancery to present his compliments.

The wedding of the Devonshire son, Marquess of Hartington (Peregrine Andrew [redacted] Morny Cavendish) to Amanda Carmen Heywood-Lonsdale took place this afternoon at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. I all but missed it, for my grey morning clothes were locked up in Eileen Gainfort's office. She had gone out on an errand, but an enterprising maid somehow penetrated the room from a roof and brought me my gear. I picked E up at Pamela Berry's, where a great lunch was raging, and we went to the church together. It was a beautiful ceremony, attended by the Queen, the Queen

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Mother, and hordes of connections and friends of the two families. I sat next to Carmen Esnault-Pelterie, [redacted] godmother of the bride, and though I never thought she needed any facial improvement, her recent plastic operation, of which she talks with freedom and gayety, is an evident success. Colette and Robert Gerard were also there from Paris.

A reception was held afterwards at Fishmongers Hall. E went to it, but I dropped out in favor of the office.

Tonight we went to a 10:00 p. m. reception at the Spanish Embassy.

The Santa Cruzes and the de Courcels give the best diplomatic parties in London. Last night was no exception. I spent a good deal of my time talking to various politicians about the Middle East. Men like Selwyn Lloyd are jubilant over what has happened, as are, I imagine, the rest of the old Suez crowd. They have rationalized recent occurrences as vindicating their own former attempt to overthrow Nasser. On the other hand, the more responsible amongst them are perturbed over the outcome of difficult negotiations ahead.

To bed at one a. m.

June 29, 1967 - Thursday

Shelton Fisher, President of McGraw-Hill, came in this morning with Douglas Fairbanks to discuss the celebrations to be held in New York and Fulton, Missouri, in connection with the Winston Churchill Memorial at Fulton. Fairbanks is to speak at a New York dinner, of which I am a patron. Later in the year they propose to have a consecration of the Wren church, [redacted] then next spring a dedication of it. Preparations are probably too far advanced to allow an alteration in these plans, but I told Fisher I thought if they could eliminate the consecration, as far as British representation is concerned, it would be advisable. He has been urged by his associates to ask a member of the Royal Family to attend one or more of these functions. The names of the Queen, the Queen Mother, and Prince Philip have been suggested. I told him the Embassy could not approach the Palace, [redacted] but they were perfectly free to write directly to Prince Philip or any one else on the subject of attendance. In my opinion, the invitation would not be accepted, and I thought they ought to lower their sights. I suggested they consider [redacted] Lord Mountbatten.

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This organization has now raised $1,200,000 of the $1,400,000 it has solicited, and will probably get the remainder in pledges at the New York dinner, where young Winston Churchill is expected to be his family's delegate. The Churchills are, I think, becoming, as are some other individuals here, a bit weary of being importuned to dash back and forth across the Atlantic to participate in celebrations connected with memorials to Sir Winston.

Lunched at Bucks; thereafter I stopped briefly at Sotheby's, to see what was on sale. There appears to be no end to the fine objects they and Christie's secure for auction. Yesterday Christie's obtained about $600,000 for ten Impressionist paintings from Chester Beatty's collection.

Jim Farley came to see me this afternoon, with two members of his Coca Cola organization. His famous memory for names, faces and anecdotes [redacted] unimpaired. He talked interestingly about Cordell Hull's and President Roosevelt's dislike of the then General de Gaulle, and I agree with him in thinking this was on their part a fateful mistake.

Percy Winner came to see me. He is on his way to Spain with his son Christopher

Lynda Bird Johnson telephoned me from the White House, to say she had received my letter and expected to come and stay with us commencing July 10.

I must some time today get in touch with the Foreign Office about an instruction I have just received from our UN delegation in New York to ask the British to support a resolution to couple Israeli withdrawal to a termination of [redacted] belligerency and to achievement of durable peace in the area through a third party effort to negotiate between the States concerned. Our people think this is the only possibility of obtaining a not wholly unsatisfactory substitute for the Yugoslav-Indian resolution calling for a simple withdrawal. The lower reaches of the Foreign Office have informed us that this proposal is now under consideration at the highest level, and that we should not take it for granted that the British will join us in supporting it.

I went tonight with E to drinks at the Duncan Sandys' house on 86 Vincent Square, and afterwards went to dinner with Pamela Berry--E dined with the Fairbanks, where they entertained the Javits.

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The Sandys party was great fun, and attended by lots of old friends. The ubiquitous Javits were there. E went on to the Douglas Fairbanks, who gave a dinner for the Javits--while I joined Kay Graham in a party at the Berrys. I did not arrive until the end of the cocktail hour, but found the house still thronged wi[illegible]embers of the Government, Labour MP's, and journalists, as well as c[illegible]aracters. Lord Longford, Lord Shackleton, Minister of Agriculture Peart and his wife, Jo Grimond, Jim Callaghan, and Dr. Balogh stayed for dinner. Those who were MP's left about ten o'clock for what was expected to be an all-night sitting in the House of Commons. I find the famous Hungarian economist Balogh a queer duck. I had quite a long talk with charming Jo Grimond, whose exit from leadership of the Liberal Party has deprived British public life of one of its real stars. He is, however, still active in the House.

Because of conflicting engagements, I have hardly seen Carmen and Virginia Chambers since they arrived here, which I much regret.

June 30, 1967 - Friday

We had a 1:00 a. m. telegram this morning embodying a personal message from Dean Rusk to George Brown about voting for or against proposed Middle East resolutions in the UN. The British are being skittish in their attitude toward this issue, and when I talked to the Foreign Office before lunch they had still not decided how they would act but are awaiting further recommendations from Lord Caradon.

E and I attended the graduation exercises of the American School in London which commenced at 11:00 o'clock today in Marylebone Parish Church. It was a lengthy program during which the principal address was delivered by Sir John Benn, Bt. The class of 1967 had 53 graduates, and a fine looking lot of boys and girls they were.

I returned to the office, where I had invited for lunch E, Nancy Gray (Mrs. Gordon), her daughter, and Nicky. The Grays have been touring Ireland for the past two weeks. E also brought to lunch, but they were fobbed off with a bowl of water, the two younger spaniels--it was the first time they have visited this building.

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I had a brief talk with Prentice Cooper, his wife and three sons; he was our Ambassador to Peru many years ago.

The Minister of Agriculture, Thomas Frederick Peart, summoned me to his office, where Art Hartman and I discussed with him, Minister of State Mulley, and others, a last minute attempted blocking operation by the Argentine Government of certain agricultural features connected with the Kennedy Round agreement. From Washington we have already instructed our Ambassador at Buenos Aires to try to get his host government to withdraw its protestations on this subject. From there we went to the Passport and Treaty Office, where I signed on behalf of the United States the Kennedy Round Agreement. The representatives of Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom have also executed it today.

Back at the office, Lawrence Rosen, [redacted] associated with Jimmy Roosevelt in the much publicized--and sometimes unfavorably criticized--105 Mutual Fund organization which does a tremendous business from headquarters in Geneva, came to see me. Rosen is seeking permission for the Fund to sell its securities to American officers and servicemen in Great Britain. I told him he would have to [redacted] paddle his own canoe, since General Box, whom he is seeing Monday, and Admiral McCain, whose commands are completely independent of the Embassy, would have to reach their own decisions about his proposals.

W. Melville Jones, Dean of the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia, whom I had previously met, called on me. He asked me to deliver the principal address at the 1968 celebration of the 275th anniversary of the founding of William and Mary. He also offered me, on behalf of his associates, an honorary degree. As frequently is the case when any occasion of this sort is scheduled, its sponsors wish to explore the possibility of having the Queen present. I would think there was little chance of her attending, unless she happened to be in the United States on an official visit at that time, although it is true that William and Mary (next to Harvard the oldest college in our country) largely owes its existence to a grant from Queen Anne that enabled it to rebuild after its principal hall had been destroyed by fire.

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The protesters against American policy in Vietnam are back in force today bearing placards and parading on the pavement opposite our building. Our Security people inform us that on Sunday the Committee of One Hundred plans to rename Grosvenor Square "Genocide Square". In pamphlets distributed by it, the Committee has exhorted its followers to come here with buckets of paint and to change all street signs to Genocide Square, as well as to smear the Embassy with paint. The Police are taking measures to prepare for this demonstration.

Two days ago Bill Galloway, a tip-top officer in our political section, aged 44, had a cerebral hemorrhage and was rushed to hospital. He will probably recover, but at first was in a critical state. Fortunately he is not paralyzed. Kind Dr. Chapellka at the Navy Dispensary has kept in touch with the doctors who are attending Galloway at a British hospital, and everything possible is being done to assure him proper medical care.

Tonight Kay Graham and Pamela Berry dined with us.

Kay's boy Billy arrived unexpectedly at the house and stayed for dinner, at which Nick also favored us. Billy is now a strapping young man, especially good looking, and has finished his first year at Stanford University. With two friends, he is touring Europe by automobile.

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PART III - FOLDER 50

RELEASED DOCUMENTS

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July 12, 1967 - Wednesday

Bob Bowie came to see me. He is anxious for Art Hartman to go into Nick Katzenbach's office and to help [redacted] get the Senior Intergovernmental Group (SIG) activated. This was established by the President last year as an instrument by which the Secretary of State, through the Senior Under Secretary, would coordinate foreign policy in all concerned government departments. Since George Ball was on his way out, he never used this instrument. I told Bob I thought if John Leddy would waive his first claim to Art's services, Hartman could do the job, but it would be essential for him to act in a staff capacity only, for Katzenbach would have to assume the leadership and deal directly with Assistant Secretaries of State and others. I talked this over later with Bill Armstrong, who is skeptical of how this group can usefully operate, for in the last analysis its success or failure depends so largely upon the directing personality. Hartman is going home this weekend to talk to Leddy and Katzenbach about it.

Nicky came over from his tutoring class to lunch with me at the office.

Admiral McCain [redacted] this morning to discuss further what our Navy might do in throwing repair work and otherwise assisting the Maltese, who are said to have been approached by the Soviets for the establishment of a base in Malta. I suggested he give me a memorandum setting forth his views on this subject, and I would consider writing to Paul Nitze about it.

Bob Bowie returned for a further discussion of the possible assignment of Art Hartman to become in effect Chief of Staff for Nick Katzenbach. I told him I would talk to Art tomorrow upon his return from Brussels.

Henry Owen, head of the Planning Council, called on me. His fertile mind and easy flow of conversation always make talk with him interesting. [redacted]

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Under the Diplomatic Tent Lynda was introduced by Lord Cobbold to Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, and afterwards, with E and myself to the Queen and Prince Philip. The Queen was charming and chatty, as she always is, and I think Lynda thoroughly enjoyed it. She looked extremely pretty.

She went off to the theater tonight with some young men and women, while E and I attended our first dinner at Lambeth Palace. The Canadian High Commissioner, his wife and ourselves, were the only diplomats there. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were the guests of honor, and there were many ecclesiastics--seemingly all Anglicans--dressed in resplendent garments. There were a few Roman Catholics, notably Norman St. John Stevas, who are on ecumenical terms with members of the other priesthood. I sat next to the Lady Mayoress, an attractive, vivacious young Belgian. She said her husband in the course of his year in office will have to make over 700 fairly long speeches, while she will be let off with about 175. She said they were [redacted] enjoying their duties, but [redacted] twelve months at that pace should be enough.

July 21, 1967 - [redacted] Friday

At the office I read the gloomy report on the sizable loss in the reserves of the Bank of England for the week ending July 14. Sterling has been weak ever since; some journalists and politicians are advocating a devaluation of Sterling, or at least letting it find floating levels. I talked about this with Griffin, the Treasury Attache. We could find few prospects of cheer either in this respect or in the trade figures. Ted Heath told his 1922 Committee last night that the Tories should not impair confidence at this time by discussing the weakness of the pound. Unemployment figures have risen again.

John Perry came to see me. He is taking his family to the United States on home leave, and hopes not to be sent back to Laos. [redacted] He has had sunstroke twice in Vietnam and Laos, but I believe the chief reason for his wanting to leave is the death of one son and the serious wounding of another, when they were shot down in a helicopter. For a time the injured boy was not expected to recover, since he was badly mangled in the abdomen and one leg. After a six-hour operation he staged a rapid come-back, and is now able to walk haltingly, but easily.

Lunched with E and Nicky at Bucks, Lynda being otherwise engaged.

George Brown sent for me this afternoon. I expected to find him [redacted] heated over the difference of views as to how our two countries should handle Hussein's request for advice on a secret negotiation with Israel. He was, however, completely calm, and gave me the text of a message he was about to send off to Dean Rusk advocating delay. [redacted] I sent this telegram on the subject:

The text of George's message was:

July 25, 1967 - Tuesday

I passed on to George Brown this morning a telegram from Secretary Rusk that I think will satisfy the British. It was in these terms:

Major Larry Williams, the Regional Marine Corps Officer who is on a tour of inspection of European Marine Corps establishments, said he was greatly pleased by the performance of his detachment in London. So are we. Its eleven members [redacted] volunteer for such work, and remain at their posts, except in hardship countries, for two years. Many of them have served one or more times in Vietnam.

[redacted]

Alice Longworth arrived this morning on the overnight plane from Washington. I lunched with her at home. E, Lynda and Nicky were not there; they left about eight this morning for Salisbury, whence they will visit Stonehenge, and later Bath and the near-by American Museum.

Alice was fresh and cheerful after her night journey, and it was wonderful to hear her incomparable conversation.

George Champion, Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, came to see me with Barry F. Sullivan, their London Vice President. He thinks it of the greatest importance to the British economy for the UK somehow to get into the Common Market. He commented, as do almost all bankers and industrialists from home, on the lack of [redacted] incentive in the British enterprise system.

Morris Barr of the English Speaking Union called on me for suggestions about speakers for their annual Churchill dinner in November, and for a large symposium they expect to hold in Edinburgh next July.

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would be erected in Central Park, New York City.

Monroe Spaght came to see me. We had a lengthy talk about the petroleum situation, especially as it affects the Royal Dutch Company's operations in the Middle East. Production in most of the countries is back to normal, although there are drastic restrictions against shipping on US and UK flag vessels. Unfortunately, the relief expected by the resumption of production and export from Nigeria has not materialized because of the civil war there. Royal Dutch's representative in Biafra is under house detention, and there is little immediate prospect of satisfactory improvement of their troubles.

No word has been received from the British Government about the final price to be set on North Sea gas. Consequently, supplies that might have been available this winter cannot be piped in time, even if there is agreement, before the period of shortage commences. Moreover, the company has no intention of doing additional drilling in the absence of an agreement.

In his opinion, the only movement that would enable Great Britain and perhaps some of the Continental countries to avoid rationing this winter, especially for heating oils, would be the reopening of the Suez Canal. It is estimated this could be done, if the Egyptians set about it, in about five weeks. The difference in tankerage time between ships using the Canal and going around the Cape is about twenty days, which means a loss of about one-third in petroleum products brought to the UK from the Middle East while the Canal is closed. There is already a shortage of naphtha, and they have commenced the rationing of chemical companies and other users of this spirit. All in all, there is no balm in Gilead.

Ronnie and Penelope Tree came to drinks with us tonight.

I had a letter from Tom Beale, our Ambassador to Jamaica, reminding me of conversations with him long ago about the proper terminology of congregations of birds and animals. He has lately been in the company of Jamaican High Commissioners and Ambassadors attending a Chiefs of Mission conference in Kingston. They were referred to as a "pride of ambassadors." One of the men present suggested three combinations: "a jam of tarts, a fanfare of strumpets, and a babble of diplomats."

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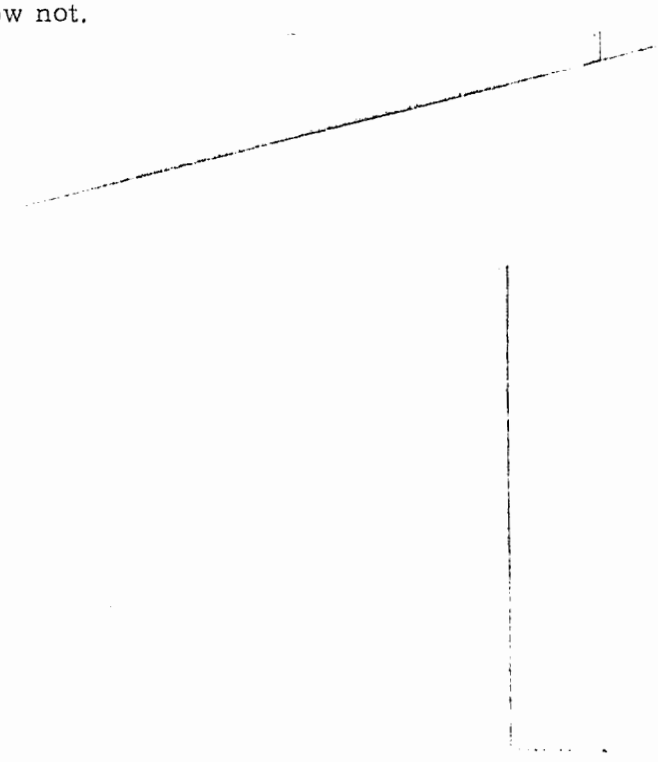
August 29, 1967 - Tuesday

The good weather here continues, and one sees many people who have not left London this summer almost as tanned as if they had been on Continental beaches.

Congressmen Taft of Ohio (Republican), Culver of Iowa (Democrat), and Buchanan of Alabama (Republican), together with Marion Czarnokie, staff member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, came to see me this morning. They are on their way to Russia as members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. They were interested in hearing my views on the political, economic and financial situations in London. These I gladly expounded, but with what effect I know not.



Today in London there has been a great fight on the streets outside the Chinese Embassy. Several Chinese diplomats assaulted the police with clubs, staves and an ax, wounding several police and receiving some injuries in return. Ambulances carted the wounded off to hospitals, and the whole occurrence was so novel as to arouse tremendous curiosity and resentment.

Lunched at the office.

Professor Pollock, of the University of Michigan, called on me this afternoon. He is going shortly to Germany on one of his regular visits; Kiesinger is

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I lunched at Lloyds Register of Shipping as the guest of their attractive Chairman, Anthony Grover. Most of those present were members of his Committee, Messrs. Geoffrey Milling, Maurice O. Gill, W. C. G. Knowles, F. B. Bolton, H. R. J. Hildyard, Geoffrey Hinton, Sir Kenneth R. Pelly, and Mr. J. K. Swire. The outsiders were Paul Getty, Lord Cromer, Nubar Gulbenkian, Lord Kilmarnock, Sir Basil Smallpeice, Sir Norman Kipping, and myself. This organization is said to have the best chef in the City. We had a delicious meal, the menu and wines being: Oysters Nature or Smoked Salmon; Roast Grouse, Bread Sauce, Game Chips, Creamed Potatoes, Runner Beans; Cheese Souffle; Dessert and Coffee. Chassagne Montrachet 1961, Ochfener Geisberg Spatlese 1964, Chateau Lagrange 195[illegible] Taylor's 1948 Port.

This afternoon John Robling of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, over here from Chicago, with his local representative called on me. They expect to celebrate their bicentenary next year with a large banquet at Guild Hall and another one at Edinburgh. The first issue of the Britannica in three volumes was originally published in Edinburgh, but has been under American ownership since 1901.

Tonight I went at last to see the movie "Dr. Zhivago" with Lady [redacted] Londonderry [redacted]. Afterwards we had supper at the Savoy Grill.

E and Nicky left this morning for Rome. She will spend the night with the Reinhardts, but Nicky must immediately go to his Pensione. The regulations are strict about what the scholars can and cannot do. He takes a dim view of the requirement that a boy must wear trousers sufficiently wide for them to [redacted] go on over his shoes. Since he has exceptionally large feet, and prefers exaggeratedly narrow trousers, I do not know what he will do about his wardrobe. He is, however, in good heart, and delighted at the prospect of attending this school.

In connection with my visit to the United States Travel Service yesterday, I received today these figures on travel between the US and UK. The increase thus far this year has been high, and is expected to continue.

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I found viewing Dr. Zhivago a shattering experience. Most spectators must be transported entirely out of themselves and become completely absorbed by the immensity and power of the drama. There are almost no moments of humor in it; all is desperation, passion, complexity. It leaves one deeply impressed and depressed.

September 13, 1967 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning, at which we welcomed new arrivals and said a last good-bye to Bill Armstrong.

I lunched today at the Dorchester as the guest of Miss Christina Foyle, to hear Harold Macmillan speak about the second volume of his memoirs, entitled Blast of War. Field Marshal Alexander presided as Chairman, and Quintin Hogg replied, after the conclusion of Macmillan's speech, for the guests. The ex-Prime Minister's address was of the highest quality--I thought it one of the finest feats of restrained eloquence I have heard here. At lunch I sat between Macmillan and Lord Amery. The ballroom was crowded.

This afternoon I had a visit from William M. Ware of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and also had a few words with Mrs. Imes, introduced by Senator Lister Hill.

The number of people who wander in and out of the Embassy with letters of introduction from Congressmen and friends is monumental. Seemingly, if they have nothing else to do in London, they drop in at the Embassy to "pay their respects" to the Ambassador.

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September 20, 1967 Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning, where we were told of an American near defector. It seems that yesterday in the Moscow airport a young American girl tore up her passport and said she wanted to become a Soviet citizen. The Moscow authorities, not welcoming this idea, put her on a Soviet plane for London. Upon arrival there without credentials, the British decided to ship her back to Moscow. We had to send a member of our staff out to Heathrow to give her a new passport and persuade her to go home, which she has now done.

Admiral McCain and Admiral Kirn came to see me this morning. McCain wants to visit Morocco and Tunisia, which I think advisable.

Admiral Dennison called on me. He has just been at a meeting of the Atlantic Council attended by Randy Burgess, Ted Achilles and others. I think he is beginning to feel, as I do, that this organization has little real influence on Continental Parliamentarians, although some gifted people like Spaak are active in it.

We had a lunch at home today for Governor and Mrs. Thomas Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Dwayne Andreas, Admiral and Mrs. Louis Kirn, Mrs. Leonard Bergmann, Mr. and Mrs. Al Friendly, and Mr. Skiff. Governor Dewey in private conversation is entirely unlike the [redacted] caricaturists' image of him. He is easy, genial, and full of humor, as is Mrs. Dewey. Everyone takes a shine to the Andreas couple. He made quite a mark here when he accompanied the Vice President on his London visit a few months ago. The four of them have seen quite a few notables during their short stay, including George Brown and Roy Thomson. Roy has just bought 72 million dollars worth of American newspapers.

I had a telegram this morning "Literally Eyes Only", classified Top Secret, from the Secretary, to pass on to George Brown, with the request he make it available to the Prime Minister. It concerned recent messages between Washington and Hanoi in which we offered a cessation of bombing under certain

At the house I had my first opportunity to talk to Stuart Symington about his trip, the last stop on which is London. He is deeply depressed over our domestic situation and our foreign policy. Besides the racial disturbances at home, he considers the Government is engaged on a course of expenditure so vast as to threaten the stability of our whole economy. After having for a long time been a champion of McNamara, he has turned against him. He is bearish on the Military's predictions of how well we are doing in Vietnam. During five days there on what was his fourth or fifth visit, he thought the military situation has deteriorated. He is all for our getting out, but does not know how this can be accomplished except via a conference. Perhaps we ought to call a pause of all our operations there, air, naval and ground, and see what happens.

Dined at the Cafe Royal.

September 28, 1967 - Thursday

Stu Symington came to the office this morning, and expanded on what he said last night. He mentioned the tense bitterness aroused by the contention over Vietnam everywhere, in Washington, and to a lesser degree throughout the country.

Lunched at the American Club. Afterwards I saw Harry Payne Bingham, whom I knew [redacted] years ago as a young man. In those days he was a pilot on Eastern Airlines. He then went into the Navy for six years, and since the death of my dear friend, his father, Harry, has retired from an active interest in aviation, although he still pilots his own plane. I have always had an admiration for his insisting on remaining a commercial pilot for many years, instead of directing his energies to the care of his family's tremendous financial interests. He has a house in Vermont on the property of his step-father, Harlan Miller, a retired Foreign Service Officer. whom I have not seen for years.

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